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THE IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

The Senate having yesterday notified the House of its readiness to proceed with the trial of the President, it is expected that the managers will take in the Articles to day, in which case the Senate will to-morrow resolve itself into a High Court of Impeachment and issue its summons to the President to appear at its bar on a day to be fixed, either in person or by counsel, and answer to the articles exhibited. When he shall have appeared in obedience to the summons, entering a plea of "guilty," or "not guilty," a day will then be designated for the commencement of the trial, which, when so begun, will proceed from day to day until its termination. The summons will probably be issued forthwith, and the appearance-day may be fixed for to-morrow, but, after a plea is entered, a reasonable period will be allowed to the President for the preparation of his defense. The commencement of the trial should not therefore be looked for before the next week.

Two additional articles were yesterday reported by the Managers to the House and adopted,—one being substantially the same as proposed on Monday by Gen. Butler in the House by way of amendment and then rejected, and the other a new article, said to be drawn up by Judge Bingham. These articles charge the President with designing and intending to set aside the rightful authority and powers of Congress, by bringing it into contempt, and by impairing and destroying the regard and respect in which the legislative power should be held by the people. These two new articles, specifying Mr. Johnson's public speeches in support of the charges, differ only in this, that the first cites his public declarations at Washington, August 18th, 1866, at Cleveland, September 3d, and at St. Louis, September 8th, while the other confines the case to the Washington speech alone.

It is a very great mistake to suppose that, in adding the two subsequent Articles of Impeachment, based upon the President's inflammatory and revolutionary speeches of 1866, the House have been governed by any apprehensions as to the insufficiency of the Articles previously adopted. It has simply recognized and conceded the universal public demand. Now that the business for two years threatened is at last taken in hand, that thorough work shall be made of it—that not only his recent and confessed violations of law shall be charged against the offender, but that his whole official career of Executive usurpations and encroachments, his warfare upon the constitutional rights of the law-making power, and his arrogant and despotic refusal to yield to the will of a loyal people for the enforcement of law in the rebel States, and for the absolute security of all the rights which it cost four years of agonizing trial to establish a title to—all these crimes illustrated and set clearly forth in the light of his own incendiary and treasonable proclamations of war against Congress—shall also now be presented against him for judgment. We believe that he will be found guilty and dismissed from the high office which he has so misused long before the Court reaches these two articles in its verdict, but it will finally pronounce, upon these, not only that Andrew Johnson has violated specified laws, but that he has been for nearly three years the great obstacle in the way of Union and Peace, and shall be dealt with accordingly. That is what the additions to the indictment mean, and no citizen need hope, or fear, that Congress is faltering in its high purpose, or doubtful of its triumphant issue.

Mr. Johnson is but indifferently sustained by some of his Cabinet officers, his "privy counsellors," as he royally entitles them. Mr. Seward, whose cautious and evidently conscientious statement of the facts relative to the "misunderstanding" between the President and General Grant, as to the continued occupation of the War Office, was anything but a cordial endorsement of Mr. Johnson's opinions or allegations, is completely unknown to public rumor or commentary in the stirring events which have since followed so rapidly. He does nothing, says nothing, and evidently wishes to be considered an unknown quantity in the losing game to which the President has committed himself. And now, still later, Mr. McCulloch has felt it to be his duty to direct certain details connected with the New York Custom House, contrary to the express directions of the Executive. The Secretary of the Treasury is able, in the light of current events, to discover and follow the proper path of his official duty, no longer yielding his own discretion to the simple will of Mrs. Perry's friend in a high place. When the President was informed that Mr. McCulloch had thus disregarded his wishes as to the matter at New York, "My God!" he exclaimed, "is there no one I can trust?" Thus, one by one, his few friends and personal adherents are deserting him.

Some Republican newspapers manifest concern lest the Office Tenure Act, after the consummation of impeachment, shall be found an embarrassment. We do not share in this anticipation. By the express terms of the Constitution the Senate is made to participate in the appointing power. It is authorized to give "advice" beforehand, and "consent" afterwards, if it shall see proper, in the case of every removal or appointment. A strong tendency has prevailed for thirty years to ignore this rightful prerogative of the Senate; to make the President an imperial monarch, elected for a term of years; and to make all placemen under the Government depend upon his fiat for continuance or promotion. It is time to get back from this dangerous ground to the solid basis of Republican ideas and habits.

No power is more certainly in the Constitution than that of impeachment. One of the greatest needs of the Republic for a full generation has been such an exhibition of this lawful power as would curb the despotic tendencies increasingly manifested in the Executive department. That arm of the Government has steadily encroached on the other two, seeking to absorb all authority into itself. If republican institutions are to be maintained among us; if the rights of the people to regulate public affairs are to be censured; these encroachments must be so decidedly rebuked as to put an end to them. A President impeached and deposed, will make all Presidents, for a long period, keep in their legitimate sphere.

The Articles of Impeachment were presented to the Senate yesterday by the Managers, who were attended by the body of the Representatives. The Democratic members, who refused to take part in the presentation and remained in their seats in the hall of the House, by thus refusing to recognize an expressly constitutional proceeding, the formalities of the highest Court of Justice known to the law, sanctioned by precedents and sustained by the practice of the government for nearly seventy years, accomplished nothing except a display of copperheadism pure and simple—a spirit of venomous but blind disloyalty. They will think better of it after a while and may be relied upon to attend the trial with faithful regularity.

Ohio has spoken out through her Republican State Convention, held yesterday, for Grant and Wade, for President and Vice President.

THE NEW ARTICLES.

It is said that when Judge Chase was impeached in 1804 the article on which he came so near being convicted was that wherein he was accused of making a disgraceful harangue, which the Article declared was "highly censurable in any person, but peculiarly indecent and unbecoming in one occupying a high official position." The Article against Mr. Johnson, reported from the managers by Gen. Butler, and accepted by the House on Tuesday, adopts the phraseology we have quoted, evidently taking the Chase Article as a precedent. Extracts from the Washington, Cleveland and St. Louis speeches are cited as the basis of the Article and the intent is charged thereby to bring the legislative power into disgrace, impairing the popular respect and exciting the popular odium and resentment. This article was adopted against twelve Republican votes in the negative.

The Bingham article refers to the President's speech of August 18th, 1866, at Washington, which affirmed Congress to be a Congress of only a part of the States, and as not fully authorized to exercise legislative power, to his effort, pursuant to the declarations of that speech, on the 21st of February, 1868, to prevent Secretary Stanton from reassuming the duties of the War Office, and thereby to prevent the execution of the Tenure-of-Office act, to his unlawful contriving and devising of means to prevent the execution of the Act of March 2d, 1867, regulating the transmission of military orders to the army, and to prevent the execution of the Reconstruction Act of the same last mentioned date, and charges that therein the President was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

In the Washington speech of August 18, 1866, above referred to, the President, replying to Mr. Reverdy Johnson, who in behalf of a Committee had presented to him the resolutions of the Philadelphia Convention, thus spoke of Reconstruction, of his own part therein, and of the XXXIXth Congress then existing:

"As the work progressed, as reconciliation seemed to be taking place and the country becoming united, we found a disturbing and moving element opposing us. * * *. We have seen hanging, upon the verge of the Government as it were, a body called, or which assumed to be the Congress of the United States; in fact, a Congress of only part of the States. We have seen this Congress assume and pretend to be for union when its every step and act tended to perpetuate disunion and make a disruption of the States inevitable, instead of promoting reconciliation and harmony. Its legislation has partaken of the character of penalties, retaliation and revenge. This has been the course and the policy of one department of your Government. The humble individual who is now addressing you stands a representative of another department of the Government. * * * * We have seen a Congress gradually overreach step by step upon Constitutional rights and violate, day after day and month after month, the fundamental principles of the Government. We have seen a Congress that seemed to forget that there was a Constitution and that there was a limit to the sphere and scope of legislation. We have seen a Congress in a minority assume to exercise powers, which, if allowed to be carried out, would result in despotism or monarchy itself. * * * * When I look with my mind's eye upon that collection of citizens (the Philadelphia Convention) and contrast it with the collection of gentlemen who are trying to destroy the country, I regard it as more important than any Convention that has sat, at least since 1787."

What other portions of this remarkable speech may be especially relied upon by the Managers to sustain that Article, we are, of course, unable to say. The whole tenor and effect of the harangue is in consonance with the spirit of the passages we have quoted; but generally more guarded in language. From his first word to his last, the speech can bear no other construction, and must have been expressly intended to excite popular dissatisfaction with the law-making power, and to inflame it if possible into an open resistance. Forgetting all the other arbitrary and tyrannical words or deeds of this bad man, taking up only the Washington speech and learning for the first time, from its declarations, denunciations and inuendoes, the state of political affairs in the country at that moment, no fair-minded and intelligent reader could avoid being shocked and appalled at the danger to public liberty as depicted by the speaker if his words were to be believed, or correspondingly incensed by the reckless and revolutionary assault upon the cause of Public Liberty, Loyalty to the Union and Constitutional Legislation which it really was. And its perusal to-day, in the light of the President's whole intermediate career, does not more indignantly stir up the patriot's heart against a Chief Magistrate who could have dared thus to belie and denounce the supreme legislative power of the people, than, at that day, in all our uncertainties and anxieties as we realized the dangers of the crisis, did every loyal man in the land execrate the traitor who sought in the subversion of law to promote the ends of his own wicked ambition.

The feeling of patriotic indignation found expression everywhere in the loyal States. In the press, in the large public meetings which were instantly held, and in all the talk of private citizens, the daring usurpations and treasonable assumptions of the President were unsparingly denounced. Our own journal faithfully expressed the public apprehensions and prophetically indicated the future danger and the proper remedy, when, in the Gazette of August 20th, 1866, an article written in the very moment when the people were almost stunned by Andrew Johnson's wicked audacity, concluded with these words: "This man has power, unless impeached, for two years and upwards. Into what further excesses he will plunge it is unsafe to predict. But, judging him from the past, even soberminded people have reason to look upon the future with apprehension and alarm." And, from that day to this, the plain duty and the imperative necessity for impeachment has been recognized and urged by many thoughtful and earnest friends of the Republic. The first resolution offered in Congress in favor of the proceeding was presented by Mr. Loan, of Missouri, on the 7th of January ensuing, but failed, like all subsequent propositions of the same character until the present, to receive the approval of the House.

Now, at last, the work of crushing a rebellion in arms will be crowned by peaceful proceedings under the Constitution and laws to purge usurpation and treason from the high places of the State. The Grand Inquest of the people have settled upon their indictment and it was yesterday presented to the Senate. After a few preliminary forms, the trial will be commenced and prosecuted to its conclusion. And whatever the result may be, it will be acquiesced in by a people which has not yet learned to disobey the laws or to justify such disobedience in any citizen, the highest or the lowest.

It is instructive and edifying to notice how vehemently in favor of impeachment all those Republican journals are which three short months ago denounced the project as a "sham" and a "farce." The weather-cock of public opinion has shifted, and, with dextrous facility, they have shifted with it.

STABILITY OF OUR GOVERNMENT.

When we have considered the fate of ancient republic and the growing evils of our own, as our cities have increased in numbers, wealth and vice, we have sometimes for a moment doubted the permanency of our cherished form of government. The advantages may far exceed the disadvantages, but the ignorance, crime, unscrupulous character of many party leaders, ready at any time to resort to the worst means and endanger the dearest interests of our country to secure their success, the willingness of our best citizens to be led and to vote for the men designated by a few ambitious and often ignorant and unprincipled persons, have compelled us to see some dark spots in what we have been taught to regard as unclouded brightness.

The past few years have tested our Government in new and unexpected ways. Heretofore we had enjoyed smooth and safe seas, for the navigation of which our great chart amply prepared us. We had encountered no gales or breakers to test the strength of our bark. The power and grandeur exhibited as we have moved steadily and firmly and successfully on through a most formidable civil war, in which the slave oligarchy, well combined with large numbers of Northern sympathizers, a navy scattered, an army largely controlled by Southern men—a war in which were marshalled the largest armies ever known, with the most formidable engines—have been the height of the sublime. Difficulties not anticipated and not provided for by the Constitution had to be met.

Then came the sudden stroke taking off our great and good leader, without turning our gallant ship a single point from her course. To provide for the large war debt, equitably to put on the tax, the least to cripple trade, and to restore the "erring sisters" to the great family, involved great difficulties. And this, too, had to be done with an officer at the head of the Government, ignorant, self-willed, vicious, and a traitor to all the dearest interests of the land. And now, our loyal Congress, having long held firmly to the issues of the war, to a form of reconstruction which would save us from shame and from a loss of all the expenditure of treasure and blood poured out, have impeached the head of the nation, who wished to surrender all we have at such vast cost gained, to render himself a despot, who despised the representatives of the people and sought to swerve to his treasonable purposes the generals of the army.

And although events are marching on rapidly to the removal from his high place of this man, despised by all parties, whose rule was commenced in drunkenness and continued in madness and rage, after the first few days all is calm and the pulse of the nation is settling down to its accustomed place.

This Roman firmness, this steady adherence to the right, this disregard of men of whatever position if wrong, this encountering and overcoming of difficulties of the greatest magnitude, watched by enemies eager to witness ruin rather than the success of the friends of freedom, give assurance that fears are groundless; that we shall outride safely the gale, and when refitted, we shall be able to maintain the great principles of our government for ages. Without commotion, without bloodshed, the President will, we believe, be removed from office and sent back to private life, where only the disgrace of an Arnold awaits his memory. In the events of these few years his history is without a parallel.

THE SOUTH NOT AFRICANIZED.

Let our Democratic friends possess their souls in patient comfort; the Southern States, although containing a population of free citizens not more than one-half of whom are white, are still very far from being Africanized. The white race even now largely predominates in the control of public affairs, and could easily wield a still greater influence if it would abandon its foolish and dangerous policy of non-action under the laws of Congress. In Virginia less than one fourth of the Convention are colored men; in North Carolina less than one ninth; in Mississippi less than one-tenth; in Louisiana they have a majority; in Florida they are one-fourth; in Georgia less than one-eleventh; in Alabama one-fifth; in Arkansas less than one-fifteenth, and in South Carolina they are about equal. There is but one Southern Convention which they actually control, and in all the rest their minority is surprisingly small. And as, by the Constitution, Senators require nine years and Representatives seven years of citizenship, at least two years yet must elapse before the white race can be deprived of its exclusive tenancy of the Congressional Halls.

With all the furious gasconade of Messrs. Brooks, Woodward & Co., their protests and indignant denunciations of the Radical designs "to overthrow the government," to "destroy the temple of our liberties,' &c., &c., it is well enough to understand that they are merely talking for buncombe, and really have no anxieties in the matter, except to improve all the current chances for making a little partizan capital. In point of fact, they not only regard the impeachment, and its result in the conviction and removal of the Executive, as settled things, but incline to regard them as really beneficial to the interests of their own party. A President, with no party of his own, whose immense official patronage already threatens to demoralize the Democratic organization but has utterly failed to affect the Republican ranks, a man whom they dare not take up as a candidate, but who, if neglected, could and no doubt would embarrass their whole campaign, is, for all practical uses to them, better out of the way than remaining in his office. Hence they have no hesitation, privately, at Washington and elsewhere, in exhibiting their real sentiments. For example, in the House, when the two additional articles were presented and after the adoption of the first one, a correspondent says:

Mr. Bingham presented an article, which he said had the unanimous support of the managers, and called the previous question. Messrs. Brooks and Eldridge got up a general laugh on inquiries as to whether it was important enough to print. Mr. Butler went over and held a little levee with these and other Democrats, in which there was an immense amount of good humor visible, and while the voting was in progress Mr. Eldridge and some of the rest went down to Mr. Bingham's seat and had a laugh. The feeling which prompts this conduct of the opposition creeps out in all directions, and is but part of the total lack of real sympathy the Democrats have with Mr. Johnson. As yet, not one on the floor, since impeachment became the earnest thing it now is, has impressed the House with the idea that he was in reality a friend of the President.

The Philadelphia Press, regarding the construction of the Connellsville Railroad as not only a certainty but almost an accomplished fact, predicts that its construction will cut off from Philadelphia a large portion of its present Western trade, which will seek the new "short road to the sea," and urges that a drainage so injurious be "headed off," by the construction of another line from Connellsville eastward, "via Somerset and Bedford to Chambersburgh, and which, prolonged in time through Gettysburg, would offer an exceedingly direct and available route from Pittsburgh to our port."

MEDICAL COLLEGES FOR WOMEN.

A Medical College for women has been organized at Cleveland, under very favorable auspices. The Board of Trustees is composed principally of women, Mrs. C. A. Seaman, M. D., being President, and at the close of its first term, or course of lectures, a few days since, several degrees were conferred, all of them honorary but one. That only a single graduate should thus have acquired a degree is readily accounted for from the fact that the project for the establishment of the College itself was not entertained until late last autumn, and was then suggested and carried into effect, in consequence of the refusal of one of the other three Medical Colleges of that city to receive the female student who has now the honor of receiving the first degree in this new College. It is stated in the Cleveland journals that ample arrangements have been made for the next winter's course, under able professors; a hospital is likely to be added, and a large attendance of students is confidently expected.

We regard this movement at Cleveland as a significant mark of the progress of social knowledge in the interpretation of individual duty, and in its application to meet the needs of suffering humanity. The tendency of the age is toward the elimination of specific truths from the results of social experience, and to their practical application in all the business of the world. We are no longer content with vague generalities, but are more and more daily led to analyze the heretofore accepted ideas which have controled society in its divisions of labor and responsibility, rejecting as unsound all those which will not bear the closest and most absolute practical development, but adopting and utilizing such as bear the test.

This constitutes an enlightened progress, and whether it concerns political or individual obligations, is equally sustained by intelligent reason and by the imperative demands of social interest. At this day we more and more claim and exercise the largest liberty of thought and of action. We are coming daily to clearer views of the broad chasm between liberty and license, and the temptation to cross it is lessened, as all our social energies are given fuller play and a wider scope in the legitimate field. We revere old institutions, established things, but it is only after we are quite assured that they are based upon truth and carried up by the plumb-line; while no social wrong, political injustice, or individual error can look at this day to any amount of time-honored usage for its protection from scrutiny or condemnation.

In this spirit we welcome the movement at Cleveland, as we have heretofore cordially accepted movements elsewhere, in our own country and abroad, for the restoration of woman to her equal share of such social duties, privileges and responsibilities as, by her physical and mental constitution, she may be qualified to assume. Of these, none can be assigned to her, for her equal participation at least, with a more undeniable fitness, than the great work of ministering to the physical needs of suffering humanity. And it should rather be for her to say whether, in all that concerns the care and cure of the ailments of her sex, she would admit our own even to a share in the duty.

The progress of enlightened sentiment upon this subject is very satisfactorily stated by *Harper's Weekly* in the annexed paragraph:

"Notwithstanding the most determined hostility to the demands of the age for female physicians, institutions for their educational preparation for professional responsibilities are rapidly multiplying. The ball first began to move in the United States, and now a female medical college is in successful operation in old fogy medical London, where the favored monopolizers of physic and surgery were resolved to keep out all new ideas in their line by acts of Parliament. But, alas! the ice-walls of opposition have melted away, and even in Russia a woman has graduated with high medical honors. Female physicians are increasing rapidly, and their services are sought for by their own sex, as they should be, with thankful hearts for such balm in Gilead."

AN IMPEACHMENT TRIAL.

Col. Benton, in a note, in his abridgment of the Congressional Debates, thus describes the manner in which the Senate Chamber was prepared for the trial of Judge Chase:

"The Senate Chamber was fitted up in a style of appropriate elegance. Benches, covered with crimson, on each side, and in a line with the chair of the President, were assigned to the members of the Senate. On the right and in front of the chair a box was assigned to the managers, and on the left a similar box to Mr. Chase and his counsel, and chairs allotted to such friends as he might introduce. The residue of the floor was occupied with chairs for the accommodation of the members of the House of Representatives, and with boxes for the reception of the foreign ministers, and civil and military officers of the United States. On the right and left of the chair, at the termination of the benches of the members of the Court, boxes were assigned to stenographers. The permanent gallery was allotted to the indiscriminate admission of spectators. Below this gallery, and above the floor of the House, a new gallery was raised, and fitted up with peculiar elegance, intended primarily for the exclusive accommodation of ladies. But this feature of the arrangement, made by the Vice President, was at an early period of the trial abandoned, it having been found impossible to separate the sexes! At the termination of this gallery, on each side, boxes were specially assigned to ladies attached to the families of public characters. The preservation of order was devolved on the Marshal of the District of Columbia, who was assisted by a number of deputies."

THE CONSPIRACY ACT.

The Act of July 31, 1861, entitled as above, upon which some of the Articles of Impeachment against Mr. Johnson are founded, runs as follows:

"*Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representatives of the United States of America in Congress assembled*, That if two or more persons within any State or Territory of the United States shall conspire together to overthrow, or to put down, or to destroy by force, the government of the United States, or to levy war against the United States; or by force to prevent, hinder, or delay the execution of any law of the United States; or by force to seize, take or possess any property of the United States against the will or contrary to the authority of the United States; or by force or intimidation, or threat to prevent any person from accepting or holding any office, or trust, or place of confidence under the United States; each and every person so offending shall be guilty of a high crime, and upon conviction thereof in any District or Circuit Court of the United States, having jurisdiction thereof, or District or Supreme Court of any Territory of the United States having jurisdiction thereof, shall be punished by a fine of not less than five hundred dollars nor more than one thousand dollars; or by imprisonment, with or without hard labor, as the Court shall determine, for a period not less than six months, nor greater than six years; or by both such fine and imprisonment."

The New York *Times* thus alludes to the baseless insinuation of Democratic journals that Chief Justice Chase will use his personal and official influence to screen the great offender:

"So far as the Presidential interests of Mr. Chase are concerned, there is no sacrifice we would not make, no test of friendship we would not gladly undergo. Nothing would gratify us more than to see the great leader and statesman of the Republican party—our captain and chief, and dearly-trusted friend—elevated to the Presidential office. Rather, however, than have this great act of justice arrested, and a most mischievous chief-magistrate improperly retained in the position [illegible] and see Mr. Chase's Presidential canvass drifting among the icebergs of the Polar Sea."

EPHEMERIS.

—Bishop Stevens is convalescent.

—The Southern rice crop is large.

—Italy is threatened with civil war.

—Maryland killed the eight hour law.

—Abbott is to do Grant up in history.

—Mining is reviving at Central City.

—Brown, the founder of Omaha, is dead.

—The Idaho Chinese are in destitution.

—Augusta (Me.) has had an earthquake.

—Chase, it is said, does not want the Presidency.

—Gold has been discovered in Franklin, Georgia.

—Gen. Joe Hooker is recovering his health at Rome.

—Cotton growers are rejoicing at the advance in the staple.

—The Southern Indiana tobacco crop is now ready for market.

—The National Cemetery at Nashville is nearly completed.

—The rolling mills of Chattanooga (Tenn.) are all in operation.

—The recent sleet destroyed hundreds of fruit trees in this section.

—Massachusetts has fifty-three thousand more women than men.

—New Albany has a religious revival. It needed something of that sort.

—Not a stick or stone marks the last resting place of old Zach Taylor.

—The Mobile and Ohio Railroad is to be supplied with rails from England.

—Quincy, Ill., has a colored woman one hundred and thirty-five years old.

—Philadelphia is full of young men from the country seeking employment.

—Buffalo has a young scapegrace, thirteen, married, drunken and a wife beater.

—The New Albany *Journal* says that "mercy to Johnson is cruelty to the State."

—The Dale creek bridge on the Union Pacific road is 2,000 feet long and 211 feet high.

—Pendleton will run independent for the Presidency if the Democrats fail to nominate him.

—Mobile has six Andrew Johnsons who voted at the last municipal election. We pity Mobile.

—Dan Rice holds a pew in every church of Girard. He takes a multitude of ways to get to heaven.

—Africa has a King with three hundred wives and seven hundred children, and both still increasing.

—Gen. Sherman said in Cincinnati recently, "Gen. Grant is right, sir; Gen. Grant is right in this matter."

—Four hundred thousand pounds sterling are distributed yearly as prize money at the race courses in England.

—A bald journalist in a neighboring city offers one thousand dollars for a tale so tragical as to make his hair stand on end.

—Gen. Chambers, of Louisville, had a daughter presented to him last week on his seventy-fourth birthday. Something to be proud of.

—Boston has a French male modiste who fits ladies with garments at a fashionable dressmaking establishment. The hub is progressive.

—It is disputed whether the rich Morcus mines belong to Colorado or New Mexico, a difference arising from the want of a defined parallel.

—At a meeting of returned soldiers held in Baltimore resolutions sustaining Mr. Johnson were passed. We presume they were confederates.

—Brooklyn pickpockets operate at funerals. While hot tears are streaming over the cheeks of the mourners, they steal the contents of their pockets.

—The State Senate of Iowa has passed a bill admitting women to practice at the bar. We should like to have a fair woman plead our case were we on trial.

—A landlady in Buffalo left a large fortune to a young gentleman boarder, because he never said her victuals were wretched, her butter strong or her tea weak.

—A perpetual motion has been produced by a Mr. Wright, of Petersburg, Va., so a paper of that place gravely declares. He was eleven years in mastering the difficulty.

—A philosopher has divided human beings into two classes, benefactors and malefactors. He should have said laborers and loafers. To the one we owe all that is good, to the other all that is evil. What the one does the other undoes.

—A new plow, having six iron blades instead of a share, has been invented in San Francisco. The blades dip into the ground as they revolve, and not only turn and pulverize the earth, but also serve to aid in propelling the machine. This plow can be driven either by steam or horse power, and will trench a strip from six to eight feet wide. Very nice on paper.

—A splendid new Chinese theatre was dedicated recently in San Francisco. Incense was burned profusely; the leading characters of the histrionic drama, in gorgeous costume, were on the stage; smoke was blown against the four walls, representing the four quarters of the globe, from whence intelligence is invoked, and other ceremonies were performed; the whole closing with the beheading of a cock and a grand display of fireworks.

—Impeachment is the order of the day. Congress impeaches Johnson, Massachusetts threatens her Governor for vetoing the Constabulary, West Virginia brings Judge Hindman to trial for admitting, free of the iron clad oath, rebel attorneys to practice law, and the Board of Aldermen of New York want Gov. Fenton arraigned for not enforcing a law regulating New York City affairs.

—This is the latest item of fashionable gossip from Michigan:—"Mr. Mis-quah-wah-bow-you is engaged to Miss Mis-quah-quet-o-qua, daughter of Ne-be-nah-ah-nah-quot-way-be, the mighty hunter; Mr. Mah-kah-da-wah-bo-you to the dark-eyed Miss Mah-kah-da-qua; Mr. An-ne-ne-wah-bo-you to the belle of the forest, Miss Ah-qua-wah-bo-you; and Mr. Kish-ke-ne-je-ka-jah-shin to the chick-we-nauch, Miss Ah-qua-ke-che-won-o-qua."

—Edwin Forrest is worth $700,000; Barney Williams, $350,000; Edwin Booth, $150,000; Maggie Mitchell, $150,000; W. J. Florence, $100,000; John Brougham, $75,000; J. E. Murdoch, $65,000; J. E. Owens, $125,000; Joseph Jefferson, $75,000; F. S. Chanfrau, $75,000; J. H. Hackett, $50,000; Lucille Western, $150,000; J. Lester Wallack, $150,000; Mrs. John Drew, $30,000; J. S. Clarke, $150,000; Laura Keene, $150,000; Edwin Adams, $25,000; Mrs. D. P. Bowers, $35,000; Wm. Wheatley, $200,000; E. L. Davenport, $25,000; P. T. Barnum, $500,000.

—The design of the proposed Philadelphia Lincoln monument has been adopted. It is the work of Randolph Rogers, the American sculptor, at Rome. The figure is in a sitting posture, and will be nine feet high, and the pedestal, of granite, fourteen feet high. In his left hand Mr. Lincoln holds the Emancipation Proclamation, and in his right the pen with which he has just signed it. The upper side panels of the pedestal will be decorated with the arms of the United States on the one side, and those of the City of Philadelphia on the other, in bronze, the corners being supported with Roman *fasces*, also in bronze. On the lower corners of the pedestal are four American eagles supporting festoons of laurel, all in bronze. The bronze work is to be cast at the Royal Foundry, at Munich. The whole cost of the monument will be about $50,000, of which the Association has some $25,000.

Wendell Phillips on Impeachment.

We find in the Cincinnati *Gazette* the annexed report of Mr. Phillips' positions on the impeachment question, as stated in his lecture in that city on Monday evening:

"One of your journals said this morning that they could not see why I should speak on impeachment; that I knew no more about it than anybody else. I don't pretend to; but it is the duty of all to contribute what little we can to the general knowledge. This is the necessity of the hour; that we have got either by law, military or civil, to let in upon the South the great forces of the elements of the nineteenth century. Mr. Johnson's crime is that he set himself to defeat this purpose. From the first moment his hand and mind were felt in the Government, he undertook to turn back this great purpose of the nation. My wish to impeach him to-night is not technical, but because the man, by either his conscience or perverseness had set himself up systematically to save the South from the verdict of the war, and the necessity of the epoch in which we live. Every single act since the summer of 1865 points in that direction. He undertook, without authority, to restore all the property of the South into its hands. He would build up its strongholds by giving it all the capital which he could command. He undertook to anticipate Congress by bringing to the front exactly the element which revolution puts in the rear. Disregarding the statutes, he placed as Governors and other high officials men incompetent to take the oath of loyalty. He then allowed the violence of unappeased hatred of the malignant white race to wreak itself unheeded on the Union whites, and on the black race, and as the work proceeded he let loose the massacre at New Orleans, the blood at Memphis, and the unblushing murder of four hundred unoffending men in General Thomas' District, and two thousand men of Texas.

He has been impeached for a single legal technical offense, and the article in your paper to which I referred, which undertakes to arraign my right to speak about impeachment, goes on with great ignorance to state that no matter how foolish the President was, he could not be arraigned for his follies, weaknesses or errors. He must have committed some great flagrant malignant act. There was never a greater misunderstanding of the nature of impeachment. Never more forgetfulness of the fact that impeachment is the act of reserved sovereignty of a nation, stepping outside of all its laws, actuated by no precedent, responsible to no judge, bound to give no warning, at liberty to violate every legislative principle. You can not be indicted for an act which the statute has not previously warned you of. But the nation leaves itself at no such mercy in regard to its great executive officers. Anything which, in the judgment of the people, makes an Executive Magistrate unfit for his place, no matter whether the law has warned him of it or not, it is the law which the people make in the emergency, and the emergency makes the law. An Executive not indictable for his follies and weaknesses? Suppose Chief Justice Chase becomes idiotic, are we to leave him Chief Justice while he lives? You impeach him by a tribunal as solemn as the Senate, declaring that he is unfit for his office. Suppose the President becomes incapable from delirium tremens [applause], shall we refer him to a jury of doctors? But no, if he does a thing that renders him perverse and unfit to discharge his duties; if his brain softens; if habits unfit him; if he turns the White House into a brothel, and disgraces the nation; if he does anything that makes the magistrate unfit in the eyes of the people to execute the sacred trust committed to him, then the sovereign people, by impeachment, reserve the power, irrespective of enactments, to sit in judgment upon him. A New Hampshire judge was impeached in the beginning of the nation for loose morals, and removed from the bench. Impeachment is the refuge of the common sense of the nation, which in the moment of difficulty says to the magistrate, you ought to have known by your common sense, and your moral sense, that this has unfitted you for your office. I do not care whether Johnson has slipped on a statute or not. It is evident that for over twenty four months, either from mental or moral incapacity, he has been unable to put himself in line with the great public necessity, and therefore he ought to go up. (Applause.) I am no great friend of the Republican party. (Laughter.) I don't think they have acted with consummate wisdom on this occasion. It would have been infinite wisdom if, when he swung disgracefully around the circle, and the indignation of the people attended him, they had for that declared him unfit for the great office. If, when stained with the blood of New Orleans, they had arraigned him for that, if, when he undertook to throw aside your great national policy by bringing forward the old leaders of the South, through his prostitution of the pardoning power; if the wisdom of the House of Representatives had undertaken in its own undoubted right to arraign him on technical grounds, they would have been sustained in it. We are not without a precedent for it. When, in 1689, the object of the English people was to get rid of James II, a large section of the people said he was a Catholic and we cannot trust him; another section said he has introduced troops to crush the people of England; another, he has prostituted his judiciary; another, that he has gone to France, and vacated his place. The question arose how to reconcile all these various charges. How shall we make one tangible accusation out of them all? They resolved without settling anything that the throne was vacant, whether by accident, by crime, by heedlessness, or by mistake, and being vacant, they filled it. Just so with that same Saxon sort of statesmanship, Congress has undertaken to arraign Johnson.

The journal here, of which I spoke, asks the question as if the simple act of the removal of Stanton was the ground of impeachment. Suppose a man enters your chamber at night, and you shoot him, and when arraigned, you should ask, would you shoot a man for entering your chamber? Yes; if he enters though a closed doors, and with a pistol in his hand. His entering the door is the simple act that ends the long category of wrong-doing. Congress would not impeach Johnson for the simple infraction of the law if it had not been for his course; showing an intent to put at naught the wish of Congress, and of the masses of the people. It was the long series of acts that preceeded the final denouement.

The Southern Elections.

The following is the text of the amendatory reconstruction bill, as it passed both Houses of Congress last week, and was sent to the President for his signature:

"An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the Rebel States, passed March 2, 1867, and to facilitate their restoration.

"Sec. 1. That hereafter any election authorized by the act passed March 23d, 1867, entitled 'An act supplementary to an act to provide for the more efficient government of the rebel States,' passed March 2d, 1867, and to facilitate their restoration, shall be decided by a majority of the votes actually cast, and at the election in which the question of the adoption or rejection of any constitution is submitted, any person duly registered in the State may vote in the election district where he offers to vote, when he has resided therein for the ten days next preceding such election, upon presentation of his certificate of registration, his affidavit, or other satisfactory evidence, under such regulations as the district commanders may prescribe.

"Sec. 2. *And be it further enacted*, That the Constitutional Convention of any of the States mentioned in the acts to which this is amendatory, may provide that at the time of voting upon the ratification of the constitution the registered voters may vote also for members of the House of Representatives of the United States, and for all elective officers provided for by the said constitution, and at the same election the officers who shall make the return of the votes cast on the ratification or rejection of the constitution shall enumerate and certify the votes cast for members of Congress."

Judge Black and the President.—A Washington correspondent says: Judge Black is credited with being the President's chief adviser, but he had been out of town for a week previous. Furthermore, I cannot help giving you Judge Black's own statement of the relations between Mr. Johnson and himself. Talking with a leading Senator about the matter one day, he said, as I hear: "The papers talk about me as the President's chief adviser. That's all humbug; he sends for me sometimes, but he rarely follows my advice; if he did he wouldn't make such a d—d fool of himself so often."

A Chapter on Inebriates.

The statistics of the institutions for the care and reformation of inebriates show that dissipation is increasing to an alarming extent throughout the country. The evil is by no means confined to the large cities, but has spread its baneful influence, since the close of the war, to towns, villages and hamlets. Old men who have been exemplary members of society for half a century have fallen victims to the fell destroyer, while youths in their teens become topers and drunkards before reaching their majority. Our own city affords a deplorable example of excessive drinking, and we are constrained to believe that it is increasing in all classes of society. Nearly all the capital crimes committed in this State during the past year can be traced directly or indirectly to the use of intoxicating liquors.

The poisonous quality of liquor now being manufactured and sold by saloons has greatly increased the affliction known as "delirium tremens." A three day's spree in this age is sufficient to put a man in such a frame of mind that neither his own life or the lives of others are safe in his presence. From the annual report of the physician of the Washington House, of Chicago, for 1867, we glean some very impressive facts:

In that institution there have been 45 cases of delirium tremens treated during the year, out of which 21 have required active medical treatment. Many others have had no delirum tremens, but have suffered from various other morbid conditions consequent upon the use of alcoholic stimulants, such as paralysis, dropsy, (general and local), uræmia, and one case of mental disorder amounting to insanity.

There has been but one death during the year, that of Joseph Cunningham, who has an interesting history. He was admitted on the 27th day of June in the active stage of delirum tremens, and died on the 30th from uræmic convulsions. There was suppression of urine from the day of his admission and partial suppression for some time previous. His eyes were congested. The entire surface of the body presented a bloated appearance amounting to general dropsy of the cellular tissue. He was raving and wakeful, and all means failed to procure sleep or rest. He could not, or would not, take nourishment, and died a most horrible death in convulsions.

The next day after a post mortem examination was made in the presence of a large number of the inmates of the Home, who were permitted to witness the examination, that they might, with their own eyes, see the destructive effects of alcohol on the human system, which, although silent, was a most impressive lecture.

The heart was found to be large, its walls thin and soft; an unusual amount of serum was found in the pericardium and pleura; the lungs were engorged with blood; the liver was found enlarged, nodulated, and friable, being easily broken down or torn, presenting the appearance of what is called a "whisky liver;" the stomach was partially filled with a dark grumous fluid; but the most interesting feature of the case was that the mucus membrane was highly inflated and softened, presenting the characteristic appearance of a drunkard's stomach, as given by Dr. Sewell, in his plates showing the condition of this membrane from the moderate drinker to the confirmed drunkard.

This stomach corresponded most perfectly with that of the confirmed drunkard. The kidneys were found changed in their structure, by what is called fatty degeneration, so that they were unable to perform their natural functions, hence the retention in the blood of the poisonous elements of the urine, which acted as a direct poison on the brain, resulting in convulsions and death.

This case was regarded as incurable at the time of his admission. He had good care and close attention. A number of similar cases have been treated at the Home during the year, but have recovered, though none had progressed so far as his.

Another case is worthy of special mention, that of J. F., who had no delirium tremens, but suffered from general dropsy, caused by an impoverished condition of the blood. He was kept quiet; tonics, iron and diuretics were given, together with a nourishing diet, and his recovery was rapid and permanent.

The general treatment in cases of delirium tremens has been mainly the same as last year. Patients, on admission, have been bathed and kept clean. If constipation existed, as it generally does, a mild cathartic or laxative was administered. The urinary secretions were carefully watched, since much of the nervous disturbance is caused by the retention in the blood of the poisonous elements of the urine. To relieve restlessness and sleeplessness, the bromide of potassium, in doses varying from 10 to 40 grains every three hours, was the most applicable and effectual. One patient, who had had many sieges of delirium tremens, was so promptly relieved by this medicine that he exclaimed "that is the best medicine in the world—there was never such another."

No alcoholic stimulants have been allowed at the Home. All stimulants have been withdrawn at once, and the small amount of death compared with the whole number treated gives very flattering success. Notwithstanding there are many who recommend the tapering off plan, the physician asserts that the "sudden jerk plan" is the most successful and should be adopted by all institutions designed for the reformation of the inebriate.—*Louisville Courier.*

The Butter-Maker's Golden Rules.

The great secret in butter-making, it seems, consists in attending to the following points:

1st. Securing rich, clean, healthy milk—milk obtained on rich old pastures, free of weeds.

2d. Setting the milk in a moist, untainted atmosphere, and keeping it an even temperature while the cream is rising.

3d. Proper management in churning.

4th. Washing out the buttermilk thoroughly, and working so as not to injure the grain.

5th. Thorough and even incorporation of the salt, and packing in oaken tubs, tight, clean and well made.

Cleanliness in all the operations, is of *imperative necessity.*

Judgment and experience in manipulating the cream and working the butter must of course be used.—*Willard.*

Points of a Good Milker.—A correspondent of the *Country Gentleman* says: "In selecting a milker look well to the udder. Before milking it should be wide and broad, not hanging down like a sack, and hard and shiny, nearly destitute of hair, and what there is should be soft, fine and bright. After milking, the udder should be soft and apparently a skin bag. If, after milching, the udder is hard and full, it shows that it is flesh, not milk, that distends it."

Another correspondent says: "For a cow that leaks her milk badly, place a little elastic gum ring around each teat. You can cut a set out of an old cast-away rubber shoe—cost nothing—no harm to the cow, and will save in a season several dollars worth of milk."

The cable dispatches announce the death of the young King of Bavaria, Louis II., which occurred at the Royal Palace in Munich on last Friday. The event must have been sudden, as there had been no previous mention of his illness. King Louis was born August 25th, 1845, so that he was less than twenty-three years old. He had reigned hardly four years, having succeeded to his father, King Maximilian II., on the 10th of March, 1864. He was a handsome looking young man, but of delicate physical organization. He never showed any aptness for politics, but was devoted to music. The King is succeeded by his brother, Otho, born April 27th, 1848. Their mother, the Queen Dowager, was a daughter of the late Prince William, of Prussia, and is a woman of fine intelligence, and of character superior to that of either husband or sons.

Ohio has taken steps, through her Legislature, to solve the difficult problem of a woman's right to become the alienee of property. The legislation they propose authorizes a transfer directly from the husband to the wife. The complications that have grown out of the many attempts in this country to break through the common-law hardships relative to married woman's property have become quite formidable even to lawyers. Transfers by and to women under coverture have to be hedged about by so many guards, or made by such troublesome routines, and withal are frequently the cover for so much fraud, that every lawyer, at least, will rejoice in seeing all disabilities of this kind removed, and women, married or single, enjoying the same property rights as men.

The farmers, stock raisers and breeders of Michigan, will hold a State Convention at Pontiac, on the 10th of March, 1868. They expect to receive much benefit from the meeting.

Suffrage in the Northern States.

There are but five of the Northern States, and these five are New England States, which make no distinction in the right of suffrage, on account of color.

Maine gives the right of suffrage in every male citizen of the United States who has resided in the State three months, excepting paupers, persons under guardianship, and Indians not taxed.

New Hampshire admits as electors "every male inhabitant," excepting paupers, and persons excused from paying taxes at their own request.

Vermont gives the ballot to "every man" twenty-one years old, who has resided one year in the State.

Massachusetts admits every male citizen twenty-one years old, excepting paupers and persons under guardianship; but no person can vote or be eligible to office who is not able to read the Constitution or write his name.

Rhode Island gives to the ballot to every male citizen of full age, one year in the State, six months in the town, and who owns real estate worth $134, or renting $7 per year; and to every *native* male citizen, twenty-one years old, two years in the State, six months in the town, duly registered, who has paid $1 tax or done militia service within the year.

Connecticut gives the ballot to all white citizens of full age who have resided one year in the State, and six months in the town. Negroes who were free men (if any such survive) at the adoption of the State Constitution in 1818 may vote. The question of negro suffrage was submitted to the people October 2, 1865; whole vote, 60,706; majority against, 6,272.

New York—every male citizen of full age, ten days a citizen, one year in the State, four months in the county, and thirty days in the district. But no negro can vote unless he has been three years a citizen of the State, and for one year the owner of a freehold worth $250 over incumbrances, and on which he has paid a tax. The new Constitution proposes to abolish these qualifications and to establish an equal right of suffrage, irrespective of color.

New Jersey—"every white male citizen" of full age, resident one year in the State, and five months in the county, excepting paupers, idiots, insane persons and persons convicted of crimes excluding them from being witnesses.

Pennsylvania—every white freeman resident one year in the State and ten days in the district.

Ohio—every white male citizen of full age resident one year in the State. Negro suffrage was submitted to the people in 1867, with the following result: for, 216,987; against, 255,340; the majority against, 38,353.

Wisconsin admits every white citizen of full age; persons of Indian blood declared citizens by act of Congress and civilized citizens of Indian descent; but the amendment to the State Constitution to strike out the word "white" was rejected in November, 1865, by 8,059 majority.

Minnesota—the same as Wisconsin with regard to white citizens, and admits Indians certified by District Court to be fit for citizenship. In November, 1865, the State rejected negro suffrage by 2,000 majority, and again in 1867 by 1,298 majority.

Oregon—every white citizen of full age, six months resident in the State, and every alien of full age, resident one year in the United States, but "no negro, Chinaman, or mulatto."

Indiana—every white male citizen of the United States, resident one year in the State, but "no negro or mulatto shall have the right of suffrage."

Michigan—every white male citizen of full age, and to every civilized male Indian not belonging to any tribe.

Missouri—the Constitution of 1865 excludes blacks from voting.

Illinois—every white male citizen of full age resident one year in the State.

Kansas—every white male citizen adult, resident six months in the State. The question of negro suffrage was presented in 1867, and in a total vote of 29,904, was rejected by a majority of 8,938.

California—every white male United States citizen (or of Mexico, who elected to become a citizen under the treaty of Queretaro), of full age; no Chinaman, negro, or mulatto can vote.

Nevada—law similar to that of Oregon.

West Virginia—does not permit negroes to vote.

Congress passed a bill enfranchising negroes in the District of Columbia, December 14th, 1866, in Senate, 32 yeas, 13 nays; in House, 126 yeas, 46 nays; President Johnson vetoed bill January 7th, 1867; same day Senate repassed the bill, yeas, 29, nays 10, and the House by 113 yeas to 38 nays, when the bill became a law. May 15, 1866, House passed a bill that "there shall be no denial of the elective franchise to citizens of the United States because of race or color, and all persons shall be equal before the law,"—to amend the organic acts of the Territories of Nebraska, Colorado, Dacota, Montana, Washington, Idaho, Arizona, Utah and New Mexico. The vote was 79 yeas to 43 nays. January 10, 1867, the Senate adopted a substitute that there should be no denial of the elective franchise "on account of race, color, or previous condition of servitude" in any of the United States now or hereafter to be organized. The bill was passed by 24 yeas to 8 nays, and in the House, same day, yeas 104, and nays 38. This bill became a law by failure of the President to sign the bill, or return it with veto, within ten days after its presentation.—*N. W. World.*

Apropos to the statement now going the rounds of the press to the effect that Alex. H. Stephens gives out that "only in the last extremity was he drawn into the rebellion, and that even then he identified himself with it only that he might further the cause of the Union," we republish the following pleasant little abstract from a speech made some ten years ago in the House of Representatives against the Kansas bill. Said Mr. Stephens:

"Well, gentlemen, you make a good deal of clamor on the Nebraska measure, but it don't alarm us at all. We have got used to that kind of talk. You have threatened before, but have *never* performed. You have always *caved in*, and you will again. You are a *mouthing, white-livered set.* Of course you will oppose; we expect that; but we don't care for your opposition. You will rail, but we don't care for your railing. You will hiss, but so do adders. We expect it of adders, and expect it of you. You are like the devils that were pitched over the battlements of Heaven into Hell. They set up a howl of discomfiture, and so will you. But their fate was sealed, and so is yours. *You must submit to the yoke*, but don't chafe, gentlemen; we have got you in our power. You tried to drive us to the wall in 1856, but times are changed. You went a wooling, and have come home fleeced. Don't be so impudent as to complain. You will only be *slapped in the face.* Don't resist. You will only be *lashed* into obedience."

Good, loyal, innocent Mr. Stephens.

A DILEMMA.

BY BARRY CORNWALL.

Which is the maiden I love best?
Twenty are now buzzing round me;
Three in their milk-white arms have wound me
Gently—yet I feel no rest!
One hath showered her black locks o'er me;
Ten kneel on the ground before me,
Casting forth such beams of blue
That I'm pierced—O! through and through.
Bacchus! Gods! What can I do?
Which must I love best?

Tell me—(ah! more gently take me,
Sweet one, in thy warm white arms!)
Tell me—which will ne'er forsake me
Through all life's ills and harms?
Is it she whose blood's retreating
From that forehead crowned with pride?
Is it she whose pulse is beating
Full against my unarmed side?
What do all these things betide?
Strong my doubts grow—strong and stronger;
Quick! give answer to my call!
If ye pause a moment longer,
I shall love ye—all!

—Charles T. James, one of the alleged murderers of Joseph Clark, in Worcester, Mass., on Friday, the 28th ult., was captured in Providence, Rhode Island, and taken to Worcester. Nine hundred dollars, a watch and diamond pin, Clark's property, were found in his possession. He said the affair was planned by his accomplice. The plan was to murder and rob Clark, then destroy all evidence of the murder by burning the building. It was well known that Clark usually carried a large sum of money with him, and wore valuable diamonds. He had a previous acquaintance with James, and charitably paid his bills during the few days they were waiting to murder him. The deed was done with a small broad-axe, which they carried to Clark's room in a coat. James attracted Clark's attention while Charles, the accomplice, (who has also been arrested,) stepped behind Clark, and struck him a mortal blow. Very valuable personal effects were overlooked by the murderers. Clark's mistress entered the room soon after the murderers left, discovered the fire and gave the alarm. Charles is twenty-two years of age, and below the common average of intellect. James is thirty-one years of age, has lost the sight of the left eye and has a wicked look. He is said to be the person who poisoned the celebrated trotting horse Iudia Rubber, in Boston, about two years ago.

OHIO ITEMS.

—Dr. Johnson of Lebanon, has purchased the *Ohio Eagle*, Lancaster, paying $6,200.

—The Hocking *Sentinel* says: An examination of fruit buds shows that they are, as yet, uninjured by the frost or cold.

—The Mt. Vernon *Republican* says that the wheat crop in that vicinity looks well. The snow has thus far given it protection, and it now looks green.

—The Belmont *Chronicle*, having its faith strengthened by the recent passage at letters between Gen. Grant and the President, now declares in favor of Grant for the Presidency.

—One night last week the house of Rev. Dr. Nelson, of Gallien, was entered by burglars and some silver spoons and jewelry were stolen. No clue to the perpetrators has been found.

—The Clinton *Republican* is informed that the fruit buds, including peaches, are, thus far, safe and sound in that part of the State; and are represented to be so generally throughout the country.

—The Salem (Columbiana county) *Republican* says: Farmers inform us that the snow in the country thus far is protecting the grain admirably, and if the spring is at all favorable our country will be blessed with a plenteous harvest.

—The Mansfield *Herald* says: We learn that a man named Jordan, living near Loudenville, drank a pint of whiskey and pepper one day last week, to break an attack of fever and ague, with which he was troubled. He succeeded in breaking it, but at the same time died from the effects of the dose, living but a short time after drinking the whiskey.

—The Madison County *Union* says: We understand that our fellow citizen, Maj. Richard Cowling, has offered to donate to the State his fine farm lying just east of London, on the West-Jefferson pike, on condition that it shall be made the site of the State Agricultural College. The farm is one of the finest in the country, containing about 300 acres, is worth not less than $100,000. So munificent an offer as this of Major C. has rarely been made to any institution of learning.

—The Bucyrus *Journal* says: On Thursday last, as the lady, aged 65, of Mr. John Gross, living about four miles east on the Middletown road, was walking on her porch she slipped and fell and broke the neck of her thigh bone. Few, if any, fractures of the human frame are more serious than this; a young person so injured seldom recovers within half a year, and the chances are very faint indeed that a lady so advanced in years, afflicted with such a serious accident, will ever wholly recover.

—The Guernsey *Times* says: On Sunday, the 9th inst., near Gibson's Station, this county, a man named Sulton shot himself through the head, causing almost instant death. It is not known whether it was done accidentally or an act of self destruction. He remarked to his wife, as she went out to milk the cows, that he was going to shoot a rat, or rabbit, (she did not understand which,) and after being out a short time heard the report of the gun and immediately returned to the house, where she found him in the agonies of death.

WEST VIRGINIA ITEMS.

—The Shepherdstown *Register*, speaks of Col. J. E. Schley, of Jefferson county as a candidate for next Governor.

—The Union *Banner* says that "a good, loyal and capable male teacher" is wanted at New Creek, and will be paid liberal wages.

—The Berkeley *Union* has a strong article defending Senator Chapline against the slanders of the Charlestown *Spirit of Jefferson rebel.*

—A revival in the M. P. Church at Newburgh, Preston county, under the charge of Rev. F. A. Day, has resulted in over fifty converts.

—Mr. G. M. Hagans has purchased two parcels of the tract of land known as the "Rich Woods," adjoining Morgantown, at $47.50 per acre.

—One hundred acres of land (without fences or improvements,) one mile from Charlestown, Jefferson county, were sold a few days since for $90 an acre.

—The Preston County Coal Company at Austin, under the superintendence of M. L. Schaffer, is shipping 100 tons of coal per day and the Orrell Company at Newberry from 75 to 100 tons daily.

—We are glad to learn from the Clarksburg *Telegraph* that it is more prosperous now than it has ever been before. The *Telegraph* is a good paper, and deserves a generous support from the Union people of Harrison county.

—The Fourth Semi-Annual Session of the Teachers' Association of Monongalia county, will be held at the Hall of the West Virginia Agricultural College, in Morgantown, on Friday and Saturday 13th and 14th of March, 1868.

—The residence of Daniel Sutton, about two miles east of Martinsburg, was burned down on Sunday morning (23d.) Very few articles of furniture were saved. Supposed to have caught from a flue running in the upper story.

—A Mrs. Hessian, of Austin, Preston county, has recently gladdened the heart of her husband, Mr. Patrick Hessian, by the presentation of three boys, the entire crop weighing twenty and one half (20½) pounds. Mrs Hessian is doing well.

—Dr. Brock, of Morgantown, is delivering a course of free lectures in the M. E. Church of that place. The subject of his last lecture was "What we eat and drink." It would be a great advantage to the public if physicians generally would adopt this practice.

—An interesting revival is progressing in the M. E. Church at Clarksburgh. A protracted meeting is also in progress in the Southern Methodist Church, and quite an interest awakened during a week's evening services in the Presbyterian Church at the same place.

—William Shriner, while driving a two horse team along the "narrows" below Wellsburgh on Tuesday morning last, had the misfortune to have the whole establishment go over the river bank. One of the horses was killed, and the other crippled, besides other damage done.

—Martinsburg and vicinity seem to be affected with a chronic attack of burglary. The *Union* says that on Saturday (22d,) some thieving, hungry scoundrels, broke open the smoke-house of Robert Brown, about three miles west of that place and carried off all of his bacon. They were tracked to town, but no clue to the bacon could be found.

—Gen. S. D. Karns, through the medium of a card in the Parkersburg *Times*, presents his "kind regards to the Parkersburg Mill Company for suing "him for a balance on" his "lumber account" during his "temporary absence in Wheeling at the instance of Parkersburg." Rather a novel proceeding, it strikes us,—the card, not the suit.

A Thrilling Chase—A Burglar Enters a Female College and is Shot Dead.

On Saturday night last a burglar entered the Western Female College at Oxford, Ohio. As frequent burglarious visits had been made during the past few weeks, two of the teachers laid in wait to trap the thief. They permitted him to get up stairs when they repaired to the Superintendent's house, some distance off, and secured help to capture the burglar. Armed with a revolver, the Principal, Mr. Lyons, and a man named Butler, accompanied the girls to the college. The lights in the halls were turned on, and search was made for the intruder. The men ascended to the third story in the main building, while the Principal remained on the first floor, and three teachers went to the third by way of the stairs in the wings. The forces surrounded the intruder completely. He either not having commenced operations, or hearing footsteps of coming doom, was in the main hall, and in the darkness, ran against Mr. Butler, who was unarmed. With a prefacing oath the burglar exclaimed, "Where am I," then turned and walked towards Mr. Lyons, who said, referring to Mr. Butler, "Henry, is that you?" Receiving no reply, Mr. L. cried "halt! and surrender, or I will shoot!" No heed was given to this, and Mr. L. fired. The burglar still came forward, caught the banisters in front of Mr. L., leaped over them, and bounded down the stairs. Mr. L., who followed him all the time, demanded him to halt! stop! surrender! throw up arms! &c. No attention was paid to this and no reply given, till down on the first floor, where the burglar having failed to open the front door, rushed into the parlor, saying with another oath, "Let me alone or I'll kill you!" Mr. L. fired as the man was leaving the parlor and entering the hall, through which he ran, throwing a settee after him to impede the progress of those in pursuit. He passed out of the hall and down the back stairs into the basement to the outer door, south wing. Mr. L. fired once near the top of those stairs, and twice while the man was unbolting the door, which was the first time he had opportunity to aim with any exactness. No shot was fired without previous demand to halt or surrender, and the last was fired just as he was opening the door. He got out and apparently escaped unharmed. Subsequently his tracks were followed and led to his dead body, about one hundred yards from the house. He proved to be a stalwarth muscular negro, unknown in that neighborhood. He was unarmed, and the chief contents of his pockets consisted of a hat, port-monnaie containing about three dollars, some keys, a screw driver and a few matches. Inside his trousers were sewed various little bags, containing what he evidently believed to be charms. The firing aroused the scholars but they behaved nobly, giving no manifestations of fright, and uttering no screams. A coroner's jury rendered a verdict of "served the burglar right."

POETICAL.

DEAD IN THE STREET.

A CITY INCIDENT.

[From Cassell's Magazine.]

Under the lamplights, dead in the street,
Delicate, fair, and only twenty,
There she lies
Face to the skies,
Starved to death in a city of plenty,
Spurned by all that is pure and sweet.
Hundreds bent upon folly and pleasure,
Hundreds with plenty, time and leisure,
Leisure to speed Christ's mission below,
To teach the erring and raise the lowly,
Plenty, in charity's name, to show
That life has something divine and holy.
Boasted charms—classical brow,
Delicate features—look at them now.
Look at her lips; once they could smile;
Eyes—well, never more they shall beguile,
Never more, never more word of hers
A blush shall bring to the saintliest face.
She has found, let us hope and trust,
Peace in a higher and better place;
And yet, despite of all ill, I ween,
Joy of some heart she must have been.
Some fond mother, proud of the task,
Has stopped to finger each dainty curl,
Some vain father has bowed to ask
A blessing for her, his darling girl.
Hard to think, as we look at her there,
Of all the tenderness, love and care,
Lonely watching and sore heart-ache,
All the agony, burning tears,
Joys and sorrows, hopes and fears,
Breathed and suffered for her dear sake.
Fancy will picture a home afar,
Out where the life-giving breezes blow,
Far from these sullen streets, foulsome and low,
Fancy will picture a lonely hearth,
And an aged couple dead to mirth—
An aged couple, broken and gray,
Kneeling beside a bed to pray;
Or lying awake o' nights to hark
For a thing that may come in the rain and the dark!
A hollow-eyed woman with weary feet.
Better they never know
She whom they cherished so
Lies this night, lone and low,
Dead in the street.

THE SOUL'S PROPHECY.

BY RALPH WALDO EMERSON.

All before us lies the way;
Give the past unto the wind;
All before us is the day,
Night and darkness are behind.

Eden with its angels bold,
Love and flowers and coolest sea,
Is less an ancient story told
Than a glowing prophecy.

In the spirit's perfect air,
In the passions tame and kind,
Innocence from selfish care,
The real Eden we shall find.

When the soul to sin hath died,
True and beautiful and sound,
Then all earth is sanctified,
Upsprings paradise around.

From the spirit land afar
All disturbing force shall be;
Stir, nor toil, nor hope shall mar
Its immortal unity.

MINE.

My heart has wandered in the chilly air,
Circling around my Lady's gentle frame,
Which ever sweetly glowed, yea glowed the same
When I was near, and when in dumb despair,
I turned away to ease the pain wrought there;
Alas poor heart! 'twould struggle hard to tame
The wildered love it bore my Lady fair.
How fearful thrilled the sound of her dear name!
But I have felt a happiness, to day
As sweet as all was bitter, and a balm
Has soothed my cruel wounds; a gentle play
Of thought is mine, a dear delicious calm;
For I have seen the love light sweetly shine
While her bright eyes were trembling into mine.

—*Putnam's Magazine.*

Pennsylvania Oil Regions.

From the Titusville *Herald* we clip the following items:

—Oil is now of dull sale, at $2.40 to $2.50 per barrel at Titusville and at $2.75 at Oil City.

—A citizen of Pleasantville was shot at the other night by a drunken teamster. The ball did not take effect.

—It is reported that Murphy's Theatre building at Pithole is to be removed to Shamburg some time next spring.

—The Ackerman refinery at Gregg's Switch is to be enlarged to a producing capacity of five hundred barrels of refined oil per week.

—The excitement occasioned in the vicinity of Pleasantville, by the striking of the Harmonial well, is dying out. The well continues to produce about one hundred barrels per day.

—The town which has sprung up on the Tallman Farm, between Shamburg and Atkinson, on Upper Cherry Run, has been named "Backus City" in honor of Mr. Backus, one of the owners of the farm.

—A new iron tank of twenty-four thousand barrels capacity is to be erected at Miller Farm. Operations will be commenced as soon as the weather will permit. The tank is to be owned by Cleveland parties.

—A deer was killed on the track of the Oil City and Pithole Branch Railway, on Saturday afternoon. The deer started to cross the track just as the train was coming. The animal was hit in the shoulder by the engine and instantly killed.

—The Henderson Farm, situated a few rods south of the Shamburg wells on Upper Cherry Run, is to be thoroughly tested during the next six months. Some two or three engines for putting down wells are now on the ground, and one or two more will be in position in a short time.

—The gas from the burning well on the Allegheny river, about three miles north of Scrub Grass Station, is still in flames. The well was struck about two years ago and the gas has been burning ever since. Within the past six months there has been a perceptible decrease in the volume of gas and flame, and it now rises but four or five feet above the surface of the ground.

—The Erie *Dispatch* says a fire occurred at the United States Express office in Pithole, on Saturday, which but for its timely discovery would have resulted in a serious conflagration. It was caused by the spilling of a quantity of benzene in the second story, which ran through cracks in the floor catching fire from the stove below.

—The engine house of the Getty well on Bennehoff Run caught fire on Saturday morning last about three o'clock, and was entirely destroyed. The loss was small. The fire originated from a lighted match being brought into contact with a quantity of crude oil that had run into the fire box of the engine without the engineer being aware of it. It is stated that the person who lit the match in the engine house was somewhat scorched by the explosion of the oil.

—The island in the Allegheny River at the mouth of Oil Creek, on which rests one of the abutments of the long bridge, is fast disappearing under the action of the river current. Some five or six years ago it embraced several acres. There was a fine grove upon it and it was at that time a general resort for summer pic-nic parties. The grove has been carried away piecemeal by freshets, and but a few square rods of sand and gravel now mark the spot, and it is predicted that if the spring freshet should be heavy not a vestige of the island will remain.

—The Allegheny river is now frozen to a greater depth than at any other time in several years. The ice is very solid, and in some places it is from eighteen inches to two feet in thickness. The inhabitants living along the river have secured supplies of the best quality of ice for preservation, and they are now anxiously awaiting the break up, as it is anticipated that if it comes suddenly, considerable injury will be done to bridges and other property, from the unusually large amount of ice that will force its way down stream. During the break up of December last there was a moderate rise and the ice was thin, but more than one million dollars worth of property was lost or destroyed along the river from Warren to Emlenton. At present there is scarcely as much property in danger from a break up in the same district as there was at that time, but the amount is still considerable, and the owners and representatives of it should look to its safety while there is time.

—Last week a curious gas explosion occurred at a drilling well near Enterprise, which for the extraordinary force displayed is, probably, without a parallel in the annals of drilling wells. Operations have been going on this well for some time past, and the second sandrock was reached about ten days ago. It appears that the tools fell into the well and struck heavily on the sand rock breaking into a crevice where an immense quantity of gas had collected. The gas rushed out of the well with a loud, rumbling sound, and the driller and the engineer started from the vicinity of the well on a run. They had hardly reached a safe distance when the top length of the driving pipe was torn from the well and thrown upward into the derrick. The gas collected rapidly around the well and engine house, and igniting from the fire in the engine it exploded with a report that was heard one half of a mile distant. The engine house and derrick caught fire from the explosion and were entirely destroyed. There are instances on record where in drilling wells gas veins or crevices have been suddenly broken into and the tools have been thrown from the well, but we think that this is the first time that the rush of gas has had sufficient force to even displace the driving pipe, to say nothing of throwing it wholly out of the well.

—A girl of twelve years of age has recently committed a murder at Osny, France. She had, much against her will, entered the service of a farmer there to take care of a little boy five years old, and she conceived a violent aversion toward the child. One day its arm was broken, no one could ascertain how; on another occasion the boy had swallowed pins and suffered greatly in consequence. Still the girl was not suspected. Determined to get rid of him, and so be relieved from service, she caused the poor boy to swallow a quantity of sulphate of copper, which killed him immediately. The suddenness of the death excited suspicion, and a medical examination proved that a violent poison had been administered. In consequence the girl was at once arrested, as being the only person that could have done it.

—Walker, the murderer of John Beckwell, was taken from the Columbia, Tennessee, jail again on Tuesday night by a mob and hanged. He confessed his crime, and said he was a rebel soldier from South Carolina.

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE PUBLIC DEBT was further reduced in February, in its absolute total, by about three and a half millions of dollars.

DELEGATES to the Republican State Convention at Philadelphia, on the 11th, going by the Pennsylvania Central Railroad and paying full fare, will receive from Col. JORDAN return tickets free.

THE SENATE has very properly determined not to disfranchise Ohio on its floor. Her rights have been fully recognized in the admission of Mr. WADE to all the functions of a Senator, and whether he shall or shall not claim a voice and vote upon Impeachment may safely be left to his own sense of personal delicacy and official propriety. That is a matter which entirely rests between him and the people of Ohio.

WHATEVER may be the opinions of the people as to the expediency or necessity of adopting the two additional articles—and the Republican press are widely divided upon that question—the Democratic-Conservatives need'nt borrow one lota of trouble about their retention now. The articles will not be withdrawn, but in due time will be supported by evidence and submitted, as the others, to the judgment of the Court.

THE ORDINANCE granting a loan of one million dollars out of the Treasury of Baltimore city to the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, was yesterday passed by both branches of the Council of that municipality. This will enable the Company to at once construct their road from Connellsville to Cumberland. President W. O. Hughart deserves much credit for effecting this large and important loan.

IT IS REPORTED that Gen. Steedman has violently harangued a State Convention of Democratic ex rebels at New Orleans, sustaining the President and advising a forcible resistance to Congress. "Jim" and his hearers well understood all that sort of thing. They had all the fighting they wanted for their natural lives in the late "unpleasantness," and have no idea of trying it again. But he was perhaps half in earnest, as, if all stories be true about this warlike Collector of Revenue, he has already begun his campaign.

OFFICIAL RETURNS from the Alabama Election show the defeat of the Constitution by about three thousand votes. One unfortunate result of this will be the postponement of her restoration to all her "practical relations" for several months. Another submission will be necessary and the requisite legal preliminaries therefor will unavoidably be protracted. In the present look of affairs in the South it will not be surprising if Alabama, whose Convention was the first to complete its labors under the Reconstruction Laws, should be the last to be restored to the Union, unless Mississippi claims that place.

THE OBSCURE phraseology of the resolution adopted by the Petroleum Convention on the 5th, would occasion a doubt in the minds of readers who do not peruse the full report of the proceedings and discussions, as to the real objects which its members wish to reach. It is proper, therefore, to state that the Convention desires the abrogation of the present tax upon refined oil, which, in point of fact, gives now a decided advantage to refiners abroad. In asking for this repeal the Convention, however, found it necessary to ask for the removal of the present tax on crude oil also. But, as to both crude and refined, the Convention seemed to concede their just liabilities to a tax not greater than that imposed upon other useful manufactures; more than that they condemn as unjust.

Death of Dr. William Gibson.

Dr. William Gibson died at Savannah, Ga., on Monday last. Although long withdrawn from his active professional pursuits, Dr. Gibson is still well remembered in this community as one of the most distinguished surgeons among the many men who have adorned the medical and surgical professions of Philadelphia. For nearly half a century he occupied the Chair of Surgery in the University of Pennsylvania, and held the Emeritus Professorship at the time of his death. In his time he was a tower of strength to that institution, and by his rare talents and great skill, both as an operator and instructor in surgery, long maintained the supremacy of the University among the medical schools of this country. Dr. Gibson was a native of Maryland, and received his professional education in Edinburg, after graduating at Princeton College. At the time of his death, which resulted from an attack of erysipelas, he had passed his eightieth year. He has long been missed from the profession which he so brilliantly adorned, and, at his advanced age, his death was not unexpected. But the announcement will recall his memory to the large circle of professional and other friends, of two generations, who were accustomed, in bygone years, to share in the honors which he conferred upon his chosen science by the great abilities which he so strongly developed and so long exercised in its behalf.—*Philadelphia Bulletin.*

Washington Facts and Gossip.

—The Reconstruction Committee are still opposed to any special legislation for the admission of Alabama.

—A *Tribune* special says the probabilities are that the Ways and Means Committee will yet make the whisky tax seventy-five cents per gallon. They have decided to retain the tobacco tax.

—The new Revenue bill is now being elaborated with great care by the Committee of Ways and Means. The tobacco section is being carefully prepared in accordance with the views of Commissioner Wells. It is thought the spirit tax will be so arranged as to check fraud, without reducing the tax.

—Some of the Eastern members of Congress are anxious lest, if Wade become the President, the financial policy of the government will be changed to suit the views of Butler, Logan and other expansionists; but there is good cause for believing that if Johnson be removed, Wade will not favor any dangerous financial experiments. The Senate will check any attempt at printing more legal tenders, if made. The bondholders ask Congress to reduce the rate of interest, and hint that if they don't, repudiation is imminent.—*Wash. Prov. Jour.*

Judge Chase and the Senate.

A special Washington dispatch to the Chicago *Tribune* says: There is some needless excitement over the communication by Chief Justice Chase to the Senate of his view as to the proper organization of a court of Impeachment to try the President. The members of the committee and other Senators were well aware of the position of the Chief Justice before their rules were reported to the Senate. His expectation seems to have been that the rules would be informally agreed upon by the Senators merely as a basis for presentation to the Court when organized. It is known that most of the Senators entertain a different view, and regard their powers as more extensive, and the fact of their having proceeded to adopt the rules after a knowledge of the position likely to be taken by the Chief Justice, seems to indicate that his opinion will not influence their action in the matter. The precedents, in all the cases in which the Senate has heretofore acted as a Court of Impeachment, are in favor of Mr. Chase's view that the rules can only be adopted after the Court is organized. On some other points the English precedents seem to be against him, as elaborately presented in the debate on the subject by Roscoe Conkling.

FIRST EDITION.

MIDNIGHT.

Pennsylvania Legislature.

Appropriation Bill Passed the House—People's Passenger Railway—Pittsburgh Consolidation—Bills Introduced in the Senate—Notaries Public Appointments for Allegheny County—Half Fare to Republican State Convention.

(Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HARRISBURG, March 6, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. COLEMAN, Lebanon: Establishing Railroad Companies merged by special enactment previous to 1861, to take advantage of the benefits given by the general act of 1861.

By Mr. CONNELL, Philadelphia: One to continue the rate of interest at six per cent., and repealing the usury law.

By Mr. WHITE, Indiana: One incorporating the Horner, Susquehanna and Cherry Tree Railroad Company.

By Mr. ERRETT, Allegheny: One empowering the Burgess of Braddocks Borough to commit persons adjudged guilty of disorderly conduct to the county jail in default of payment of fines; also, authorizing the borough of Braddocks to permit its streets to be occupied by coal roads.

Authorizing the School Directors of East Deer township to borrow money.

By Mr. RANDALL, of Schuylkill: Supplement to the act of March 22d, 1867, to increase the Revenues of the Commonwealth, which makes the tax on coal twenty-five cents per ton instead of four cents.

At twelve o'clock, noon, adjourned till Monday evening.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

PASSED FINALLY.

The Appropriation Bill passed finally.

PEOPLE'S PASSENGER RAILWAY.

The bill incorporating the Pittsburgh People's Passenger Railway passed second reading, and was laid over, with the amendments introduced by Mr. Ford, of Allegheny, imposing the same taxes on the Company as are now paid by the Citizens Passenger Railway, and authorizing a connection with the Citizens Passenger Railway upon terms to be agreed upon between the Companies, the Court of Common Pleas to fix the terms in case of dispute.

PITTSBURGH CONSOLIDATION.

On motion of Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, Mr. Ford's supplement to acts incorporating the city of Pittsburgh, was amended by securing the new portions of the city from the payment of any portion of the indebtedness of the old portion of the city, providing that each corporation shall pay its own debts, and authorizing the Councils to change the assessments, thereby reducing the tax of the rural districts; allowing the erection of wooden buildings, by consent of Councils; fixing the terms of new officers from December 18th, 1867, to February 1st, 1869; prescribing that tickets shall be voted endorsed "City and Council" and "Ward officers."

Laid over for third reading.

PRIVATE CALENDAR.

The remainder of the session was occupied with the first reading of private bills on the calandar, without final action.

AFTERNOON SESSION.—Mr. FORD'S supplement to the Pittsburgh consolidation acts passed finally as amended.

PASSED FINALLY.

This morning the following bills among others passed finally:

Annexing the Southwestern portion of Duquesne borough to Allegheny city.

Authorizing East Birmingham borough to borrow $100,000 for improvements.

Authorizing the opening of Locust street, Pittsburgh.

Changing the name of Back street, Kittanning, to Grant avenue.

Incorporating the Pennsylvania Horse Breeders Association, capital $100,000, to hold land in Butler and adjoining counties.

Supplement to act relative to the draining of wet and sprouty lands, extending the same to the draining of coal and other mines in Westmoreland, Armstrong and Somerset counties.

Incorporating the Union Grocery, Produce and Variety Co-operative Association of Brownsville, Fayette county, capital $75,000.

Incorporating the Philadelphia, New York and Boston Steamship Company, capital $100,000, with the privilege of increasing to $1,000,000.

Changing the name of Kittanning University to Columbia University.

Incorporating Apollo Cemetery, Armstrong county.

Incorporating St. Paul's Orphans' Home near Butler.

A supplement for the Ben. Franklin Insurance Company, Allegheny city, increasing the number of Directors to fifteen and authorizing the present Directors to appoint eight additional Directors till the next election.

Preventing fishing with nets or seines in streams of Beaver county for five years hereafter.

Incorporating Petroleum Calcium Gas Light Company of Pennsylvania, to supply cities, towns, &c., capital two hundred thousand dollars, office at Kittanning, Armstrong county.

Supplement for People's Savings Bank, Pittsburgh, repealing section seventh of the charter, and authorizing dividends out of the net earnings.

Adjourned till Monday.

Notaries Public for Allegheny County.

The following appointments of Notaries Public for Allegheny county were made by the Governor to-day: John Ramsey, Allegheny City; Gilbert McMaster, Philip R. Mertz, George W. Thompson and Charles C. Taylor, Pittsburgh; Frederick M. McGee, Oakland; J. R. Jacques, East Birmingham.

Free Tickets from Republican State Convention.

Delegates to the Philadelphia State Republican Convention, traveling over the Pennsylvania Central and paying full fare, will be furnished free tickets by Colonel Jordan for returning home.

PACIFIC COAST.

Central Pacific Railroad Controlling the Railroads of California—Treasure for New York—Steamer for China—Advices from Alaska.

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—It is confidently asserted that the Central Pacific Railroad Company has bought the San Jose, Southern Pacific, Western Pacific Valley and Sacramento Railroads, and that the transfer of the San Jose and Southern Pacific will be made within two years. The purchase of the latter road gives the Central the entire control of the Sacramento Valley and Marysville Roads. The Central Company have decided to locate the terminus at Oakland. An agreement to that effect has been reduced to writing between that Company and the Oakland authorities. They have also substantially agreed upon another terminus at San Francisco.

The opposition steamer Nevada, for Panama, sailed to-day with four hundred and seventy-four thousand dollars in treasure for New York.

The sailing of the Great Republic for Hong Kong has been postponed on account of the non-arrival of the Constitution from Panama. The Republic carries a cargo valued at upwards of one hundred thousand dollars and over a quarter of a million in treasure.

Late Alaska advices state the officers and troops are well and the Indians peaceable. Timber for the erection of barracks at Sitka had been landed, and the work of building would commence when the weather moderates.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Impeachment Court.

The Organization Completed.

The House Managers Appear.

Rules Adopted by the Court.

Process for the President Demanded.

He is Summoned to Appear on Friday Next.

To which Time the Court Adjourned.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1868.

SENATE.

A communication was received from the President, giving information in regard to the island of Alla Vela, near San Domingo. Also, one in reference to the abduction of Allen Donald, a citizen of the United States in Canada.

Mr. POMEROY introduced a joint resolution, authorizing the Secretary of War to keep up the Gettysburg and Antietam Cemeteries, which was referred to the Military Committee.

The CHAIR submitted a communication from the President in reply to the resolution of inquiry relative to the alleged interference of the United States Consul at Rome in the recent troubles in Italy. Referred to Committee on Foreign Affairs.

Mr. MORGAN called up the joint resolution relative to the default of States in the payment of interest or principal due on stocks or bonds held by the United States.

At the suggestion of Mr. MORTON, who desired to examine the resolution, it was laid over.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill to facilitate the settlement of paymasters' accounts. It authorizes the reimbursement for accidental losses or over payment made in good faith, on proper testimony and the approval of the Secretary of War.

After debate the bill was amended, when it was laid aside by the expiration of the morning hour.

IMPEACHMENT COURT ORGANIZATION.

The President announced that the time having arrived when the Senate was to proceed to the trial of impeachment of the President of the United States, he would vacate the chair for that purpose.

The Chief Justice was again escorted to the Chair by Mr. Pomeroy, Chairman of the Committee appointed for that purpose.

The Secretary of the Senate read the minutes of the Court of yesterday.

The Chief Justice then stated the question to be, an objection having been made to the swearing in of the Senator from Ohio (Mr. Wade,) on the motion to postpone the swearing in of that Senator until the remaining members had been sworn. He also announced that Mr. Dixon had the floor.

Mr. HOWARD, rising to a point of order, said: By the Constitution the Senate sitting on the trial of an impeachment is to be on oath or affirmation of each member. The Senator by the Constitution is a component member of the body for that purpose. There can, therefore, be no trial unless that oath or affirmation be taken by the respective Senators who are present. The Constitution of the United States is operative, and when a member presents himself to take the oath, I hold that as a rule of order it is the duty of the presiding officer to administer that oath, and that the proposition to take the oath cannot be postponed. I make the point of order that the objection made to the swearing in of Mr. Wade is out of order, and also that the motion of the Senator from Maryland, to postpone the swearing in of Mr. Wade, is out of order under the rules and under the Constitution of the United States, and I ask the Court respectfully, but earnestly, that the President of the Senate, the Chief Justice of the Supreme Court of the United States presiding over that body, to decide this question of order, and without debate; I object to any further debate.

Mr. DIXON—The question before the Senate is whether under the rule the Senator from Ohio—

Mr. DRAKE—I call the Senator from Connecticut to order.

The Chief Justice—The Senator from Connecticut is called to order. The Senator from Michigan has made a point of order to be submitted for the consideration of the body during the proceedings for the organization of the Senate for the trial of an impeachment. For the present the Chair regards the general rules of the Senate as obligatory, and that the Senate must determine for itself every question which arises, unless the Chair is permitted to determine. In a case of this sort, affecting so nearly the organization of this body, the Chair feels himself constrained to submit the question of order to the Senate. Will the Senator from Michigan state his point of order in writing?

Mr. DIXON—I arise to a point of order—

The Chief Justice—A point of order is already pending, and this point cannot be made until the other is decided.

Mr. DIXON—I desire to know whether a point of order cannot be made with regard to that question?

Chief Justice—The Chair is of opinion that no point of order can be made pending another point of order.

Mr. HOWARD prepared his point of order and sent it to the Chair.

Chief Justice—Senators, the point of order submitted by the Senator from Michigan, is as follows: (reading,) "That the objection raised to administering the oath to Mr. Wade is out of order, and that the motion of the Senator from Maryland, to postpone the administering of the oath to Mr. Wade until other Senators are sworn, is also out of order. Under the rules adopted by the Senate on the 2d of March inst., and under the Constitution of the United States, the question is open to debate."

Mr. DIXON—Mr. President.

Chief Justice—The Senator from Connecticut—

Mr. DRAKE—I call the Senator to order. Under the rules of the Senate, questions of order are not debateable.

Mr. DIXON was understood to say questions of order referred to the Senate were debateable.

Mr. DRAKE—I do not so understand the rules of the Senate. There can be a debate upon an appeal from a decision of the chair, but there can be no debate, in the first instance, upon a question of order, as I understand the rules of the Senate.

Chief Justice—The Chair rules a question of order is debateable when submitted to the Senate.

Mr. DRAKE—If I am mistaken in the rules of the Senate on that subject, I would would like to be corrected; but I take it I am not.

Chief Justice—The Senator from Missouri is out of order, unless he appeals from the decision of the Chair.

Mr. DRAKE asked leave to read the sixth rule, providing that when a member shall be called to order by the President or a Senator, he shall sit down, and not proceed without leave of the Senater, and that every question of order shall be decided by the President without debate, subject to an appeal to the Senate.

Mr. POMEROY said the rule applied to submission to the Senate, without which a question was not debateable.

Mr. DIXON said the question was now presented in a different shape from that presented yesterday by the Senator from Michigan, and he reminded them that after all this was a question of order and ought to be so decided. The question now was whether, as a question of orderly proceedings of this body, the Senator from Ohio could take the oath. On that question he proposed to address the Senate. At the adjournment yesterday he was about remarking that the President of the United States was about to be tried before this body in its judicial capacity, whether called a Court or not, upon articles of impeachment presented by the House of Representatives. If upon that trial, continued Mr. Dixon, he should be convicted, the judgment of the body may extend to his removal from office and to his disqualification hereafter to hold any office of profit or trust under the United States. How far the judgment would extend in case of his conviction, is of course impossible for any one now to say. In all human probability it would extend at least as far as to his removal from office. In that event the very moment that the judgment was rendered the office of President of the United States, with all its powers and all its attributes, would be vested in the Senator from Ohio, now holding the office of President of this body. The office would rest in the President of the Senate for the time being, and the question before this body now is, for this tribunal to decide whether upon the trial a person holding the office of President of the Senate, and in whom the office of President of the United States, upon conviction, rests, can be a judge upon that trial. That, sir, is the question before this tribunal.

Mr. HOWARD called Mr. Dixon to order, on the ground that the twenty-third rule adopted by the Senate for the government of the Court requires all questions of order to be decided without debate.

The Chief Justice ruled that the Court was not yet organized; therefore, the twenty-third rule was not binding.

From this decision Mr. DRAKE appealed, and the question on the appeal was taken by yeas and nays. The decision of the Chair was sustained, by ayes, twenty-four; nays, twenty.

Yeas.—Messrs. Anthony, Buckalew, Corbett, Davis, Dixon, Fessenden, Fowler, Frelinghuysen, Grimes, Henderson, Hendricks, Johnson, McCreary, Morrill, (Maine,) Norton, Patterson, (Tennessee,) Pomeroy, Ross, Saulsbury, Sherman, Sprague, Van Winkle, Wiley and Williams.

Nays—Messrs. Cameron, Cattell, Chandler, Cole, Conkling, Conness, Drake, Ferry, Harlan, Howard, Morgan, Morrill, (Vt.,) Martin, Nye, Steward, Sumner, Thayer, Tipton, Wilson and Yates.

Senator Wade thereupon advanced to the chair and took the oath as administered by the Chief Justice.

The remaining Senators having been also sworn, the Chief Justice proclaimed that the Senate was now duly organized to proceed with the trial of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

The Sergeant-at-Arms then made proclamation: Hear ye! hear ye! hear ye! All persons are commanded to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the Senate of the United States is sitting for the trial of articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

Mr. HOWARD—I submit the following order:

Ordered—That the Secretary of the Senate inform the Managers of the House of Representatives that the Senate is now organized.

Chief Justice—Before submitting the question to the Senate, the Chief Justice thinks it his duty to refer to the Senate rules of procedure. In the judgment of the Chief Justice, the Senate is organized as a distinct body from the Senate sitting in its legislative capacity. It performs a distinct function, the members are under a different oath, and the presiding officer is not President *pro tem.*, but Chief Justice. Under these circumstances, the Chair conceives the rules adopted by the Senate in its legislative capacity are not rules for the government of the Senate sitting for the trial of an impeachment, unless they are adopted by that body, in the judgment of the Chair. If it be erroneous, he desires to be corrected by the judgment of the Court sitting for the trial of an impeachment of the President, which, in his judgment, are synonomous terms, and therefore, if he be permitted to do so, he will take the sense of the Senate on this question, whether the rules adopted on the 2d of March shall be considered as the rules of procedure in this body.

Cries of "question," "question."

The Chief Justice put the question. There was but one "no," from the Democratic side.

Chief Justice—The ayes have it by the sound. The rules will be considered as the rules of this body. Will the Senator have the goodness to repeat his motion.

Mr. HOWARD repeated his motion, given above, which was put and declared adopted.

After a few minutes delay, at a quarter before three, the doors were thrown open and the Sergeant-at-Arms announced "the Managers of Impeachment on the part of the House of Representatives," and the Managers entered and proceeded up the aisle, arm in arm, Messrs. Bingham and Butler in advance. Mr. Stevens did not appear.

Chief Justice—The Managers on the part of the House of Representatives will take seats assigned them.

They took seats accordingly inside the bar.

Whereupon, order having been restored, Mr. BINGHAM rose and said, (in an almost inaudible tone, until admonished by Senators near him to speak louder,) "We are instructed by the House of Representatives, as their Managers, to demand that the Senate take process against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, that he answer at the bar of the Senate the Articles of Impeachment heretofore preferred by the House of Representatives, through its Managers, before the Senate."

Mr. Bingham having taken his seat, Mr. HOWARD offered the following order:

Ordered—That a summons be issued, as required by rules of procedure and practice in the Senate when sitting on the trial of impeachment, to Andrew Johnson, returnable on Friday the 13th day of March instant, at one o'clock in the forenoon.

The question was put on agreeing to the order. It was decided carried and was directed to be executed.

Mr. HOWARD—I move the Senate, sitting upon the trial of impeachment, do now adjourn.

Several members addressed the Chair simultaneously, but Mr. ANTHONY was recognized. He offered an amendment to rule seven, to strike out the last clause, providing that the presiding officer may, in the first instance, submit to the Senate, without a division, all questions of evidence and incidental questions, but the same shall, on demand of three-fifths of the members present, be decided by the ayes and nays, and insert in lieu thereof the following:

"The presiding officer of the Court may rule all questions of evidence and incidental questions, which ruling shall stand as the judgment of the Court, unless some member of the Court shall ask that a formal vote shall be taken thereon, in which case it shall be submitted to the Court for decision. He may at his option, in the first instance, submit the question to a vote of the members of the Court." The amendment would restore the rule to its organized form.

Mr. ANTHONY did not desire to press the amendment immediately, and it was laid on the table.

Mr. HOWARD moved the Court adjourn to the time the summons was made returnable.

Mr. SUMNER—Before that motion is put, I should like to ask my friend, the Senator from Rhode Island, whether, under the rule now adopted, he regards that as debateable.

Mr. ANTHONY—No.

Mr. SUMNER—By these rules it is provided as follows: "All orders and decisions shall be made and had by yeas and nays, which will be entered on record, without debate, except when the doors shall be closed for discussion."

Mr. ANTHONY—I have not read the rules in reference to the question, and do not desire to put the motion at present.

Chief Justice—There is nothing before the Senate but the motion to adjourn.

The motion was carried and the Chief Justice declared the Court adjourned till Friday, 13th inst., at one o'clock, and vacated the chair.

The Managers then retired.

SENATE RESUMES BUSINESS.

The President *pro tem* having resumed the chair, on motion of Mr. JOHNSON, the Senate provided for adjournment to Monday.

Mr. WILSON called up the bill to facilitate the settlement of Paymasters' accounts, which was amended by striking out the requirement of the approval of the Secretary of War, and confining the application to a period prior to the passage of the act, with other verbal amendments, and then passed.

On motion of Mr. SHERMAN, the Senate went into Executive session, Mr. SUMNER protesting against it, in consonance with the ground heretofore taken by him against Executive recognition.

After a short Executive session, adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

Mr. ELIOT, by unanimous consent, introduced a bill to authorize contracts for foreign mail service and to aid in the construction and employment of American built steamers, which was referred to the Post Office Committee.

The bill authorizes the Postmaster General to contract, for a term of years, with citizens or corporations of the United States, for the conveyance of foreign mails between the ports of New York, Boston, Philadelphia, Baltimore and ports of Great Britain, France, Belgium and the German States. The vessel must be built in the United States and wholly owned by citizens thereof, or corporations established therein. Each line must consist of not less than two nor more than four steamships between such ports, be of not less than twenty-eight hundred tons, be classed as A No. 1, and be of speed equal to that now contracted for with the Cunard line. The subsidy is not to exceed twenty thousand dollars per year for each steamer.

Bills were reported from the Committee on Public Lands as follows:

Confirming the title of Jonathan L. Pierce, Jr., and grantees, to Little Rock Island, Mississippi River, opposite Clinton, Iowa. Passed.

For the relief of Lucas and Dickinson counties, Iowa. Amended so as to apply to other counties in Iowa and passed.

Mr. JULIAN reported a bill providing that at the sale of the Osage Indian reservation lands in Kansas, actual settlers on the 6th of March, 1868, who have improvements and who are citizens of the United States, or have declared their intentions to become citizens, shall have the privilege of purchasing the same, not exceeding one hundred acres, at the highest price bid by any *bona fide* bidder, and shall pay for the same in four annual instalments.

Mr. DONNELLY moved an amendment, providing that both odd and even numbered sections shall be offered for sale.

Mr. CLARKE, Kansas, spoke in favor of the bill and amendment, which was agreed to and the bill passed.

Mr. FARNSWORTH, from the Post-office Committee, reported back the Senate bill for the relief of Henry Greathess and Samuel Kelly, for carrying mails in Idaho, with an amendment reducing the appropriation from $12,000 to $5,000. The amendment was agreed to and the bill passed.

Also, the House bill, amending the act of 25th July, 1866, in reference to the Railroad bridges across the Mississippi, so as to make it include La Crosse, Trempleau, and Prescott Railroad Company. Passed.

Mr. BINGHAM, from Impeachment Managers, reported a resolution authorizing them to sit during the sessions of the House, and to send for persons and papers, administer oaths and take testimony of witnesses. Adopted—yeas, eighty-nine; nays, twenty-five.

It was agreed that the session to-morrow be for debate only.

Mr. DAWES, from the Committee on Elections, reported the following bill, which was unanimously agreed to by the Committee:

Be it enacted, &c., That whenever any person who has participated in the late rebellion, and from whom all legal disabilities arising therefrom have been removed by act of Congress, by a vote of two-thirds of each House, has been elected or appointed to any office or place of trust in or under the government of the United States, he shall, before entering upon the duties thereof, take and subscribe to the following oath or affirmation, and no other: I, A B, do hereby swear or affirm that I will support and defend the Constitution of the United States against all enemies, foreign and domestic, that I will bear true faith and allegiance to the same; that I take this this obligation freely, without any mental reservation or purpose of evasion, and that I will well and faithfully discharge the duties of the office of which I am about to enter. So help me God.

Under the operation of the previous question the bill passed.

Mr. DAWES next called up the bill to remove the political disabilities from Mr. R. R. Butler, of Tennessee.

Remarks were made by Messrs. Dawes, Brooks, Paine and Harding.

At three o'clock the Board of Managers on the part of the House appeared, and Mr. BINGHAM, Chairman, announced that the Senate was organized for the trial of the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

The House resumed the case of Mr. Butler, and finally passed the bill—yeas, eighty-seven; nays, twenty-three.

Mr. GARFIELD introduced a bill to facilitate the settlement of accounts of paymasters in the army. Referred to Military Committee.

Mr. JULIAN addressed the House at length on the bill to prevent the further sale of public lands of the United States, except as provided for in the preemption and homestead laws for disposing of towns, sites and mineral lands.

Mr. MUNGEN introduced a bill to relieve John Young Brown from political disabilities. Referred to Committee on Elections.

Mr. SELEYE introduced a bill amendatory of the National Banking Law; first, by repealing the clause which restricts the aggregate capital to $300,000,000, and declaring there be no restriction as to number or aggregate capital of banks to be formed, thus returning to the principle of the New York free banking laws. Second, repealing the 31st section, which compels banks to keep a reserve in legal tender notes equal to fifteen per cent., and in certain cities to twenty-five per cent., of the circulation and deposits, a useless and unnecessary loss of interest and no practical security to the bill holder or depositor. The third section provides for the redemption of their notes in New York city by all banks at par, which is in effect equivalent to specie payment. The fourth section authorizes a new loan, payable, principal and interest, in gold coin at present weight and standard, for the purpose of redeeming all legal tender notes in excess of $100,000,000, when reduced to that sum the latter to be receivable for custom duties, to be payable in coin, and to be re-issued to the creditors of the Government who may desire them, so that the limit of $100,000,000 shall not be exceeded.

The bill was referred to the Committee on Banks and Banking.

Adjourned.

MARYLAND.

Republican State Convention—United States Senator Chosen.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, March 6.—The Republican State Convention has organized temporarily, with Mr. Smith, of Alleghany, in the Chair, and Mr. Black, of Carroll, as Secretary. A Committee on permanent organization was appointed, and the Convention took a recess until three o'clock.

The Convention effected a permanent organization by electing John E. Smith, of Carroll, President, and G. W. Black, of Frederick, Secretary. The following gentlemen were elected Delegates at large to the National Convention: Hon. J. A. Creswell, J. L. Thomas, Jr., C. C. Fulton and E. F. Anderson. District delegates were also appointed, and resolutions adopted favoring universal manhood suffrage and the reconstruction policy of Congress; insisting upon rigid economy in the Government; instructing the delegates to vote for Grant for President, and John A. Creswell for Vice President; approving the impeachment of President Johnson, and expressing confidence in Senator Wade.

The delegates were selected by what is known as the bond faction. Those favoring universal suffrage were rejected as also were six bond delegates from counties. The rejected delegates assembled in Douglass Institute to call another State Convention to elect other delegates to the National Convention.

It is charged by the *American* newspaper that the bond faction is endeavoring to secure the nomination of Chase for President and Wade for Vice President.

ANNAPOLIS, March 6.—On the third ballot to-day, Colonel George R. Vickers, of Kent county, was chosen United States Senator, receiving sixty-nine votes against forty-one for Philip F. Thomas, and fifteen for Mr. Earl.

MEMPHIS.

Election To-day—Conflict of Authority—Colored Jury in a Case of Murder.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

MEMPHIS, March 6.—The county election to-morrow is exciting great interest. A large meeting of both parties is being held to-night. At the Democratic, John Morrissey was called for but declined to attend.

Deputy United States Collector John Martin was arrested to-day, by Deputy Sheriff Sangister, for attempting to restrain some goods for United States taxes which had been levied upon by Sangister under execution. Martin was taken before the Court and required to give bonds. He declined to do so and is now in the custody of the Sheriff. The case comes up before the court to-morrow.

The first colored jury ever impannelled in this city is now sitting in the criminal Court, in a case of murder, wherein the parties are colored.

ST. LOUIS.

Consolidation of Bridge Companies.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—The St. Louis & Illinois and Illinois & St. Louis Bridge Companies have finally effected a permanent and harmonious consolidation and the work of bridging the Mississippi at this point will be pushed to a speedy completion. A new Board of Directors has been formed from the two old boards, with Charles Dickson as President, Robert P. Tansey as Secretary, *pro tem*, and Capt. James B. Eads as Chief Engineer. Capt. Eads' plans have been adopted.

NEW YORK.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 6, 1868.

ARRIVED.

The steamer Atlanta, from London, arrived to-day.

CONVENTION OF TICKET AGENTS.

The semi-annual Conventoin of General Ticket Agents adjourned today, having revised the constitution, adopted a new schedule of passenger rates, and agreed to abstain from liquor and all intoxicating drinks during meetings of the Association for two years.

—G. W. Smith, a well known auctioneer in Philadelphia, died suddenly on Wednesday.

SECOND EDITION.

THREE O'CLOCK A. M.

FROM WASHINGTON.

The Public Debt Statement.

Debt Decreased $7,485,751

American Consul at Rome.

An Inquiry Into His Conduct.

The Canada Abduction Case.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, March 6, 1868.

PUBLIC DEBT STATEMENT.

The statement of the public debt on the 1st of March is as follows:

Debt bearing coin interest	$1,926,120,991 80
Debt bearing currency int.	2,972,508 80
Not presented for payment	10,620,153 64
Debt bearing no interest	414 185,054 51
Total debt	$2 648,207,079 95
Amount in Treasury, coin	$ 106,623,374 75
Amount in Treas'y, currency	21,754,082 86
Total	$ 128,377,457 11
Debt, less cash in Treasury	$2,519 829,622 85
A decrease of	7,485,751 03

The warrants issued by the Treasury Department during February, 1868, to meet the requirements of the Government, in round numbers, were:

Civil, miscellaneous and foreign intercourse	$ 3,000,000 00
Interest on public debt	4 050,000 00
War	9,300,000 00
Navy	2,040,000 00
Pensions and Indians	4,900,000 00

Warrants issued for the redemption of the public debt are not included in the above.

Receipts of customs from February 24th to the 28th inclusive, $3,261,350.

AMERICAN CONSUL AT ROME.

The Secretary of State sent a communication to the Senate, in reply to a resolution of that body, on the subject of the alleged interference of our Consul in Rome in the late difficulties in Italy. The last letter from the Consul denies that he went out to join the Papal troops armed with his own rifle. He received permission from the Commanding General to join and accompany the moving column of pontifical troops, simply as a spectator. In endeavoring to render a wounded man assistance he was slightly wounded, and found himself a target for a Garibaldian rifle. Twice he was fired at by the same person, and feeling that unpleasant results might ensue, he picked up a gun for his own protection, when his assailant retreated and ceased to annoy him. Mr. Seward disapproved the conduct of the Consul. No instructions from his government required his presence with the Pontifical army in the field, either as a belligerent or spectator. No interest of the United States could be served by it, and no motive could reasonably be assigned for it, except an interest in the cause in which the army was engaged, or mere curiosity. Mr. Seward concludes: "It will depend on your own better content hereafter, or in some part upon the circumstances not yet fully understood, whether the department can be content to leave the case with the reprimand."

ABDUCTION IN CANADA.

In answer to the resolution of February 21, the President transmitted to the Senate copies of the correspondence and papers relating to the abduction of Allen McDonald, a British subject, who was arrested in Canada on a charge of smuggling and carried into the United States by a Sheriff from Michigan on the 5th of October last. After a long correspondence on the subject, Mr. Seward, on the 17th of February, addressed a letter to Mr. Thornton, British Minister, in which he says he is authorized to express the disapprobation of this government of the proceedings in the case of McDonald, and to direct that person to be set at liberty in Canada. Mr. Thornton, February 7th, says he has no doubt Her Majesty's government will be made gratified and entirely satisfied with the contents of Mr. Seward's note, adding, in conclusion: "I hope you will believe that we can have no sympathy with the individual in question who showed so great a want of good faith on the occasion, nor was the representation I made to you inspired by any wish to withdraw a convicted criminal from punishment, but was merely for the purpose of inviting your assistance for the prevention of any conflict between the authorities of our two countries. I have taken upon myself the responsibility of not accepting your offer that Allen McDonald should be set at liberty in Canada, confident that Her Majesty's Government will approve of this step at the same time, and that they will appreciate the straightforward manner in which you have treated the matter."

THE TOBACCO TAX.

The majority of those here representing the tobacco trade of the leading markets of the country accept the recent decision of the Committee of Ways and Means to retain the two dollars on whisky as conclusive of a determination to adhere to the existing rate on tobacco.

THE AUSTRIAN MISSION.

The Senate devoted Executive Session to-day to the consideration of the nomination of S. S. Cox as Minister to Austria.

FROM EUROPE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 6.—A dispatch from Annesly Bay says the advance of the British expedition was awaiting at Antato the appearance of Kassai, Prince of Tigre, who had promised to join General Napier with a large force of native troops.

FINANCIAL AND COMMERCIAL.

LONDON, March 6—*Evening*—Consols closed at 93@93⅛. 5 20's, 71½@71¾. Illinois Central 89. Erie 46½.

FRANKFORT, March 6.—*Evening*—U. S. bonds closed at 75.

LIVERPOOL, March 6.—*Evening*—Cotton closed irregular; fluctuating has been considerable, but American descriptions about ¼d higher with little animation, and sales of 10,000 bales of middling uplands in port at 9½, to arrive at 9½@9¾. Orleans 10½. Breadstuffs: Corn declined to 41s 6d for new mixed western; Wheat No. 2 red declined to 14s 3d; California white steady at 16d; Barley 5s 6d. Oats 4s. Peas 46s. Flour 37s 6d. Provisions; Lard declined to 28s 6d. Beef steady at 113s 6d. Pork 76s 6d. Cheese 53s 6d. Bacon 42s. Produce; Sugar steady. Tallow 43s 6d. Refined petroleum declined to 1s 5d.

ANTWERP, March 6.—*Evening*—Petroleum steady at 43½ francs.

BRIEF TELEGRAMS.

—The Republican Committee of Louisiana, at a meeting held on Thursday, resolved that they were in sympathy with Congress in its efforts to enforce the laws, and compel public officers, even the President himself, to obey them; that the cheers which were given for Jefferson Davis, and the simultaneous recognition of General Hancock by the fire companies on the day previous, were insulting to the flag of our country and the brave soldiers who fought to defend it; that we recommend to Congress and General Grant the immediate removal of General Hancock, and that we regard cheers for him and Jeff. Davis, by the same men, a sufficient reason for removal. General Hancock and Jeff. Davis were seen in the same carriage on Thursday night.

—A despatch to the Louisville *Courier* (Democratic,) states that General Grant said to Senator Wilson, on the 25th, that the army officers were a unit in support of Congress, and there were not a dozen out of 2,500 who would obey the President's order, unless sent through him. Grant also said about General George H. Thomas declining the President's promotion to Lieutenant General: "Just what I expected from Thomas; he is a good soldier."

—In Willimantic, Conn., the largest fire that ever occurred there broke out on Thursday. Four buildings, including the Franklin building, were destroyed. The estimated loss is thirty thousand dollars. The amount of insurance on the property destroyed is twelve thousand dollars.

—In the Democratic Convention at New Orleans, on Thursday, General Steedman made a violent speech sustaining President Johnston, and indicating force as the only means of resistance to Congress.

—Hon. R. H. Bayard, formerly United States Senator from Delaware and Minister to Belgium, died suddenly in Philadelphia on Thursday, aged seventy-five

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Letter List.—On our fourth page of today's paper will be found the official list of unclaimed letters furnished us for publication.

New Developments.

Hugh Connelly and Daniel McGeary, who were implicated in the East Liberty robbery and indicted with others for house breaking, as will be seen by our Court reports of yesterday, were acquitted. It appears, however, that there was some ground for their further detention, and they were remanded to jail by the Court. Yesterday evening the cause of their detention was developed, by Chief of Police Green making information before the Mayor charging them with receiving stolen goods. The charge was based upon information obtained from John Birdsell, one of those convicted of the East Liberty robbery, who states that they received a quantity of boots and shoes stolen from a store in Lawrenceville last fall, and also two chests of tea and other articles stolen from a grocery in the Diamond. One chest of the tea and two empty chests were found on the premises at the time the East Liberty goods were discovered. These men should have been originally indicted for receiving stolen goods, as there was no evidence to prove their guilt of any other crime. Commitments were lodged against them.

A Modern Justice.

The following is a copy of a commitment on file at the jail office. The document is a blank of the usual form, the printed portion of which we omit:

"The body of N. Ready charged before M. Lipp with vagrancy arrising out of absence of her mind, and on oath of G. F. Vogle, and in default of the authorities of the justice to send him to the house of insanity, committed to the county jail, and here to keep until three days, or if sooner the better discharged and ordered by the court to a better place."

If the bill designating two magistrates in the south side boroughs to entertain cases of disorderly conduct, or to allow them fees therefor, pending in the Legislature, becomes a law, we would recommend that the above Justice be selected as one of them.

A Great Musical Treat Expected.

We congratulate the lovers of good music in these cities on the promise which we are authorized to make, that some time in the coming month the members of the New York Germania Orchestra, conducted by Mr. William Wiese, intend to pay a professional visit to this and other western cities. This Orchestra, comprising eighteen excellent artists, distinguished for their delightful entertainments in the eastern cities, and during the visiting seasons at Newport, we doubt not will find any hall in this city too small for the crowds that will desire to hear them, especially as Mr. Weise intends to add a celebrated prima donna, and also an accomplished pianist to the other attractions of his fine Orchestra. The programme will be varied, including the finest specimens of instrumental music.

Mortuary Report.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, furnishes the following list of interments and the diseases which caused them during the week commencing February 23d, and ending March 1st 1868.

The number of deaths were 20; males, 9; females, 11; white, 19, and colored, 1. Of the above there were under 1 year, 4; from 1 to 2, 2; 10 to 15, 1; 20 to 30, 4; 30 to 40, 3; 40 to 50, 2; 50 to 60, 1; 60 to 70, 1; 70 to 80, 2.

Diseases—Heart spasms, 1; Asthma, 1; Small Pox, 2; Typhoid fever, 1; Meningitis, 3; Consumption, 3; Debility, 1; Palsy, 1; Pneumonia, 2; Croup, 1; Catarrh, 2; Arachnitis, 1; Still born, 1.

Larceny by Bailee.

George Fuchs, constable of Duquesne borough, was arrested yesterday on information made by Wm. Schumacker, before Justice Arent, charging him with larceny by bailee. It is alleged that while holding the position of constable, the prisoner collected certain moneys belonging to the borough, and refused to hand the same over to the proper authorities.

The accused was arrested on a like charge, made before Alderman Miller in October, and released on bail, Dumas Lutz being responsible for his appearance. Yesterday morning Mr. Lutz delivered him up, and a bail piece was issued.

New Goods! New Goods!!—Messrs. Joseph Horne & Co., Nos. 77 and 79 Market street, have just added a large addition to their stock of fresh and fashionable trimmings, embroideries, laces, hosiery, furnishing and millinery goods, which will prove highly attractive to purchasers. The special closing out sale of this firm still continues and affords rare opportunities to purchasers for great bargains. The prices have been marked down very low, and dealers who buy to sell again will find that they can lay in their stocks at far better pecuniary advantage than in the East.

New Goods.—Messrs. Bates & Bell, No 21 Fifth street, are daily receiving fresh invoices of new goods, which will prove enticing to ladies looking up material for garments suitable for the season. The stock includes silks of all colors and various qualities, French percals, solid and chintz colors, Organdies, very rich, Irish crape poplins, black silk, together with much else which it is unnecessary to enumerate, but which we feel sure the ladies will take pleasure in examining, and after that, no doubt, equal pleasure in buying.

Caught in the Act.—Yesterday afternoon Charles Miller and a companion went into Palmer & Phillips' auction room, and while the salesman was engaged picked up a silver butter dish and two card receivers, valued at eight dollars, and made off with them. The clerk observed their actions, and followed them to Smithfield street, where he caught Miller with the articles under his coat. An officer was called and Miller taken to the lock up, after which John Lohmayer made information charging Miller with larceny. He was committed for trial.

Larceny.—Officer Thomas A. Hinton made information before the Mayor yesterday charging Bartly Davis, a colored lad, with larceny. The officer alleged that at an early hour in the morning he observed the accused on First street near Market, with a box on his shoulder, and arrested him. The box was identified as one containing six dozen tumblers, shipped by Messrs. Bryce Walker & Co., on board the "Maggie Hayes," for Evansville. The prisoner was committed for trial.

Sudden Death.—Coroner's Inquest.—Mrs. Barbara Shotts died suddenly at her residence on Liberty street, in the Ninth ward, Thursday evening, about six o'clock. Coroner Clawson was notified and held an inquest yesterday morning, when the jury found that death resulted from natural causes. The deceased was thirty-eight years of age. She leaves a husband and one child, the only survivors of quite a large family.

Surety of the Peace.—John Hart made information before Alderman Mullen, yesterday, against John Schlifer for surety of the peace. It was alleged that the accused, who boarded with his mother, demolished her furniture and crockery. He was committed to jail to answer at Court, but afterwards procured the required bail and was released.

Alleged Liquor Selling.—Gilbert Hauff a saloon keeper in the Fourth ward, Allegheny, charged before Mayor Blackmore, on oath of Rebecca Ackerman, with selling liquor to minors, was arrested yesterday, and after a hearing, held to bail to answer at Court.

Compromised.—Mary M. Morrison yesterday made information before Alderman Taylor, charging W. H. Eutsler with affiliation. The accused was arrested, after which the affair was compromised, and the accused discharged upon payment of costs.

The New Jerusalem Church, corner of Sixth and Wood streets, to-morrow evening at 7½ o'clock. A public lecture on the effects of the Second Coming of the Lord, past present and prospective.

Committed to Jail.—Lythe Wright, a colored girl, was committed to jail yesterday by Justice Fleming, of Peebles township, on a charge of larceny on oath of Jane C. Clark.

Committed.—Hugh M'Hugh was arrested and committed to jail on a process issued by the Clerk of the Court of Quarter Sessions for costs incurred in a case in that Court.

A People's Prayer Meeting will be held on to-morrow, Sabbath, at 3½ to 4½ o'clock, in the Academy of Music. All are invited. Seats Free.

Gen. Robinson's Will.

The last will and testament of the late General William Robinson, Jr. has been probated. It is dated March 15th, 1861, and the codicils, of which there are two, are dated respectively January 4th, 1861 and July 12th, 1864. The entire estate, both real and personal, is bequeathed to his wife, Mary Robinson, during her natural life, after which it is to be divided among his seven children equally, to be held in trust by the executors, Mary Robinson, James Robinson and William H. Shoenberger, until such time as the youngest son of Alexander Robinson shall arrive at the age of twenty-one years, when it is to be divided. It also provides for the payment, annually, of two hundred and fifty dollars to Sarah Clendenning, during her natural life.

District Court—Judge Williams.

FRIDAY, March 6.—In the case of S. Bradly vs. Allegheny Gas Company, defendants confessed judgment.

Freyvogle et al. vs. Kirkpatrick Bro. & Co. On motion of R. Biddle Roberts, Esq., attorney for the plaintiffs, judgment against defendants for want of sufficient affidavit, for the sum of $3,683, with costs.

Elsewhere we publish a number of certificates attesting the superior curative abilities of our esteemed fellow-citizen, Dr. E. S. Aborn, the well known and successful physician and surgeon. The doctor has established for himself an enviable professional reputation, which is based on pure merit and high order of skill and talent. He is eminently worthy of public confidence.

The Coal for city purposes used at the lower water works has, for the past twelve years, been weighed when delivered on the city scales kept there for that purpose. Mr. C. H. Armstrong has supplied that department with coal for a long time past, and is in no way implicated in the recent alleged frauds practiced by those who supplied the upper works.

Held for Trial.—Samuel Fearfield made information before Mayor Blackmore, yesterday, charging Henry Cress with larceny by bailee. The prosecutor alleges that the accused was hauling coal for him, and that he sold a load and appropriated the money to his own use. He was arrested and held for trial.

Postponed.—The Coroner's jury impannelled in the cases of Cassidy and Green, who were killed on the Pan Handle Railroad on Thursday, met at the Mayor's office last evening, but in consequence of the absence of witnesses adjourned until Monday at ten o'clock A. M.

Proposals Invited.—The Water Committee of City Councils invites proposals for coal, water pipes, miscellaneous castings, fire plugs, stop cocks, and for the repairing of the basin wall. See advertisement in seventh column, second page, of to-day's paper.

CITY ITEMS.

Preparing to Remove.

We have heretofore called attention to that fine brick building on Fifth street, between Wood and Market, erected by one of the most enterprising firms in our city, Reineman, Meyran & Seidle, jewelers, temporarily located at 29 Fifth street. The building which was partially destroyed by fire some months since, has been repaired and re-finished in magnificent style, and will soon be ready for occupancy. In order to facilitate them in removing from their present location, the firm are selling off their immense stock at remarkably low prices, and consequently offer great inducements to purchasers. The stock, consisting of watches, clocks, silver and plated ware, and every description of jewelry, is one of the largest in the city, and has been selected with unusual care.

Consumptives.

Dr. Keyser says that most consumptive cases are those of neglect and inattention to the premonitory symptoms. He feels warranted in his opinion on this subject from the cures of hundreds of cases in their initial stages, which, if allowed to progress, would have ended in some incurable lesion of the pulmonary organs. This is true, not only as far as the lungs are concerned, but also with regard to any other of the vital parts. In fact, every one knows that it is admitted in the common affairs of every day life, that he who postpones to an indefinite period what should be attended to at once, is not only deemed an unwise but even a negligent man. Health is of more consequence than money, for no one is able to use the latter discreetly without a proper observance of the rules which govern the former.

Announcement.

The great rush of patients at the palatial apartments of the Great Arabian Physician has caused the learned and experienced doctor to temporarily withdraw his card from the GAZETTE. When he succeeds in effecting cures for those already entered on his books for treatment, he will resume advertising. He has been remarkably skillful, and has already effected hundreds of cures in this city. Some of his cases were very obstinate, but with rare care, skill and knowledge the Great Arabian triumphed over disease.

The Best and original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. SAWF

Great Arabian Physician.—Owing to the crowds of patients which daily throng the elegant apartments of the Great Arabian Physician, corner of Liberty street and Cecil alley, that gentleman has been compelled to temporarily withdraw his advertisement. Those wishing to avail themselves of his scientific cure will please call and register their names in advance.

At Moorhead's popular and fashionable retail trimming notion house, No. 81 Market street, new novelties are daily being received from the Eastern market. Ladies cannot fail to get suited in any article in the line which they may desire.

Opera Goods.—No where else in the city will there be found a finer or more desirable stock of opera goods, than at the first-class retail trimming establishment of W. W. Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street. Prices reasonable.

Fresh Teas.—At the old established tea mart of Joseph A. Robinson, No. 20 Fifth street, a fresh stock of very choice teas has just been received, and is offered to the trade at very reasonable prices.

Gent's Furnishing Goods.—At W. W. Moorhead's, No. 81 Market street, gentlemen will find everything in the way of furnishing goods at very reasonable prices.

Eye, Ear, Throat and Lung Diseases, and chronic Catarrh of the head successfully treated by Dr. Aborn, 134 Smithfield street. His books by mail on receipt of fifty cents.

Old Prices for Dry Goods.—Prints 8c, 9c, 10c. First class goods 12½. West corner Market and Fourth streets.
GARDNER & STEWART.

Go to Robinson's old established Tea Mart, No. 20 Fifth street, for choice family teas, coffees, groceries, canned fruits, spices, sugars and syrups.

Blankets, Country and Eastern, closing out at extraordinary bargains, at Barker's.

Table Linens, astonishing bargains, at 37½ cents and upwards.
GARDNER & STEWART.

Weather bad this week, but it don't interfere with the rush to Pittock's.

'Zoe' next week at the Opera House. Pittock has photos. of her and others.

Muslins 6¼c, 10c, 12½c and 16, same as before the rise, at Barker's.

Travelers need not be told that the best trunks, of all descriptions, are manufactured and sold at very reasonable prices, by Joseph Liebler, No. 104 Wood street.

Cashmere Long and Square Shawls, great bargains, at Barker's.

The Eugenia Skirt at Barker's.

Fancy Chromes at Pittock's.

Stereoscopic Views at Pittock's.

Go to Barker's for dry goods.

CITY ITEMS.

Chronic Catarrh Curable.

R. T. KECK, Esq., of Clarion county, Pa., suffered fifteen years with chronic catarrh of the head, which reduced him in weight thirty pounds. Under Dr. Aborn's treatment he has been radically cured, and has gained thirty-three pounds, which is three pounds heavier than he had ever weighed before.

DR. R. B. BROWN, of Troy, Jefferson county, Pa., had the pleasure of witnessing the remarkable cure effected in the case of Mr. Keck by his professional brother, Dr. E. S. Aborn.

HON. M. C. BEEBE, late member of the House of Representatives, resident of Pleasantville, Pa., gives publicity to the fact that Dr. Aborn has cured his son of a severe attack of Catarrh, which had become so serious as to bring him near to the grave.

DR. P. D. BERG, who lost the sense of smell from the effect of Catarrh, acknowledges his cure is due to the skill of Dr. Aborn.

ESQUIRE A. S. STEVENSON, magistrate at Birmingham, certifies that Dr. Aborn has cured him of Chronic Catarrh and Bronchitis.

DR. A. FALCONER, of Lawrenceville, Pa., who has practiced medicine for upwards of forty years, was afflicted with Catarrh of the Head which affected his lungs so seriously that he thought it almost impossible for him to have lived another week, when he sought the aid of Dr. Aborn, No. 134 Smithfield street, in July last. Immediately after placing himself under the treatment of Dr. Aborn he began to improve so rapidly that within six weeks he was quite restored to the health and vigor of his youthful days.

DR. ABORN can be consulted personally, or by letter, upon all diseases of the Eye, Ear, Head, Throat, and organs of the chest. Medical and Surgical rooms 134 Smithfield street.

The Continental.

In speaking of the "Continental" we do not refer to the Continental Congress or the Continental money in use some ninety years ago, but it is to the Continental Dining Saloon on Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice, of which our friend Mr. Wm. Holtzheimer is the proprietor, that we desire to call attention. Mr. H. understands his business perfectly, as the excellent manner in which the "Continental" is "run" gives ample evidence. It is certainly a model saloon, as its patrons can fully testify. The tables of the "Continental" are always supplied with the best the market affords, of everything in the line of eatables, and the style in which dishes are served is unsurpassable. When you want anything good to eat go to Holtzheimer's, on Fifth street, next door to the Postoffice.

You are sure to find at Barker's what they advertise.

Ginghams 10c, 12½c and 15c at Barker's, old prices.

Black Alapacas, bargains.
Plain Mohairs, bargains.
Dress Goods, bargains.
Balmoral Skirts, bargains.
Black Merinos, bargains.
Water Proof, bargains.
Paisley Shawls, bargains.
Toilet Quilts, bargains.
New Goods, bargains.
Old Prices bargains.
West corner Market and Fourth streets, all old prices.
GARDNER & STEWART.

Weather Inconvenience.—The present weather is very likely to produce serious inconvenience to housekeepers, in the way of bursted pipes in houses, yards and on streets. To those of our friends so annoyed, we commend Mr. T. T. Ewens, practical steam and gas fitter and plumber, No. 165 Wood street. He attends to repairing or new work of every description at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. We commend him as a thorough and finished workman, and as in every respect worthy the patronage of the community.

Just Opened

At Wm. Semple's, 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny,
150 dozen best quality kid gloves,
Black at $1,00,
Colored at $1,00,
In all sizes,
Real kid, no lamb skin.
A great bargain.
A great bargain in black Australian crape for draperies, will be opened on Monday, at Wm. Semple's, 180 and 182 Federal street, Allegheny.

Shirting Linens, and Shirt Fronts, cheap at Barker's.

Real Linen Huck Towels at 12½c, worth 20c, at Barker's.

To City and Country Merchants.—Having abundantly supplied ourselves with goods before the late extreme advance in prices, we are prepared to sell at less than eastern prices, and invite an examination of our stock.
J. W. BARKER & Co.,
59 Market street.

Muslins, 7c, 8c, 9c, 10c, 12½c; extra heavy 16c, all at old prices. No advances. Few days only. Corner of Market and Fourth streets.
GARDNER & STEWART.

Our Allegheny readers are reminded that they have in that city a wholesale and retail grocery establishment, which is equal in every respect to the best on this side of the river. We refer to the well managed house of McBride & George, No. 164 Federal street, where will be found a large, complete and elegant stock of fresh teas, spices, sugars, canned fruits, syrups and groceries generally, together with seasonable fruit and produce. Their prices are very reasonable, as a purchasing visit will satisfy any one.

Boots, Shoes and Gaiters of all sizes and styles, of the very best workmanship, and at reasonable prices, at the old established house of James Robb, No. 89 Market street.

Bleached Muslins, yard wide, 9c.
Beautiful quality 12½c.
Call and see these goods before buying, Barker's.

Domestic Goods at old prices, for a short time only, at 6¼ to 12½ cents per yard, corner Market and Fourth streets.
GARDNER & STEWART.

Black and Colored Alpacas, a very large stock in all prices and very cheap, at Barker's.

Prints, fast colors 6¼c.
Prints at 10c, worth 12½c.
Prints at 12½c, worth 15 and 16c, at Barker's.

Canned Fruits, pure mustards, rich spices, unadulterated syrups, fragrant coffees, fine and coarse sugars, best raisins, citrons, dried fruits and general housekeeping supplies at very reasonable prices will be found at the old established tea mart of Joseph A. Robinson, No. 20 Fifth street. The entire stock is fresh and cannot fail to afford the highest satisfaction to purchasers.

Wheeler & Wilson's Improved Lock Stitch Sewing Machine—The simplest and best. The only machine using Crystal Cloth Presser with its attachments. Sales room No. 27 Fifth street. SMW.

Blankets, Blankets, Blankets, Blankets, cheap, cheap, cheap, at Barker's.

Initial Paper and Paper Initialed at Pittock's.

Have you seen the 12½c. Muslin at Barker's.

Prints 6¼c., 10c. and 12½c., old prices, at Barker's.

Wallets, Gold Pens, Albums, at Pittock's.

The place to purchase stout, durable and fashionable, boots, shoes and gaiters, is at the old established house of James Robb, No. 89 Market street. Prices very reasonable.

The Beauty of the Rink.—Pittock has received several new books this week.

Dicken's works and Dicken's Photos at Pittock's.

Everybody should have a good trunk, and everybody should know that the best articles are made and sold by Joseph Liebler, No. 104 Wood street. Prices very reasonable.

Everything just as advertised at Barker's.

Ticking 10c, 12½c and 15c, at Barker's.

Little Bill.—His photos at Pittock's.

White Fawn—Its beauties at Pittock's.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE
TWO EDITIONS,
WEDNESDAY AND SATURDAY.
A large sheet, containing FORTY COLUMNS of interesting reading matter, including leading Editorials, latest News by Telegraph and Mail, valuable Reading Matter for the Farmer, and fullest and most reliable Financial and Commercial Market Reports given by any paper in the city. No Farmer, Mechanic or Merchant should be without it.
TERMS FOR THE WEEKLY GAZETTE:
Single Subscriber ... [illegible]
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—And one copy of paper to the person getting up the club. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at club rates.
NOTICE TO SUBSCRIBERS.—In ordering your paper, be sure and specify what edition you want, as we issue a Wednesday edition for subscribers having but one mail a week.
Money by Draft, Express, Money Orders or in Registered Letters, may be sent at our risk.
Address, GAZETTE, PITTSBURGH, PENN'A.

CITY ITEMS.

A Preventive of Fever.—If you are costive, blood-thick and inactive, poor appetite, a dull pain in the head, you require the Pimple Banisher, sold by John A. Best, New Fifth and Tunnel streets.

Joseph Liebler, Premium Trunk Factory, No. 104 Wood street, manufactures to order all sorts of trunks, valises, handsacks, &c., &c., at very reasonable prices. Orders by mail solicited.

At James Robb's, No. 89 Market street, a fresh stock of well made and fashionable boots, shoes, and gaiters. Prices very reasonable.

Towels, Napkins and Doylies, at $1,25 per dozen, Great bargains.
GARDNER & STEWART.

Table Linens, one case, 55c per yard worth 75c, at Barker's.

New Goods at Wattley's & Co's.

DIED:

MAHOOD—At St. Louis, on the 3d of March, of congestion of the bowels, JOSEPH MAHOOD, aged [illegible] years.

UNDERTAKERS

ALEX. AIKEN, UNDERTAKER, No. 166 Fourth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. COFFINS, of all kinds; CRAPES, GLOVES, and every description of Funeral Furnishing Goods furnished. Rooms open day and night. Hearse and Carriages furnished.
REFERENCES—Rev. David Kerr, D. D., Rev. M. W. Jacobus, D. D., Thomas Ewing, Esq., Jacob H. Miller, Esq.

CHARLES & PEEBLES, UNDERTAKERS AND LIVERY STABLES, corner of Sandusky street and Church avenue, Allegheny City, where their COFFIN ROOMS are constantly supplied with real and imitation Rosewood, Mahogany and Walnut Coffins, at prices varying from $4 to $100. Bodies prepared for interment. Hearses and Carriages furnished; also, all kinds of Mourning Goods, if required. Office open at all hours, day and night.

ROBERT T. RODNEY, UNDERTAKER AND EMBALMER, No. 45 Ohio St., Allegheny, and No. 80 Diamond Square, (by John Wilson & Bros.,) keeps always on hand the best Metal, Rosewood, Walnut and imitation Rosewood Coffins. Walnut Coffins from $25 upwards. Rosewood Coffins $20 upwards; all other Coffins in proportion. Carriages and Hearses furnished at low rates. Crape, Gloves, Plate and Engraving furnished gratis. Office open day and night.

EDWARD CZARNECKI, UNDERTAKER. Office, No. 241 Ohio Street, Allegheny. Metallic, Rosewood and other Coffins, with a complete stock of funeral Furnishing Goods, on hand and furnished at shortest notice, at lowest prices. Sale and Livery Stables, corner of First and Middle Streets. Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Saddle Horses, &c., &c., for hire.

WANTS.

WANTED—AGENTS, for THE BLUE-COATS, and how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union, with Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion. It contains over 100 fine Engravings and 500 Pages, and is the spiciest and cheapest war book published. Price, only $2.50 per copy. The public are cautioned against inferior works with a similar title. See that the book you buy contains over 100 engravings and 500 pages. Send for Circulars. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

WANTED—20,000 AGENTS.—A sample sent free, with terms, for any one to clear $25 daily, in three hours. Business entirely new, light and desirable. Can be done at home or traveling, by both male and female. No gift enterprise or humbug. Address W. H. CHIDESTER, 266 Broadway, New York.

WANTED—AGENTS.—Now ready for Canvassers, "THE HISTORY OF THE WAR BETWEEN THE STATES; its Causes, Character, Conduct and Results." by Hon. ALEXANDER H. STEPHENS. Send for Circulars, with terms and a full description of the work. Address, NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO., Philadelphia, Pa.

FOR SALE.

[illegible]—balance of these desirable Lots are now offered at private sale, and any one desirous of fine building sites would do well to make a selection. The village is located on a beautiful and healthy spot, two and a-half miles from Sharpsburg, on the Western Pennsylvania Railroad, which runs through it, making it much more valuable and agreeable. Extensive preparations are now making for erecting a number of fine houses, which will prove an ornament to the town. The remainder of these lots will be sold at very reasonable prices and on terms exceedingly easy. SILL & SHUTTERLY, Real Estate and Insurance Agents, Lawrenceville.

FOR SALE.—House and Lot on corner of Manhattan and Adams streets, near Passenger Railway. Lot 43 by 127 feet. House frame, containing 7 rooms and good hall, well improved. House and Lot on Sheffield, near Bidwell street, Allegheny City. Lot 23 by 1[illegible] feet; house frame, contains hall, five rooms and good cellar; water and gas. Also, several small Houses and Lots in good location. Inquire of J. RUSH & CO., Beaver street, near Chestnut, Manchester.

FOR SALE—A very desirable three-story BRICK HOUSE, nearly new; pressed brick front, marble mantles; gas and water throughout; house contains seven rooms and finished garret, No. 94 ELM STREET, near Wylie, Sixth ward. Possession from April 1st, 1868. Enquire at the premises.

FOR SALE—HORSES.—AT HOWARD'S Livery and Sale Stable, one fine FAMILY HORSE (Bay); three DAPPLE GREY HORSES, one LARGE DRAUGHT HORSE; three BLACK MARES; two GREY MARES. FIRST STREET, near the Monongahela House.
Horses bought and sold on commission.

FOR SALE—One CARRIAGE, suitable for one or two horses; one TWO-HORSE WAGON, and a double set of HARNESS, nearly new. Enquire at the PENITENTIARY.

FOR RENT.

TO LET—Second and Third STORIES of Warehouse No. 12, corner of First and Smithfield streets, suitable for offices or merchandising. Inquire on the premises.

TO LET—Two Store Rooms in new buildings on Ohio avenue, near Bidwell street, Allegheny, with dwellings over each, with water, bath room and gas. Locality good for dry goods, grocery or retail shoe store. Also in same buildings, four rooms, suitable for small family. Apply at office of FRAZIER BROS., Ohio avenue and Sedgwick street, Allegheny.

WOODRUFF'S
PATENT PORTABLE
BAROMETERS
Have the following good qualities:
1st. Accuracy. 2d. Portability. 3d. Simplicity. 4th. Durability. 5th. Cheapness. 6th. Elegance of Design and Beauty. In fact, all the qualifications necessary for a good, reliable Barometer.
Call and get Circular giving description of the same; also, the endorsement of those having them in use, from the
GENERAL AGENTS,
DUNSEATH & HASLETT,
56 FIFTH STREET,
OPPOSITE MASONIC HALL.

HENRY G. HALE,
Merchant Tailor,
Cor. Penn and St. Clair Streets,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

GREAT INDUCEMENTS
TO THOSE WANTING CLOTHING.
We now offer our stock of
WINTER CLOTHS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, And OVERCOATINGS,
Which will be made to order in the latest style, fully 25 PER CENT. LESS THAN OFFERED THIS SEASON. Call and examine stock and price.
H. SMITH, Merchant Tailor,
No. 98 WYLIE ST., corner of Federal.

DR. G. W. SPENCER,
ARTISTIC SURGEON AND DENTIST,
No. 254 Penn Street.
Artificial Teeth and Human Eyes Nose and Palates made to order.

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SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868.

THE COUNTY CONVENTION.

The Republicans of Allegheny county met in Convention yesterday to select delegates to represent them in the State Convention to be held on the 11th at Philadelphia, and in the National Convention at Chicago. Messrs. Russell Errett, W. S. Purviance, Jos. Walton, J. A. Butler, T. M. Bayne, and B. W. Morgan, Representative, and T. M. Marshall and H. S. Fleming, Senatorial Delegates, were appointed for the State Convention; while Messrs. A. M. Brown and J. K. Moorhead, with C. W. Batchelor and J. F. Slagle as their Alternates, will represent the XXIInd District at Chicago. A portion of the county being included with Armstrong and Butler counties in the XXIIIrd District, our conferees were instructed to vote for R. H. Davis, Esq., as one of the delegates from that district. And all the delegates were unanimously instructed to vote for General GRANT as the Presidential nominee, "first, last and all the time." The Convention declined to express any preference as to the Vice Presidency.

An effort was made to secure the adoption, by the Convention, of what is popularly known as the Crawford County System of making nominations, but a division of opinion was found in the Committee to which the matter was referred, resulting in a divided report, the majority recommending merely the engrafting of a system of registry of Republican voters upon the present delegate system, while the minority, concurring in the propriety of registration, proposed that all future nominations for county officers be made by the popular vote. After much discussion the whole matter was finally laid on the table, together with a proposition to limit future representation to one delegate from each district, and to have all balloting in Convention *viva voce*. The Convention very judiciously directed that the County Conventions in future be held on Tuesdays, as a more convenient day.

Resolutions were adopted re-affirming the position of the Republicans of Allegheny on National questions—their grateful sense of obligation to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic for their services and sacrifices in the war for the suppression of the rebellion—the inviolability of the national faith to the public creditors—the duty of diminishing taxation by economy in expenditures—again testifying to their abiding faith in the integrity, wisdom and patriotism of General GRANT, strengthened as it has been by his able and honest discharge of the duties of Secretary of War, and relying with confidence upon his fitness "as the man, above all others," to restore loyalty in the Government, with order and prosperity to the land—returning thanks to the House of Representatives in Congress for its courageous and faithful performance of its duty in impeaching the President, and declaring that the country will sustain the Senate in the rigid enforcement of the law against him,—and, also, thanking Secretary STANTON for the fidelity with which he had maintained the rights of the people under the law.

The Convention was largely attended, harmonious in its action, judicious in its selections, the resolutions have the old-fashioned ring of patriotism and spirit, and its entire proceedings, the full report of which is given in another column, cannot fail to be satisfactory to the Republican masses of Allegheny county.

THE CONNELLSVILLE RAILROAD.

Under the legislation of Maryland and the ordinances of the city of Baltimore, as these now stand, it appears that the property and revenue of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, not only in its present incomplete state, but when it shall have been finished as proposed, are and will be subject to a mortgage to the city of Baltimore, of some ten years standing, as security for the loan of its credit, granted in 1856. This mortgage was for $1,000,000, and arrearages of interest to the amount of $819,000 are now due upon the same. But, by another section of the same ordinance which loaned the city's credit to that extent, it was also provided that, in case the Company should succeed in obtaining from other sources, the sums, in addition to the $1,000,000 so loaned, necessary for completing the road, the Mayor of Baltimore, upon proper proof of that ability, should be empowered to waive the city's first lien as above, in favor of the lenders of such additional sums. This offer remained open to the Company and to capitalists for nine years without acceptance, and was finally withdrawn by an ordinance repealing that section in 1865. A "Tax Payer," in an exhaustive communication to the Baltimore *Sun* of the 28th, calls attention to the impossibility that any additional means can be secured for the completion of the road, unless that offer of waiver be again renewed in favor of capitalists now proposing to supply the means. The writer argues the question with ability, in its various phases of legality and practical expediency, making it a plain case of public duty that Baltimore should cordially unite in removing all existing obstacles to the completion of this important communication.

THE same good reasons which forbid any serious consideration of the extreme proposition to suspend the President from his official functions pending trial, are equally applicable to the kindred project of declaring a state of non-intercourse between the Senate and the President while the impeachment is in progress. It is within the power of the Senate quietly to table all nominations and postpone the consideration of other Executive business, as discretion may prompt, upon cases as they arise, without proceeding by a formal vote, either directly or indirectly, in advance of the fair trial to which Mr. JOHNSON is entitled, to strip him of any of the Executive functions. The Senate will see that to adopt any proposition of this sort would practicably leave the country without a Chief Magistrate, a dead-lock for which the Constitution has made no provision. He is President in the fullest legal and technical sense—albeit without more than the shadow of official dignity and personal influence—until his term of office is terminated in one of the modes proscribed by the Constitution. Until then the country patiently endures him.

THE rules for the government of the Senate, sitting as a High Court of Impeachment, submitted to that body yesterday by its Select Committee, make ample provision for the speedy and impartial trial of any person impeached. These rules, although they will have their first practical operation in the case of the President, are, nevertheless, adapted to the future trials of any officers liable to impeachment.

THE PROGRESS OF IMPEACHMENT.

Articles of Impeachment, ten in number, having been prepared by its Select Committee, were submitted to the approval of the House on Saturday, and their full text appears under our telegraphic head. These articles substantially impeach the President upon the following charges:

1st. That he unlawfully and unconstitutionally, on the 21st of February, removed Secretary STANTON from the War Office. This article then proceeds, specifically stating the suspension of August 12th, his report of such suspension, with his reasons therefor, to the Senate, December 12th, the non-concurrence of the Senate in the sufficiency of such reasons, January 13th, the immediate re-instatement of the Secretary which followed, and his absolute removal with the appointment of THOMAS as his successor *ad interim* February 21st, the same being with the intent by the President to violate the Tenure of Office Act.

2nd. That, on the 21st February, he unlawfully and unconstitutionally appointed said THOMAS as Secretary *ad interim*.

3rd. Substantially repeats the charge in the second Article, with the added specification that he had appointed THOMAS, no vacancy existing at the time, and without the advice and consent of the Senate, which was then in session.

4th. That on the 21st of February he conspired with said THOMAS and other persons unknown, in violation of the Conspiracy Act of July 31st, 1861, with the intent to intimidate the Secretary of War, and by threats to hinder and prevent him from holding the office to which he was legally entitled.

5th. That on the 21st of February and at other times prior to the 28th of February, he conspired with said THOMAS and other persons to prevent and hinder the execution of the Tenure of Office Act, and specifying the attempt to prevent Secretary STANTON from holding his office according to law.

6th. That, on the 21st of February, he conspired with said THOMAS to seize, take and possess the property of the United States in the War Department, contrary to the provisions of the Conspiracy Act of 1861, and of the Tenure of Office Act of March, 1867.

7th. That he had, on the 21st of February and other days, conspired with said THOMAS to prevent and hinder the execution of the Tenure of Office Act, specifying the attempt to prevent Secretary STANTON from holding the office to which he was lawfully entitled.

8th. That, on the 21st of February, he conspired with said THOMAS to seize, take and possess the public property in the War Department, with intent to violate and disregard the Tenure of Office Act.

9th. That, on the 21st of February, he appointed THOMAS to be Secretary *ad interim*, there being then no vacancy, the Senate being in session and without its advice and consent, with the intent unlawfully to control the disbursements of moneys appropriated for expenditures in that Department.

10th. That on the 22nd of February, he attempted to corrupt the official integrity of Gen. EMORY, the commander of the Department of Washington, with the intent to instigate said EMORY, in his official acts as such Commander, to violate the appropriation law of March 2nd, 1867, by disregarding the section thereof which directs that all military orders or instructions shall be issued through the General of the Army only.

Each of these articles expressly includes the charge that in the offences therein alleged, the President committed and was guilty of a "high misdemeanor" in office; except that the 4th and 6th articles charging him with violations of the Conspiracy Act of 1861, expressly declare that his offences therein are "*high crimes*."

These articles arraign the President for the violation of three duly enacted laws of the United States, viz: the Conspiracy Act of July 31st, 1861, the Appropriation Act of March 2d, 1867, and the Tenure of Office Act, also of the latter date; for the violation, in each specification of the articles, of his oath of office, and as to the 1st, 2d, 3d, 4th and 10th articles, for violations of the Constitution.

It strikes us that these Articles amply cover the whole case for which the people have now to prosecute Mr. JOHNSON. But we express that opinion with all due deference to the judgment of these Republican representatives who are, apparently, not satisfied with the comprehensive care and wise discretion exhibited by Messrs. BOUTWELL, STEVENS, BINGHAM, WILSON, LOGAN, and others, the very competent gentlemen to whom the House entrusted the duty of drawing up these Articles. Their report was submitted to the House by Mr. BOUTWELL, who proceeded to explain and support the action of the Committee, very properly observing that any such action as the House might take thereon, by amendment or otherwise, would be acceptable to the Committee. In the debate which ensued, notice of additional articles to be offered was given by Mr. JENCKES, and it is likely that other amendments may be proposed to-day. The debate will be very general, members being limited to fifteen minutes each, and it is possible that a final vote upon their adoption with or without alteration may be reached to-day. We may remark that the temper of the House does not seem to favor any alteration in the report of the Committee.

The House will proceed, after the adoption of the Articles, to the nomination of managers to conduct the impeachment. For this duty the Republicans have selected Messrs. Stevens, Butler, Bingham, Boutwell, Wilson, Williams and Logan, and the selection will be approved by the House. The country has the highest confidence in these gentlemen, who are deservedly regarded as standing second to none in the 40th Congress in sterling ability or official influence.

The Senate is still engaged in the discussion of the rules for procedure in impeachment cases, but will take final action thereon in time to be prepared to receive the Articles from the House. It will probably be settled that the Chief Justice will simply replace the Vice President as President of the Senate, having, as such presiding officer, no especial judicial authority, although in point of fact, his opinions on questions of practice or points of law will have great weight with the Senate, which is itself, in such cases, both Court and jury.

THE OHIO DEMOCRACY have no sympathy in the newly-born reverence of the party elsewhere for the sanctity of judicial decisions. Evidently, they hold to the old and familiar doctrine of their party that the decisions of Judges have no more weight than the opinions of other men—if they chance to conflict with Democratic predilections, or stand in the way of a partizan advantage.

The Supreme Court of Ohio has distinctly and repeatedly held that no citizen of mixed race shall be denied the right of suffrage, provided that white blood preponderates in his veins. He is a citizen and a voter, even though he be fifteen thirty-seconds a negro. Yet the Democratic majority in the Ohio Senate now proposes to unseat a Republican member, and admit his Democratic opponent, by throwing out forty votes cast for the former by persons having a visible admixture of negro blood, yet who were clearly entitled to vote under the decisions of the Court. Their right of suffrage is denied, and the decisions of the Court defied, in the same spirit which has recently animated their friend, Mr. Johnson, in his resistance to the laws of Congress.

THE LAW ON DEMOCRATIC AUTHORITY.

Hon. ROBT. J. WALKER is not only known to be a Democrat of the strictest sect, but is a man learned in the law withal. He is understood to stand high in the confidence of the President. Read what he says touching the claim, made not only by ANDREW JOHNSON, but also by Judge WOODWARD and other leading lights of Democracy, that the President may decide upon the constitutionality of laws passed by Congress:

"I called," says Mr. Walker, "upon Gen. Thomas early on Saturday morning, at the War Office, and communicated to him, in a friendly way, my opinion that any such order would be a nullity, and would subject him to serious consequences, especially if any such collision should occur. I told him that he had no right, *nor had the President, to disobey a law of Congress upon the assumption that it was unconstitutional, and that if this were not so the President might set aside all the laws of Congress since the foundation of the Government* upon the ground that they were unconstitutional. That the President possessed no such power, because it was not an executive, but *exclusively a judicial power*, and that *all the laws of Congress must be obeyed and executed by the President* unless their execution was restrained by the highest judicial authority. That to *declare a law unconstitutional* was not only the exercise of judicial power, *but the highest judicial power*, and only to be resorted to by the courts where, in their judgment, the act was clearly unconstitutional, and that in all doubtful cases the court had uniformly refused to interfere with the execution of the law."

Nor is it unseasonable or inappropriate to state in the same connection, apropos to the remarkable speech of Judge WOODWARD, on Monday last, in which he claimed for the Executive the power which Mr. WALKER so pointedly denies, that the Supreme Court of Pennsylvania, no longer ago than the last autumn, in a case then pending before it in this county of Allegheny, held clearly and forcibly that the validity of any legislative enactment was in all cases to be presumed, in the absence of a competent judicial decision to the contrary, and that a party litigant, seeking his remedy in its alleged invalidity, must specify with distinct precision the nature of his constitutional objections before argument could be heard on that point by the Court. Chief Justice WOODWARD was then sitting upon that bench, he heard that opinion pronounced by one of his Associate Judges, and of course, not dissenting in any way, evidently concurred therein. So much for the Chief Justice!

On Monday last, Hon. G. W. WOODWARD, a Representative from Pennsylvania, in debate in the House, asserted the right of the President to refuse obedience to a law of Congress, if in his opinion it was unconstitutional. So much for the Democratic Representative! The Chief Justice of '67 was a lawyer, and the Representative of '68 is a politician. The man was the same in both cases. So much for consistency!

NEW HAMPSHIRE POLITICS.

The first State election of 1868 comes off in New Hampshire on the 10th of March. Our Republican friends gave HARRIMAN last year a majority of 3,146, and we have good reasons for believing that the Democratic expectations of benefits from any sort of "reaction," this year are doomed to a mortifying disappointment. The State has always been thoroughly canvassed in advance of any general election for years past, and the figures, when ascertained, are regularly made public by the Republican State Committee. In every case the actual vote has varied only a few hundred from their estimate, not more than could be amply accounted for in the unforeseen absence of voters from the polls. The canvass for this year has been published showing a Republican majority of over 3,000, making no account of the doubtful voters. There is good reason, therefore, judging from the past experience, for anticipating with confidence that New Hampshire will again elect Gov. HARRIMAN and a Republican Legislature.

In other Northern States the political organization, which thus enables the Republicans of New Hampshire to reckon up their strength and array it successfully in unbroken columns at the polls, might be adopted, as a decided improvement upon present systems. This organization, which is not peculiar to New Hampshire, but prevails in several other Eastern States, is substantially described as follows:

"There is a Central State Committee, with members representing Congressional districts or other divisions of the State; then committees in those districts, with members from each county; then committees in counties with members in every town, and, finally, committees in the towns, with members in every voting precinct. In large towns and cities, there is farther subdivision of labor, every block or every hundred voters, having workers assigned to ascertain the position of each voter, to see that he gets registered, to supply doubtful men with suitable documents or other influences, and to bring voters to the polls. By these means every voter in the State is reached, while the whole campaign, in every detail, is under the direction of the Central Committee."

NEW RAILWAY ROUTES.

A line of railway has not only been projected, but the grading on it nearly completed, extending from Northumberland, at the forks of the Susquehanna, to Lewiston, on the Pennsylvania Central. When it shall be finished it will offer three direct routes, of about equal value, between this city and New York, each by way of Northumberland.

1. By the Bloomsburg and Lackawanna, and the Delaware, Lackawanna and Western Railroads, to Easton, and thence by the New Jersey Central Railroad to New York.

2. By Bloomsburg and Lackawanna to Wilkesbarre; thence connecting with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and thus reaching Easton, and thence by the New Jersey Central to New York.

3. By Bloomsburg and Lackawanna to Wilkesbarre, there connecting with the Lehigh and Susquehanna, thus reaching Easton, and thence by the Morris and Essex to New York.

Either of these is very nearly a direct line from this city to New York. Two of them run down the Lehigh Valley from the summit above Wilkesbarre—one on either bank—to Easton, where they separate, but not widely, from each other. All three of them follow the North Branch of the Susquehanna to or near the mouth of the Lackawanna.

A report prevailed last summer that this last mentioned link had passed under the control of the Pennsylvania Central. We are authoritatively informed that such is not the fact.

Upon the completion of this link between Northumberland and Lewiston, Pittsburgh will be in about as direct communication as is practicable with the anthracite coal fields of Luzerne county, than which there are none better.

Mr. JOHN B. JARVIS, an engineer of unusual experience, has within a few months made explorations for a route to connect Northumberland, by way of Lewisburg, with the Allegheny Valley railroad. He found an easy and direct line, the grades being much less than on the Pennsylvania Central, and the distance to New York considerably shorter. To make this connection will require the construction of about eighty miles of new road. What probabilities exist that this will be done speedily, or at all, we are not informed.

THE Northern Central Railway Company held their annual meeting in Baltimore on Friday last. According to the report of the talented and distinguished President, J. D. Cameron, Esq., we learn that the gross receipts for the past year were $3,690,868 16; expenses $2,478,709.45; net revenue $1,212,158.71. Compared with 1860 these figures show that the road is under most excellent management. In that year the entire receipts were only $964,621.30, and the net revenue $247,355.66. J. N. Du Barry, Esq., is the efficient General Superintendent, and our esteemed former townsman, Stephen Little, Esq., executes the figuring most accurately in the Auditing Department.

A WARNING UNHEEDED.

When two years since, apprehensions became general that Mr. JOHNSON, owing his election as Vice President to the Republican party, but speedily promoted to the higher post by the assassination of his chief, was about to betray the friends of the Union, numerous appeals and exhortations were addressed to him, publicly and privately, by good men from nearly every section of the land. Their arguments and remonstrances were aimed to reach his conscience, as well as to sustain the waning sentiment of patriotism, which had once been strong enough to lift him above the atmosphere of party, but which, it was painfully evident, was already giving way to the corrupting influences of treasonable plotters against our scarcely yet re-established peace. One of these appeals, from a distinguished clergyman of Washington, has been republished by the Philadelphia *Press*. It bears the date of February 16, 1866, and, after forcibly presenting to Mr. JOHNSON many leading considerations in the interest of both Christian conviction and political duty, and eloquently urging him to be faithful to the sacred duties of the hour, closes with the following remarkable paragraph:

"Nay, more—and this is the presentiment which has haunted me now for days together, and which seems to be like the solemn warning of a melancholy fate—and it is in a fear which takes this shape, namely: that you will not be removed from your high office, as your predecessor was, by assassination, but you will be subjected to a fate far worse than death—the open and everlasting disgrace which will in some way or other, how I know not—but *will in some way* arise in the inscrutable Providence of God. I seem to see the chasm already opening at your feet! Oh, while it is time, I pray you, honored sir, withdraw yourself from the abyss. Look up, look up alone to Heaven for help, and the Lord Jehovah will strengthen you from on High!"

THE NEW GERMAN TREATY.

The New York *Times*, in commenting on the new treaty between the United States and the North German Confederation, says:

"It seems that no Germans can come to this country except with the permission of their own Government. That is a matter, of course, which we cannot regulate; but it is very clear that the German Government will be much more ready to give 'license to emigrate' to the aged, the paupers, the criminal, useless and helpless classes than to young men of energy and of some property, and it is equally clear that our wishes and interests will be in precisely the opposite direction.

"That if any persons whom the German Government does not wish to lose as subjects, and to whom it refuses 'license to emigrate,' should get over here and become naturalized, they will not be exempt from the obligation of military service in Prussia. But they will nevertheless be naturalized American citizens, and as such entitled to the protection of the American Government.

"We are inclined to think that Mr. Bancroft's treaty was not negotiated under instructions from the State Department, and that it will not pass the Senate without scrutiny. Perhaps Mr. B will have to try again."

IF THE PRESIDENT, in a sudden access of patriotic zeal, has deemed the present to be a favorable time for precipitating upon the country a rugged issue with Great Britain upon the Alabama claims, as intimated by sensational despatches from Washington yesterday, his countrymen will undoubtedly give to his motives all the credit they may deserve. In the meantime, it is well enough to remember that neither abroad nor at home, in foreign diplomacy or domestic politics, will there be the slightest possibility of Mr. JOHNSON's doing any harm, so long as he stands an impeached offender before the highest tribunal of his country. His own status must be determined in that regard before his high office can be reclothed with its proper moral influence and official dignity. Not until then, will he be accepted, abroad or at home, as adequately representing the honor and power of the nation.

GEN. GRANT having found it to be his duty, after consideration of all the facts, to insist upon the execution of his first order to General Hancock, touching the New Orleans Councilmen whom the latter had displaced, his directions have been obeyed by Hancock, who, on Thursday, issued an order removing his own appointees and restoring the former Councilmen to their official positions. It will be remembered that Hancock met the original order of the General-in-Chief with a vigorous protest, even declaring that he would rather resign his post than thus to retrace his steps. The superior judgment, wise discretion and tenacity of purpose by which General Grant has ever been marked, thus find another illustration. What course Gen. Hancock may regard as now due to his own personal feelings does not appear.

A QUESTION is likely to arise as to the meaning of the thirty-third section of the Bankrupt law, which excludes debtors showing less than fifty per cent. of assets from a discharge without the assent of a majority of the creditors, unless the application shall have been filed "within one year from the time the act goes into operation." It has generally been understood that, as no petitions were to be received until June 1, 1867, the year would begin to run from that time, but, in view of the language of the last section of the same act, which provides that the law should take effect on the date of its approval, March 2nd, 1867, it is held in many quarters by the legal profession that the limitation in the thirty-third section has now gone into effect.

BY PURCHASE, at Sheriff's sale, the Delaware and Hudson Canal Company has become possessed of the franchises and property of the Union Coal Company; not a cheap bargain, considering the price, and the liability to royalty for all the coal mined. However, this accession of facilities gives the Canal Company access to New York by rail, of course at all seasons of the year. It is now sending coal to New York, from what is known as the Baltimore mine, situated near Wilkesbarre, by the Lehigh Valley and the New Jersey Central Railroads.

RUMORS multiply that Mr. JOHNSON is advised with increasing urgency, by his Democratic friends, to resign. If he does this, the impeachment they think, will drop, and he would be eligible as a Democratic Presidential candidate, while, if he obstinately persists in standing a trial, his conviction is sure and he will no longer be eligible to any office, except in a revived Southern Confederacy. Their arguments find him still deaf, but it is because he knows well the slippery faith of his counsellors.

THE hollow insincerity of Democratic professions of respect for Judicial authority is still further illustrated by the Philadelphia *News*, which brands the three Judges of the Supreme Court of the District of Columbia as "judicial conspirators and traitors," "perjurers," "judicial miscreants," "wretched tools of a traitorous cabal," and so on—and all simply because the Court discharged Gen. Thomas from arrest!

THE Republican Convention of Berks county, held on Saturday afternoon, made selections for Presidential electors, and delegates to the National Convention. The Delegates were instructed to support GRANT for the President. There were no instructions as to Vice President, but a resolution was adopted declaring Ex-Governor CURTIN the first choice of the Republicans of Berks.

THE anthracite coal trade has opened for the spring with much spirit, an unusually severe winter having increased consumption, so that stocks are very low to meet the increased demands for manufacturing and steam marine purposes. The ruling rate of wages at the mines is a low one, and with an increased production no advance to consumers need be expected.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

The Presbyterian Convention at Dayton, Ohio, which convened on Tuesday last, from the proceedings of the first day before us, will have an important bearing upon the question of union now agitating the Presbyterian bodies. Nearly one hundred delegates were present at the opening, and other delegates were expected. After suitable religious services, Rev. John McMillan, of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, Allegheny City, was appointed Chairman for the afternoon. Committee on business recommended the discussion of the following questions: 1. Is the corporate union of the various Christian denominations a duty? The various Evangelical bodies of this city to be invited to sit in conference with the Convention while this question is being considered. 2. Is the union of the various denominations of Presbyterians in the country a practical, a present, and a pressing duty. 3. What expedients ought we to propose to be employed in furthering the union of the Church? The Convention proceeded to discuss the first topic, which continued through out the day and evening, except a brief time spent in perfecting the organization. The general bearing of the Convention in all its discussion was much in unity with the basis adopted by the Philadelphia Convention. Some side issues were brought in during the consideration of the various questions before the body, but with little effect on their final action and recommendation to the churches, which the delegates represented.

Reference was made not long since to the proposed organization of a society among the Methodists of Philadelphia, to employ women to aid the pastor in certain departments of church labor. The organization has just been perfected under the title of "The Ladies' and Pastors' Christian Union, of the M. E. Church of Philadelphia and vicinity." The Union consists of two delegates, elected annually by the women of the M. E. Churches, who desire to be represented therein, and the pastors of the several churches. The constitution provides for various departments of work such, as "visitation," "lectures and public meetings," etc. Mrs. Bishop Simpson is President.

Bethany Sunday School Hall has just been formally dedicated to the service of God. This large edifice was erected for the Sunday School connected with the Bethany Presbyterian Church of Philadelphia. The capacity of the building embracing the various departments of the school number 2,029. A son of Judge Lowrie, of this city, is the pastor.

The New York correspondent of the *Presbyterian* writes, that the rum shops of that city, if placed in a line, would extend on both sides of Broadway from the Battery to Central Park—ten miles of death—six stories high—four stories above ground and two under.

The Appleton street Congregational Church, Lowell, Massachusetts, after six months trial, votes to have but one preaching service on the Sabbath. The pastor conducts an adult class in the Sabbath School.

A woman named Mrs. P. A. Hanaford, was ordained a few days since in Boston, to be pastor of the Universalist Society in Hingham.

During the session of the Convention of Christian men at St. Louis recently, while the question "How shall women best aid in the work," was before them, a lady claimed the floor. The chairman decided against her right to speak. An appeal was made from the decision of the chair, but the appeal was laid upon the table by a vote of 66 ayes to 28 nays. Notwithstanding this action, unpleasant results are likely to grow out of the affair. Some of the dailies of that city think the lady ought to have been allowed to speak.

During the "Week of Prayer" a Ladies Union Prayer meeting was held in the social rooms of the Tabernacle Church, New York. Since then these ladies have organized parlor meetings, which are intensely interesting, and give promise of great and continual usefulness.

According to recent statistics it is estimated that the increase of the Baptist denomination in this country, during the last twenty-five years, has been 67 per cent. in churches, 77 per cent. in ministers and 98 per cent. in members.

A Methodist preacher in Galesburgh, Illinois, recently noticed in meeting that the Black Crook was soon to be represented in Galesburgh and also there was a calico ball to come off. He added that if any of his members wished to attend they must come to his house and have their names erased from the Church list.

A German Lutheran named Muller, of the city of New York, has purchased a church edifice for $57,000, and the Rev. Dr. Krotel, of Philadelphia, has been called as pastor, at a salary of six thousand dollars per annum.

According to the *Banner of Peace*, the number of professions for six months, ending January 1st, last, to the Cumberland Presbyterian Church was 4,672; accessions 3,447. These figures but partially set forth the additions.

The annual exhibit of the Methodist Book Concern, located at New York and Cincinnati, has just been announced, from which we learn the total net capital is $1,050,946 19. Total profit for the year 1867, $128,371 39. Of the profits the sum of $87,723 94 has been paid out under order of the General Conference to meet expenses outside of the business of the Book Concern.

It is estimated the receipts at the different places of theatrical amusements in New York city last year were over three millions of dollars, which is considerably more than double what is annually contributed for foreign missions by all the Christians in the United States.

The *Independent* says in 1856 a Hard Shell Baptist Association in Maryland expelled from its body several churches for having become connected with a missionary society. These latter, six in number, at once organized the Maryland Union Association, and have increased to thirty-nine churches, with a membership of between four and five thousand, and a young and efficient ministry. The former have either quite died out or have only a nominal existence.

The *Sunday School Messenger*, a new Catholic monthly, has just been started at Chicago. The editorial management of it is entrusted to the Jesuit Fathers. The *Catholic* of this city speaks very favorably of this new candidate for public favor.

Preliminary steps have been taken to organize a Presbyterian Association, to be composed of all the Presbyterian ministers resident in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and vicinity, together with one or more ruling elders from each church. The object of this association is to be for the spiritual edification and closer mutual acquaintance of the members, and also to give greater unity and efficiency to their denominational efforts in the two cities and neighborhood. A meeting is to be held on Monday to complete the organization.

A Union Convention of the different branches of the Presbyterian family, in accordance with the recommendation of the National Presbyterian Convention, is to meet at Indiana, Pa., on Tuesday, the 10th day of March, for prayer and conference concerning a basis of Union.

The Pope has appointed nine new Bishops and four Vicars Apostolic to Sees just erected in this country. Archbishop Spalding has just made the official announcement of the new ecclesiastical appointments.

Hon. Amos Kendall, who gave $100,000 towards the erection of Calvary Baptist Church in Washington City, re[illegible] understood that he will pay the bulk of the bills.

The next session of the Pittsburgh Annual M. E. Conference will be held at Greensburg, Penn., commencing Wednesday, March 18. Bishop Kingsley will preside. This being the first time for the Bishop to be President of this Conference, since his elevation to the Episcopate in 1864, considerable interest is manifested in regard to his Episcopal visitation.

On Sabbath day, Rev. John Gailey, Pastor of the United Presbyterian church of Butler, Pa., preached his last or farewell sermon in the Presbyterian church, to the congregations under the arrangement by which the U. P. congregation were privileged to worship in the Presbyterian church, while the church building of the U. P. congregation was being rebuilt. The *Citizen* says: It is certainly very gratifying to know that these two congregations have had a pleasant and profitable time during the past season in worshipping together; and have no doubt fully realized the feeling expressed by the servant of God when he said: "Behold, how good and pleasant it is for brethren to dwell together in unity." May the christian and brotherly feeling that has been formed by their association be lasting and productive of much good.

George H. Stuart, Esq., President of the Philadelphia National Presbyterian Union Convention, held in that city, has appointed the following committees to present the action of the Convention to the different ecclesiastical bodies represented:

To the Old School General Assembly to meet in Albany, N. Y., May 21st—Rev. S. W. Fisher, D. D., New School. Rev. J. Y. Scouller, D. D., United Presbyterian; Rev. John McMillan, Reformed Presbyterian; O. E. Wood, Esq., New School; Wm. Getty, Esq., United Presbyterian. To the New School General Assembly, to meet in Harrisburg, Pa., May 21st:—Rev. G. W. Musgrave, D. D., Old School, Rev. William Davidson, D. D., United Presbyterian; Rev. W. S. Bratton, Reformed Presbyterian; Hon. Charles Drake, Old School; James McMillan, Esq., Reformed Presbyterian. To the United Presbyterian General Assembly, to meet in Argyle, New York, May 27th—Rev. J. F. Stearns, D. D., New School; Rev. M. S. Goodale, D. D., Old School; Rev. T. W. J. Wylie, D. D., Reformed Presbyterian; Robert Carter, Esq., Old School; Edward Miller, Esq., New School. To the General Synod of the Reformed Presbyterian Church, to meet in Pittsburgh, May 20th—Rev. George Marshal, D. D., Old School; Rev. C. P. Wing, D. D., New School; Rev. A. G. Wallace, United Presbyterian; Hon. H. W. Williams, LL. D., New School; Hon. Wm. M. Francis, Old School.

A. M. BROWN, ESQ. FOR CONGRESS.

MESSRS. EDITORS GAZETTE:—The successorship to Gen. J. K. Moorhead, member of Congress from this District, excites considerable attention throughout the county. Several prominent business men have been put forward by newspaper correspondents for the nomination, and, without wishing to detract from the merits of any of those gentlemen, I trust you will permit me to suggest a name which will, beyond any doubt, find favor with every intelligent Republican in the District. I refer to Major A. M. BROWN—a lawyer of ripe experience, sound practical judgment, solid scholastic attainments, rare business capacity and high toned moral character. He is just the man for the position, possessing the essential qualities of head and heart to make him a worthy colleague of a Tom Williams, and a fit representative of our great and growing manufacturing and agricultural district in the National Assembly. He is comparatively young, full of life and vigor, and, if elected, would prove a working member of Congress, and one who could be relied on in all emergencies to act with force, wisdom, prudence and sagacity.

Mr. BROWN's services for the party are well known and duly appreciated in Western Pennsylvania. He has ever been a fearless, earnest and hearty advocate of the principles held by the Union Republican party—the principles of liberty, justice and equality, and is deserving a just recognition at the hands of his fellow citizens.

If he can be prevailed upon to accept the nomination, I venture to predict that he will receive the solid vote of the county, and will be carried into office by as large a majority as was ever awarded any gentleman for similar honor in this District. PITT.

The Armless Artist.

Cæsar Ducornet was born in Lille, France, January 10, 1806. Born as he was, without arms, what was there for him to do, even in this busy world? Each foot had but four toes, but he early learned to use these to advantage. When very young he could with ease throw a ball, cut with a knife, and draw lines on the floor with chalk, and could even cut figures on paper with his mother's scissors. He early became a good penman. From this he passed to drawing and naturally enough to painting, the wide space between his great toe and the next enabling him to grasp his brushes firmly. At the age of thirteen his progress astonished Watteau, professor at the school of design, in Lille, who received him as a pupil. Only three years later, he took the first prize for a drawing of the human figure from nature. After this he pursued his studies in Paris. He was of a lively temperament, and when in conversation he became animated, he was in the habit of gesticulating with his legs, as other persons do with their arms. Some one has described a visit to his painting room, which is interesting:

"Across the whole extent of the canvass ran, with incredible agility, like a fly upon the wall, the stunted trunk of a man, surmounted by a noble head, with expansive brow and eye of fire; and wherever the apparition passed along the canvass, he left the traces of color behind him. On approaching a few paces nearer, we were aware of a lofty but slender scaffolding in front of the canvass, up and down and across the steps and stages of which climbed, and crouched, and twisted—it is impossible to describe how—the shapeless being we had come to see. We saw then that he was deprived of arms; that he had no thighs; that his short legs were closely united to his body; and that each of his feet wanted a toe. By one of his feet he held a palette—by the other a pencil; in his mouth also he carried a large brush and a second pencil. And in all this harness he moved, and rolled, and writhed, and painted, in a manner more than marvelous! a voice musical; grave and sonorous, saluting us by name, invited us to be seated. Then the apparition glided down the whole length of the scaffold to the ground, advanced, or rather rolled toward us, and with a bound established himself on the sofa at our side. We watched him with interest and had a long conversation with him. He told us he had been born without arms, and had been a painter ten years, and was now making money by his art. He used his feet with almost as much ease as people do their hands, holding his palette in his left one, and his brush in the right, as though all his toes were fingers, changing them with the most perfect facility, and even thrusting his foot into his pocket, as another man would his hand. He wrote his name for us with great rapidity, and well, and told us he shaved himself.

A WASHINGTON letter to the Providence *Journal* says: There is a strong feeling against Judge Woodward for his revolutionary speech in the House. One of his colleagues asked him privately why he took the oath and drew his pay, if he regarded Congress as an unconstitutional body. He replied that he thought it had power to legislate, but that it cannot impeach and remove the President with one-third of the States unrepresented. A member wittily remarked: "The Judge thinks Congress is sufficiently constitutional to vote him his salary, but not to impeach and remove a President."

—In the new Arctic mill of the Sprague's, at Warwick, R. I., 325 hands are employed; 13,000 spindles and 567 looms are run, and 100,000 yards of print cloth are turned out per week. This mill has been pronounced the most complete cotton mill in the country. The cost of the whole work was $600,000. It was built during the past year and has been running several months. The main mill is of granite, 362 by 68 feet, and four stories and attic, with an L 90 by 40 and three stories. The boiler house, also of granite, is 80 by 40 feet and two stories, and contains six large boilers. All the wood work of the mill is oak, chestnut and black walnut.

—The "Transfusion" Process, it is reported, has been revived in Vienna, by a physician who uses it with success in cholera cases. The blood of healthy young persons is infused into the veins [illegible] extent of about [illegible] it is said, [illegible]

CHANGE.

BY DORA GREENWELL.

They spake of thee to me: they said,
"This is thy friend"; and I, with set
Mechanic force, as one that met
A challenge, turned; in measured speech
I spake of thee: I seemed to reach
Some distant region whence to bring
My words, that in a praiseful ring
Enshrined thy name. My words were true,
Yet, while I spake, a cruel sense
Of falsehood on my spirit grew;
Of poverty and vain pretence;
A sound of loosened earth fell through
My words, and then they ceased, I knew
I buried thee beneath my praise;
I hid thee deep, and o'er thee drew
The moulds, while, like a tear that falls
Among the grasses rank and high
That grow within the graveyard walls,
And glitters when the dews are dry,
Fell on my soul the thought of days,
When at thy name a sudden flower
Within my heart would bloom and spread,
And die not till its odor shed,—
Made sweet the moment, sweet the hour
I spoke of thee. O! those were days,
Methinks, for loving, not for praise.
I could not praise thee then; in part
I saw not, loved not. What to me
Were gifts that others prized! A free,
Kind gift, I took thee to my heart,
This heart that did not reasons seek,
Nor reasons need, for loving thee.
So now this praising thin and weak
Seems but a shroud to wrap thee in
A garment never worn in life,
Drawn close unto thy feet and chin.
So endeth love, so ended strife.—
Vex not this ghost, O, let it pass,
Hold not before these lips the glass;
The life, the breath, the soul is fled,
Now draw the curtain round the dead,
And bring no music here. What care
The dead for praising! Unto prayer
Let silence grow; shut out the air
From this still chamber; shut the light
From these still brows so calm and white.

GLEANINGS.

—Trichina prevails in Michigan.

—Mrs. Gouive, aged 109 years, died recently at Kickapoo, Illinois.

—George Topley, the English pedestrian, has arrived in America.

—The great Methodist preacher Morley Punshon is coming to America.

—Colt's revolvers have been placed in the hands of the Egyptian cavalry.

—General Grant has subscribed $10,000 to a Methodist church in Washington.

—A druggist is on trial in New York for poisoning a woman through carelessness.

—Ohio has a population of 68 to the square mile; Massachusetts, 162; New York 85.

—Alexander H. Stephens has no opinion to offer on the difficulties at Washington.

—The Committee on Ways and Means has concluded that whisky should remain taxed two dollars per gallon.

—The Chicago Insurance Companies have resolved to increase their rates from eighteen to twenty-one per cent.

—It is said that newsboys and bootblacks are kidnapped from New York city and sold to frontiersmen out West.

—Congressman Morrissey is to make a hit by giving a sparring exhibition for the benefit of the poor in New York city.

—An ambitious youth in Michigan failed to chop off his own head with a hatchet. Not a difficult feat in politics.

—Bellville, Ill., is called the mother of Governors, having furnished that Commonwealth with their Chief Executive.

—Many wells and springs have gone dry in New York, and the "G. A's" of that section attribute the fact to volcanic action.

—Eugene Haywood, a youth of two-and-twenty, owns fifty thousand acres of land in Illinois, and twelve thousand in Nebraska.

—St. Paul, Minn., is the rat skin mart of the world. 80,000 of the mischievous little creatures were killed for their hides last year.

—The Chicago water-works have cost nearly three millions of dollars, and the water is not extraordinary in quality after all.

—During 1867 the United States received an army of immigrants from foreign countries of nearly one quarter million persons.

—Twelve thousand eight hundred and seventy-seven hogs were killed and cured at a small town named Connersville, in Indiana, this season.

—James Smallie, got on a spree in New York city, and laid down before a bar room grate to spend the night. His clothing took fire and he was burned to death.

—An Ohio statistician estimates that a few years hence New York, Pennsylvania, Ohio, Indiana, Illinois and Missouri will each contain five million inhabitants.

—It is considered politeness for young gentlemen to lift and carry the trail of ladies when the sweet creatures cross a muddy thoroughfare. Fashion makes slaves of us all.

—A female fraud, representing herself to be worth a cool million of dollars, has been playing the confidence game in Indianapolis, taking in and doing for a number of shrewd merchants.

—A naked, new born infant, was found on the railroad track near Altoona. It is presumed that the babe was given birth on a passing train, and thrown out the car window. Of course, it was dead.

—A negligent town clerk in East Greenwich, Rhode Island, failed to return to the assessors a list of registered voters as required by law, and thus disfranchised for the year one hundred and fifty voters.

—George H. Pendleton's chances for the Democratic Presidential nomination daily grow beautifully less. He was well backed, but the shrewd New York politicians, who managed to get the Convention to that city, proved too many for the greenbackers of the west.

—Mrs. Rhoda Sherman of Gaston, Conn., is an aged lady of ninety-five summers. She reads without glasses, and two years ago wove a rag carpet, and is now getting out material for another. She has had 145 descendants, who represent her in half the States of the Union.

—A poor woman, with want pictured in her face, and a little edition of the same sort resting on her arm, went from door to door in Bridgeport, Ct., with tearful, prayerful eyes, asking alms from the charitable. She wanted, if possible, to collect money enough to have the sweet little baby's photograph taken. Very sad.

—Hon. Reverdy Johnson has given his opinion affirmatively on the following question submitted: "Have the Mayor and City Council of Baltimore the right to retire the first mortgage held by them upon the franchises and property of the Pittsburgh and Connellsville Railroad Company, to fund the accrued and accruing interest up to January, 1871, and take the position of second mortgagee."

—Mrs. Margaret Hayes, of Brownsville, Texas, met her death in a singular manner, the other day. She had crossed the river on her way to Matamoros, and was killed by a bullet from the Brownsville side, while riding in a cab. The bullet was fired by one of the soldiers of a guard just relieved, who were directed to discharge their pieces into the river. The officers who investigated the occurrence, express the opinion that the fatal ball had ricochetted upon the surface of the water.

—Inasmuch as the Democratic journals are counting the votes of the Conservative Senators, as certain to be cast against impeachment, it might be well to urge that the trial is not a political one, and that members must act as sworn jurors. Political views must sink after the following rigid oath is taken "I solemnly swear (or affirm, as the case may be,) that in all things pertaining to the trial of impeachment of ——, now pending, I will do impartial justice according to the Constitution and laws, so help me God."

—A largely attended convention of the distillers of the West and Northwest was in session at Cincinnati last week. A set of resolutions was passed calling the attention of Congress to the fact that their business was languishing for want of proper protection, as the prices were depressed by the immense quantities of whisky thrown on the market by illicit distillers. They advised a reduction of tax as the best method for putting a stop to the wholesale frauds carried on, and recommended imprisonment, instead of fine, as the punishment of violators of the revenue laws.

FARM, GARDEN AND HOUSEHOLD.

Tapping Sugar Trees.

Years ago, when the country was new, it was no object to protect the maple, for the forests were broad, and sugar trees were growing thickly through a great portion of them. They fell with other trees, until the woodman's axe converted acres of forest into tillable fields, leaving in too many cases but a small nook of woodland upon the farm. For a few years past it has been noticed that maple trees are dying out faster than others. Where but a short time ago thousands were used for sugar making, but hundreds stand to-day. The cause of this can be attributed to nothing but the severe mode practiced in tapping.

The old plan of boxing with an axe was abandoned, and one supposed to be less injurious adopted, that of boring; but since tapping with the bit has been practiced, maple trees have died faster than ever before. When an incision is made into the sap-wood only, it will heal up, but when made deeper, it never will, and all the adjacent parts will die and often decay.

Now, in proof of this, let any farmer examine two maples that have been tapped for a dozen or more years—one with a bit and the other with an axe or gouge—the cuts by the latter not made beyond the sap flowing wood. The inner wood of the former and much of the surface will be found dead, while the other, where it has sufficient time for healing, will be found to have formed a perfect gnarl, so tough and sound that it will be next to impossible to split a log of it stove wood length. Another proof of this may be made by noting the difference in the decrease of maples in different sugar orchards where the two modes have been practiced.

Trees tapped receiving the least injury are most profitable for the reason that the greater portion of sap flows from the wood near the bark. When a tree is tapped with a bit, the spile stops up the best flowing grains. When an incision is made with a larger auger or gouge more grains are opened, and of course a greater flow of sap obtained. It is a fact, however, that when trees are tapped in this way the wind dries up the wood sooner than when a bit is used, but this is easily prevented by frequent freshing over. Many farmers have, within a few years past, used sheet iron spiles and a large auger, and have found them profitable and less injurious to the tree than any other kind.

The spouts are made by cutting sheet-iron strips two inches wide and ten or twelve inches long, bent hollow, and one end ground sharp. An auger one and one fourth inches in size is used for tapping, the hole not being bored over three-eighths of an inch deep, and the spile driven into the bark beneath the cut with a square-faced mallet. When freshing over, an augur is used each time one eighth of an inch larger than the one before it, and the incision made but a shaving deeper. The spile will not have to be removed to do this.

If a farmer has not on hand the different sized augurs, and does not wish to go to the expense of purchasing them, a two inch gouge may be made to answer every purpose. It should be ground thin and very sharp, and the cut made with it about two inches long and not over one half an inch deep. The gouge may be taken along when gathering sap, and any tree requiring it freshed in half a minute's time by taking off a thin shaving. There are other advantages in this mode of tapping aside from the preservation of the trees; more sugar can be made, for a greater flow of sap can be obtained, and no loss sustained by leakage, as around the common wood spile.—*Ohio Farmer*.

General Hints.

—There is nothing gained by feeding your laying hens as though you were fattening them for market. Especially will this remark apply while they are running out. This thing of over-eating is hurtful to anything that eats. It is natural for a fowl to be on the lookout the most of her time, and swallow a grain at a time as it is found, and thrive best living in this manner. Feed fowls a little at a time, and often. Grown fowls should not be fed less than three times per day. I find if I over-feed fowls, they go off in some corner and sit down and chill, if the weather is cold; whereas, had I given them half as much, they would continue moving round, feeling well, and seemingly getting that exercise that their nature requires, by keeping their blood in healthy circulation. By this means the hens are better off, and a great per centage of eggs saved.

—The refuse charcoal obtained from the rectifiers of spirits, from the railroads where wood is burned in locomotives, from old charcoal beds, etc., is a very useful material in the garden. As a mulching about fruit trees I consider it very valuable. It keeps out frost in winter; it keeps the soil loose and moist in summer, and it does not afford a harbor for mice or insects. In the soil it assists to promote moisture in a dry season; and by its slow decay (for it does decay more rapidly than is generally supposed) it yields carbonic acid gas to plants, and greatly assists in the decomposition of vegetable and mineral matter. It is an excellent mulching for strawberries, in winter or summer.

—Every barn should have a cistern for the use of cattle in winter. A cistern is generally cheaper and better than a well, and as the distance to raise the water is so much less than from a well, a vast amount of labor is thus saved in pumping up the water. A cistern 10 feet in diameter and 9 feet deep will hold 168 barrels. This is a very good size to make barn cisterns. If you want more capacity, make two. A cistern 5 feet in diameter will hold 5 3-8 barrels to each foot in depth; and 7 feet in diameter, 9½ barrels per foot; 8 feet, nearly 12 barrels; 9 feet, 15 7-8 barrels; 10 feet, 14 2-3 barrels; per foot.

—No grindstone should be exposed to the weather, as it not only injures the wood-work, but the sun's rays harden the stone so much as, in time, to render it useless. Neither should it run in water, as the part remaining in the water softens so much that it wears away faster than the other side; and many a "soft place" in a stone has arisen from this cause alone, and not from any inequality in the grit.

—It is economy to keep horses sharp shod. They not only do more work, but require less food. If sharp, a horse works easy and fearless. If smooth, he endangers himself and rider or driver, and works in fear and with great exertion of muscle. Consequently, he needs more food to supply the waste. It is not good economy to keep a smooth-shod horse in icy weather. By changing the nails of the shoes every week they can be kept "rough-shod" without steel corks.

—It has frequently been claimed by English writers, that thorough farming is a sure destroyer of insects. When the average produce of wheat in England was only two and a half quarters per acre, it is said that the ravages of the insects were far more general and destructive than they have been since the average has risen to four and a half quarters per acre.

—A correspondent of the *Mark Lane Express*, who highly extols the cabbage for feeding milch cows, store cattle, sheep and swine, and more especially for spring feeding of lambing ewes, says that the average product per acre in England may be stated at twenty-five tons.

—Some thirty years ago there appeared a statement in Gov. Hill's Monthly *Visitor*, that worms in the head of sheep could be cured by simply taking whale oil, and with a feather put up the nostrils two or three times. It should be done in the spring, or whenever the symptoms of the disease make their appearance. It is said by those who have tried it to be a sure remedy.

—We would urge upon every farmer the importance of keeping a correct account of all he does—not only in his dealings with the mechanic, merchant and others, but with himself and farm. Keep an account of your hired help—the expenses of each kind of crop raised—the product—in fact of all expenditures and receipts in farm and household operations. You can then at the close of the year, tell which crop has paid best, and what per cent. you are receiving for the capital invested.

—A good wagon jack may be made of boards two or more feet long. Place the board in front of the wheel, one end on the ground and the other just under one of the spokes, close up to the felloe; then take hold of the spoke on the opposite side of the wheel, and lift it, at the same time placing the second board under the axle. In this way a loaded wagon may be lifted with ease.

—A gun will not need cleaning for five years, if the muzzle is tightly corked, and a piece of rubber kept upon the tube under the hammer, when standing idle.

—Apply the albumen or white of an egg to the saddle and give it plenty of elbow grease, with the aid of a piece of flannel. The same application to a new saddle, two or three times repeated, will produce that rich dark brown so much desired.

—Twelve quarts of soot in a hogshead of water, will make a powerful liquid manure, which will improve the growth of flowers, garden vegetables, or root crops. In either a liquid or solid state it makes an excellent top dressing for grass and other cereal crops.

—One of our most prominent orchardists tells us that in one of his orchards where sheep ran during the season, the apple crop was almost entirely unaffected by the codling moss. Next season his entire orchard will be pastured with sheep. This is an item worth remembering.

—Camphor dissolved in spirits, is an effectual agent, and may be used at all times, even in very cold weather without the least injury to the cattle.

Items of Interest.

CORN husks bring $70 per ton in St. Louis. They are manufactured into mattresses of a large size.

THE *Iowa Homestead* states that the corn crop of Iowa is still in a great degree ungathered.

WAGON bodies are made of a hardened rubber composition in Connecticut.

LAND is offered to settlers near Jacksonville, Florida, at fifty cents per acre.

THE Ohio Reform Farm, near Lancaster, realized in 1867, a revenue of $5,795 07 from peaches, $902 from wine and grapes, and $535 71 from cherries and strawberries.

WE have received the initial number of the *National Agriculturist and Farm Journal*—two well known farm journals consolidated into one, and published by the well known agriculturists J. M. & G. D. Kuester, of this city. It will more than compare favorably with the best conducted journals devoted to the interests of the farmer in the country, and we wish it a large measure of success.

Pennsylvania Oil Region News.

The Pithole *Record* says in relation to the late fire: "The late disastrous fire has made a desolate looking blank in Holmden street. We hear that quite a number of parties are intending to put up buildings on the burnt district immediately. Most of the business men burned out intend to resume their business in a short time, and not abandon Pithole, at least for the present. We thought at one time this fire would be the end of Pithole, and that this borough, which was called into existence almost three years ago under such favorable auspices, and the growth and progress of which was at one time so marvelous, was about to go up in smoke. Happily we were mistaken. From the energy displayed by our citizens since the fire, we feel that there is still great cause for encouragement as to the future. All that is now needed to revive Pithole is the thorough development of her oil territory and the striking of five or six good producing wells.

The Oil City *Republican* says: The erection of oil tanks is going on at a rapid rate in Venango city in spite of the inclemency of the weather. We notice one receiving tank completed or nearly so by Lockhart & Frew, capacity 2,000 barrels. Another of the same capacity, commenced by said company. R. Lamberton & Co, are constructing one, which when completed will hold 14,000 barrels; this tank will be a monster in its line; its foundation looks large enough for a small village. A larger still is in process of erection by Fisher Bros., one of our most enterprising oil firms. The largest tank when completed will hold 16,000 barrels; besides this they have two smaller ones, one holding 2,400, the other 1,200. Burchfield, Castrline & Co., have laid the foundation for a larger tank; theirs will hold 13,000 barrels. John Munhall's tank holds, we were informed, 800 barrels. A small one owned by Mr. Wilson, holds 44 barrels. One commenced by a company whose name we could not learn is estimated to hold when finished 6,000 barrels. Thus by as close a computation as we were able to obtain, the tankage in Venango City by April first, will be in the neighborhood of 60,000 barrels, and nearly if not all this is in consequence of the completion of the Allegheny Valley Railroad to this point.

The Erie *Republican* says that Mr. Joseph Metcalf, father of Prescott Metcalf, Esq., of that city, will be ninety-four years of age in August next, if he lives so long. He is now somewhat feeble, and will not probably live very many more years. Mr. Metcalf is said to be the oldest Mason in the United States, having joined the Order some sixty-five years ago. He was carried in his chair to the Masonic Hall, to a festival the other day, and enjoyed the occasion in the highest degree. Of course he was the observed of all observers.

The Erie *Dispatch* says: Abraham James, Esq., spiritualist, witchhazel, prestidigitator, &c., who located the Chicago artesian well, and an oil well at Pleasantville, Pa., sends us a circular in which he offers one sixteenth interests in oil wells for sale at $500. We can only say to Mr. James that his terms are very reasonable. We have paid greater sums for similar interests, and obtained just as little oil as he knows how to get. His scheme is a good one. He should persevere in it.

On Wednesday afternoon last, a freight car with staves and the caboose of Conductor Richards' train on the Oil Creek Railroad, ran off the track near the summit. The car and the caboose rolled down an embankment about 10 feet high and turned over. A passenger and conductor were in the caboose at the time, and they were both slightly injured. The accident was caused by the breaking of a truck under the car loaded with staves.

The stockholders in the various railroads in the oil regions met in Philadelphia, February 25, and confirmed the contracts of four respective boards for consolidation. The lines are merged in the Oil Creek railroad, the Franklin railroad, and the Farmers railroad, and all under the title of Oil Creek and Allegheny River railroad.

Elmer Davenport, a son of Mr. George Davenport, of Conneautville, was drowned last Saturday in Conneaut creek. It is supposed that while trying to climb up a steep bank he fell backward, his head striking in a hole in the ice. He was between three and four years old.

Corry is to have a cheese factory. The projectors of this enterprise are Lawrence Washington, Isaac and Major Colgrove, and J. H. Tillotson. It will be located just outside the south-eastern boundary line of the city, and begin operations with the milk of from 150 to 300 cows.

The soldiers of 1812 in this State, lost sixteen of their number in 1867. Five-sixths of the survivors are over seventy-five, many over eighty, and very few below seventy.

The Tomlinson well on Bull Run producing twelve barrels per day, was purchased a day or two since by Mr. W. C. Chapin, of the Coldwell farm.

The Post Office at Shamburg is to be removed to the Talman Farm, between Shamburg and Atkinson, for the better accommodation of residents.

The Hassan well near Reno was started up last week and it is now producing nearly three hundred barrels per day.

The Corry Machine Company has commenced operations, and now employs about forty hands.

The territory between Shamburg and Pleasantville is being tested for oil.

A Republican club was organized at Conneautville on the 20th inst.

GENERAL NEWS.

—An essay in an English magazine, on "Wall Street and American Finance," estimates the annual amount of money transactions in Wall street at between $15,000,000,000 and $16,000,000,000.

—With reference to the proposed sale of American iron-clads, a Paris correspondent of the London *Morning Post* says: "It is reported that Russia is in treaty with the Government of the United States for another purchase of vessels of war, and a Russian agent is said to be now in New York, to ascertain what facilities there may be for collecting in America a fleet of transports."

—The New Albany (Ind.) *Ledger* says that the ship carpenters and boat builders of that city are leaving in large numbers. About twenty of them have constructed a flatboat, thirty feet long by twelve feet wide, and will start down the river in search of work. They have no idea where they will stop, or whether work can be obtained at points below, but the venture has been determined upon.

—The increase of population in the British colonies in Australia is very striking. Victoria contained in 1836, 177 persons; in 1841, 11,738; in 1866, 633,998. New South Wales numbered, in 1805, but 7,097 persons; in 1866, 420,000. The population of South Australia increased from 30,000 in 1861 to 95,719 in 1866. The continuance of such an increase of population would soon make Australia one of the prominent countries of the globe.

—"The Wealth of Every Man" was recently discoursed upon by a lecturer at the University of Cambridge, England. He defined this wealth to be the possession and use of our natural faculties, and very powerfully pictured the poverty that followed our being deprived of them or their being impaired in the operation. He made a point of our want of appreciation of the blessings of this wealth until we are deprived of it, when we measure its value by our sense of the loss we have sustained. The lecture was aptly illustrated by quoting verses written by Milton—written after his blindness.

Death of Gen. McCall.

General George A. McCall, one of Pennsylvania's gallant officers, died on the 24th instant at West Chester. He was from an excellent family, chose a military life, graduated at West Point in 1824, and served in the campaign against the Indians in Florida, where he acquired a good reputation. He afterwards served under General Taylor in Mexico, and was promoted to Brevet Colonel, and at the close of the war retired from the army. But on the breaking out of the rebellion he was called to duty as General of the Pennsylvania Reserves and fought gallantly and as a patriot on the right side till the end of the Peninsula campaign, when ill health forced him to resign. He was much respected by all who knew him, and adds one more to the noble army of patriots who have done their work and laid them down to rest.

WASHINGTON.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, February 29, 1868.

THE QUO WARRANTO.

It was expected that an application would be made to-day before Judge Wylie, holding Circuit Court, for a writ of *quo warranto*, but those having the matter in charge, desiring to have every point maturely considered, and the papers arranged in such perfect form that no exception could be taken when the matter is brought before the Courts, it was decided to defer the application till early next week. It may be presented on Monday. The course of procedure will be as follows: Application to be made in open Court for leave to file an information in the nature of a *quo warranto*. This application it is presumed will be granted as a matter of course. Mr. Stanton will be served with a summons to appear and answer. This he has a month in which to do, but it is supposed he will not avail himself of the time allowed by law, but at once respond, when an early day may be fixed for the hearing of the case.

FINANCIAL—THE PUBLIC DEBT.

The fractional currency issued for the week was $462,000; amount forwarded, $320,540, including $100,000 to the Assistant Treasurer at St. Louis. National Bank Notes issued, $82,460. Fractional currency redeemed and destroyed, $527,100. Receipts of Internal Revenue for the week, $3,534,666.

The Public Debt Statement will not be issued before the 5th or 6th. It is estimated the showing will be very favorable, and the debt be reduced considerably below the figures in December.

WASHINGTON, March 1.

INTELLIGENCE FROM CRETE.

Accounts from Crete to February 8th describe the heroism of Coraka and his troops, numbering, according to the Grand Vizier's own estimate, upwards of 2,000 who attacked the Turks near a fortified cemetery outside the town of Canea, forcing the Turks to fall back into the citadel. A number were drowned during the retreat, fifty were killed by Cretan troops, one hundred and forty wounded and forty taken prisoners. The Turks, as usual, attacked the non-combatants, and slayed fifty after having robbed them of all valuables found in their possession. The irregular Turkish troops have also, been guilty of similar atrocities in Rhetimo. The Provisional Government has issued another circular, addressed to representatives of Christian powers, declaring the Cretan people remain faithful to their vow of union with Greece.

THE TREATY WITH GERMANY CONCERNING NATURALIZATION.

Yesterday the Secretary of State sent a telegram to Minister Bancroft, to which the following answer was received this morning: *Berlin*, March 1.—Treaty signed and mailed on 22d February via England. It provides that emigration shall be free and that naturalization changes nationality. Hasten the ratification.

[Signed.] BANCROFT.

A few days ago some of the most prominent members of the Diplomatic Corps expressed disbelief in the cable despatches on this subject, but to-day a member of the Committee on Foreign Affairs says he has no doubt of the fact that a treaty has been negotiated with the North German Confederation securing the object above stated, and they and gentlemen occupying high positions in our national administration believe this treaty will be soon followed by treaties of a similar character between the United States and other foreign governments, thus recognizing an American principle.

TENNESSEE WHISKEY INSURRECTION.

It was heretofore stated Collector Abernathy and his deputies had seized sundry whiskey stills in East Tennessee, but was afterward mobbed by persons concerned in the illicit trade, and secured their freedom by paying a ransom. Those government officers promptly communicated with the Internal Revenue Bureau, asking for troops to enforce the law. The Bureau has obtained from the military authorities a favorable response to their application, and accordingly a company of cavalry has been dispatched to support the revenue officers in the Knoxville district, the scene of the whisky insurrection.

VARIOUS TELEGRAMS.

—At Philadelphia, Saturday morning, a boiler exploded in the extensive drug and paint manufactory of Powers & Weightman, at Ninth and Brown streets, which was succeeded by fire. Nearly the whole block was destroyed, causing a loss of half a million of dollars. The essential oils and paints caused such a hot fire that the firemen could not reduce the flames to subjection, and for a long time it was feared that the conflagration would spread. Several persons were badly burned by the explosion, but none are believed to have been fatally injured. Fortunately few of the operatives had entered the building at the time of the explosion, or the loss of life would have been fearful. Quite a number of firemen were injured, and several horses were burned to death. The insurance is said to be heavy.

—At the American meeting in London, at which John Bright and Newman Hall delivered addresses, the following resolution was adopted unanimously: "*Resolved*, That this meeting express the most hearty good will towards America, and pledges itself to support any Government at home in its efforts to effect a prompt, righteous and peaceful settlement of all international differences, and especially of those connected with the Alabama claims question.

—At Worcester, Mass., Joseph Clark the keeper of a gambling house, was robbed and murdered in his rooms on Friday night last. When found his head was split open, with his brains protruding, and a rope was tightly twisted around his neck. Kerosene oil had been poured over his head and body, and his bed had been set on fire. His watch, money and diamond ring were taken. Two men are suspected, and one of them, Silvas Green, of North Greenwich, R. I., is under arrest.

—A daring robbery was committed on Friday night at Kassinger's mills, three miles from Reading, Pa. Charles Long was attacked in his mill by four men disguised. They shot at him with pistols, and robbed him of fifteen hundred dollars, and left him tied. His house was entered by the same party and five thousand in government bonds, two thousand in greenbacks, and two thousand in gold taken. No arrests.

—The amount paid into the National Treasury from the sales of confiscated and captured cotton, under the provisions of the bill which passed the Senate last week, is nearly thirty millions. The final passage of this bill will prove a severe check upon claimants, who, to be successful, must pass a very severe ordeal as to their position and record during the war before the Court of Claims will entertain their cases.

—John Becknell, a highly respectable young man, son of Samuel T. Becknell, of Maury, was murdered on Saturday, near Summertown, in Lewis county, Tennessee, by a stranger named Walker. The murder was for robbery. Walker carrying off his victim's horse and boots. He is still at large. Becknell was out on a tour as agent of several periodicals.

—In a difficulty Saturday night, at Stanton, on the Memphis and Louisville Railroad, growing out of an old debt, Major J. H. Hicks was shot and killed by a planter named Maxwell, who in turn was shot by Hicks' son and mortally wounded, dying during the night. Both were highly esteemed citizens.

—Two sisters, aged eighteen and sixteen years, named Collins, living in South Grover, Massachusetts, were drowned on Wednesday night last, by breaking through the ice while attempting to cross a brook.

—A bullock weighing thirty-five hundred pounds on the hoof was slaughtered in Philadelphia last week.

A Strange Story.

The Erie Dispatch says: A rather romantic story, which is, however, strictly true, has just come to our knowledge. It appears that some six months ago, a man whose name we did not learn, killed another man in New York city and escaped. Shortly after he was arrested some distance from the city by two policemen, one of whom he shot and killed. The other policeman fired at him and inflicted, as he supposed, a mortal wound, and hastened for assistance. On his return the body of the murderer could not be found, and doubts were expressed by many as to wether he had been shot as was represented. Some two months ago a stranger turned up in Willoughby, Ohio, and went to work as a shoemaker. His actions were suspicious, and a few days ago he was recognized by a former acquaintance as the murderer. He was arrested last week and taken to New York for trial. He says after he was shot by the policeman he made his way to a barn, where he lay for six weeks, subsisting wholly on wheat, which he shelled from the straw. From there he made his way to Willoughby where he was arrested.

SHAD IN THE SUSQUEHANNA.—Col. James Worrall, Commissioner under the act of March 30, 1866, relating to the passage of fish in the Susquehanna and its tributaries, has made his report, in which he says that the passage for fish constructed in the Columbia dam is a perfect success. Shad have since been caught of the very finest quality, and in respectable numbers, as high above the Columbia dam as Newport, on the Juniata. The numbers actually taken between Columbia and the Juniata, ranged from ten to eighteen thousand. None of the companies have complied with the act except the Susquehanna coal company, who have constructed a satisfactory weir, which affords an easy passage to the fish. Suits have been brought in the Dauphin county court, against the Pennsylvania railroad company, and other corporations owning dams, to test the constitutionality of the act, and it is supposed the question would soon be settled.—*Franklin Repository*.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1868.

THE COURT ORGANIZED.

The High Court of Impeachment completed its organization yesterday and issued its summons to the President to appear and plead to the Articles. On Friday, the 13th, he will come personally into the Court and make his answer. With the service of the summons he is held to be technically in Court within the meaning of the law. The case may go on at the appointed day, even if he fails to render himself before his judges. But that is not looked for.

PRACTICAL CONSIDERATIONS.

Intelligent citizens who have carefully observed the indications of public opinion in Ohio during the past six months cannot be surprised to learn that the Republicans of that State, in Convention, on Wednesday, declared in favor, First, of making all future issues of United States bonds expressly liable to taxation as other property; Second, of arresting the contraction of the currency, the volume of which should be commensurate to the wants of the people; and, Third, of the inviolability of the public faith to its creditors, but declaring that the Five-Twenty bonds may legally, and should be justly and rightfully made payable in the currency of the country which may be a legal tender whenever those bonds are redeemed. From our knowledge of the tone of the Republican press, and of the opinions prevalent among the masses of the party in Ohio, we have no doubt that these resolutions were adopted by more than a majority vote—probably with something near an entire unanimity, and that they faithfully represent the conclusions of the great body of the party. The text of the resolution relative to bond-redemption is as follows:

Resolved, That the Republican party pledges itself to the faithful payment of the public debt according to the laws under which the five-twenty bonds were issued, and said bonds should be paid in the currency of the country which may be a legal tender when the Government shall be prepared to redeem such bonds.

Upon the question of taxation of bonds, the Indiana Convention proposed to subject the present issues to their share of the public burthens, except where expressly protected by existing enactments, while the Ohio Republicans confine the question only to future issues. Substantially, these positions agree, since the adoption of either secures the approval of the other by the Government.

To the position which Indiana and Ohio have thus taken, the reader may prepare himself to see the Republicans of the other States of the West and Northwest bringing those States, one after another, when their Conventions are held. Those States will cast very nearly one-half the entire vote in the National Convention at Chicago, and their constituents will demand the earnest efforts of their delegates to embody similar declarations in the platform of that body.

It is proper to state these facts and the just inferences which we draw as to their bearing upon political calculations, that our readers, citizens of Pennsylvania, and most of them Republicans, may exactly understand what to expect, when they meet their western friends at Chicago. These questions will come up, backed with great numerical force and will have to be disposed of. The Republicans of those States will say—and probably with truth—that they will be in danger of losing their State elections, and of perilling the vote for President in November, unless they can squarely take the ground of Equality in Taxation and One Uniform Currency for the discharge of public and private obligations. As to expansion or contraction of the currency, an agreement can easily be reached on the basis of things as they are, prohibiting any further tinkering legislation and leaving the question submitted to the ... of the Treasury itself. But it is easy to see that the other and main points will be insisted on by the West and Northwest, and it is by no means sure that they will not succeed in incorporating the planks to suit them in the Chicago platform.

The whole question of the redemption of the principal of the Five-Twenty bonds in coin or currency would be practically settled by a return to specie payments. A decision by the Supreme Court, upon what are known as the Legal Tender suits, from the Pacific slope, —which have been partially argued, but are not expected to reach a final judgment before next winter—that the legal tender notes are unconstitutional, and that gold and silver are the only lawful money, would have the effect to bring the Treasury to specie payments at once, and that would end the whole question, at whatever cost to the country in the way of a pressure upon all its financial and industrial interests. Treasury resumption means universal resumption, and brought about in that way, without being generally anticipated and prepared for, would cause a tremendous shock to the business of the country. It is idle, however, to borrow any trouble about that. What the Court may decide next winter, one way or the other, is of no consequence whatever in dealing with the immediate questions of to-day,—questions which will govern the State elections in Ohio, Indiana and Iowa in October, and will powerfully influence those of Michigan, Illinois, Wisconsin and Minnesota, which dispose of the State and Presidential issues at the same polls in November.

We lay entirely out of view any possibility or probability that the Western view of these questions may be adopted to any extent in the Middle or Eastern States. These communities are wealthier, and, as holders of invested capital in the bonds of the government, are more inclined by their interest to take the contrary view. But it is well to consider that in these States wealth is not confined to one party and that the masses of all political opinions are very likely to think for themselves, and their ideas of what may be for their interest will naturally lead them to side with the Western view. They will have it fully expounded to them by Democratic journals and stump orators, whose Convention at Harrisburg the other day adopted and endorsed it to the fullest extent. The question cannot be kept out of the canvass in Pennsylvania, unless our friends decline to make it a party issue by occupying identical ground themselves. If they make an issue upon it, they will have to rely for their support upon facts of which we are ignorant and upon principles not yet familiar to a common understanding. When that same Democratic Convention also declared that the exemption of any government bonds from taxation is unjust and inequitable, that means the repudiation of contracts, and illustrates the pertinency of our suggestion that none of these questions can safely be entrusted to their control.

Looking upon these questions as rising fast in political importance, and recognizing the wisdom of our western friends who repudiate once for all the proposition to draw party lines upon them, and who, appreciating their intrinsic importance, have determined that *their future solution is safer for all interests in the hands of the Republican party*, which is now about to assume that entire control of the government to which its majority of numbers has long since entitled it—and reminding our readers that not above and beyond these questions, but side by side with them, a part of them intimately and necessarily interwoven, goes the express and absolute recognition of all existing contracts with the public creditors—we invite their serious consideration upon the positions taken by the Republicans of the great States of the west. We recommend that consideration in the interests as well of Public Faith and Public Policy as of Republican Success.

RELIGIOUS INTELLIGENCE.

Revivals of religion in the Evangelical churches seem to be general throughout the country. Scarcely a community is without this revival power. Almost all our exchanges contain items of this character, secular as well as religious papers. In some sections of the country, the influence of these extraordinary visitations of the Spirit of God upon the public mind, is remarkable, and of rare occurrence. Such has been the power of the religious awakening in a large Western city, that it has put a pretty effectual stop to balls, parties, &c. An instance is given of a ball announced to come off last week at one of the most popular and respectable houses in that city. A splendid supper was prepared; but the guests came not—they were nearly all at one or other of the churches where meetings were being held. From the same cause, it is supposed, not over forty or fifty persons attended a fashionable concert at the Opera House of that place. Another noticeable feature of these revivals of religion is, the large number of male adult converts and heads of families.

The joint committee of the Old and New School Presbyterians, noticed some days since, meets in Philadelphia next Wednesday. We observe the names of Drs. Charles C. Beatty, of Steubenville, Ohio, and W. D. Howard, pastor of the Second Presbyterian Church of this city, among the clerical members of the Old School representatives. Hon. Robert McKnight is the only layman of this body from this section. Hon. Henry W. Williams, LL. D., of the District Court, Pittsburgh, will represent the interests of the New School body in the joint committee.

The *Christian Intelligencer* thinks it a waste of zeal to try to draw the Reformed (late Dutch) Church into a union with the Presbyterians. It assumes there is not the slightest desire on the part of the Reformed Church to limit Christian fellowship, and none to merge its identity in any Presbyterian organization large or small.

The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance, in Ohio, has issued a circular setting apart Sunday, the 15th, as a day of fasting and prayer to God that the cause of intemperance may be done away in the land. The ministers of the State are requested to preach at that time, earnest pointed sermons upon the duty of Christians in view of this great evil.

Rev. Mark Trafton, after serving an Independant Memorial Church for a year, has returned to the itinerant ministry of the M. E. Church, and is to be stationed at Providence, R. I.

The court in the case of Rev. S. H. Tyng, Jr., have reported, recommending that he be reprimanded by the Bishop, in a Church, before at least three clergymen. It is stated that three of the court were in favor of suspending him from the sacred office, but yielded to the strenuous opposition of the two other members. The question, it appears, is not settled yet, as it goes up to the General Convention.

The New York *Independent*, in an article on "Revivals," states that during last week, 8,201 cases of hopeful conversions are reported in the Methodist papers. The number reported in other denominations are much less, but large, including about 2,000 among the United Brethren, 1,000 among the Presbyterians, and nearly a thousand among the Congregationalists, the Baptists and the Lutherans.

A Presbyterian Church at Harrisburg, Pa., supports two home missionaries, paying $250 to each per annum.

The number of marriages performed in Philadelphia by clergymen during 1867, according to the report of the Board of Health, was 6,084, nearly one-fourth of which, or 1,515, were solemnized by ministers of the M. E. Church. It appears the Catholic element is the next greatest in numerical strength, as 931 were married by them. The Episcopal came in next, and report 786. Next to them came the Presbyterians, 637; then the Baptist, 546.

Two of the Mission Conferences, organized in the South, by the Methodist Episcopal Church, since the war, have just held their annual sessions, one in Georgetown, D. C., and the other at Charleston, S. C. Great success has attended the ministration of the word in the bounds of both. The increase of members in the former, from 1864, when the Conference was organized with eight thousand members, is full twelve thousand, about two hundred and fifty per cent. The increase of members and probationers alone in the South Carolina Conference, during the year, was eight thousand five hundred and twenty-two, or nearly one hundred per cent. During the same period the increase of church edifices has been fifty-five, or over hundred and sixty per cent. Bishop Janes, the presiding officer, during his sojourn at Charleston, was the guest of Major General Canby, the military commander of that department.

A mass meeting of the Germans, friendly to the Excise and Sunday law in New York, was held Sunday afternoon week at the Cooper Institute. Consul Bierwirth, an honored and influential merchant, presided. Strongly worded resolutions were adopted in favor of the law, for the benefit derived by closing within thirteen months two thousand four hundred and twenty-five of the worst places of dissipation and vice in that city and Brooklyn. A committee of German ministers were appointed to present the action of the mass meeting to the Legislature at Albany, and carry petitions against the repeal of the Excise Law.

The Episcopal Theological School at Cambridge Massachusetts, has five professors, two resident, Rev. Dr. Stone and Rev. A. V. G Allen, and three non-resident, Rev. Dr. Wharton, of Brooklyn, Rev. Dr. Potter, of Boston, and Rev. Mr. Steenstra, of Newton Corner.

The American Congregational Union aided last year sixty-seven meeting houses. The pressure of applications is still very great.

A Sunday school established by a devoted elder of the Presbyterian Church, near Waverly, N. Y., has recently been favored with a remarkable revival, in answer to prayer. Already fifty are hopefully converted, and the interest is unabated. A very interesting feature of the work is, says the New York *Christian Advocate*, that it is carried forward, not under the lead of any minister, but by the happy co-operation of three earnest laymen, representing the Presbyterian, Baptist and Methodist Churches. Why may not other laymen perform a similar work.

Rev. Charles Cooke, D. D., formerly of this city, and now pastor of Mount Zion M. E. Church, Manyunk, has been greatly favored with revival power in his church. Seventy have joined the church within six weeks.

Bishop Stevens, who was recently injured by a railroad accident and detained at Wilkesbarre, is fast recovering. He will, however, be disabled for active service for a considerable length of time. At his request, the Standing Committee will procure temporary assistance of some of the other Bishops, most likely Bishops Randall of Colorado, and Lee of Delaware, will perform Episcopal duties during the present month.

The New York *Independent* recently made an editorial thrust at indecent publications and pictures. Strange to note, the same issue contained a vulgar advertisement, worse than the obscene pictures and papers exposed at news-dealers stores. "Eusebius," in the *Christian Intelligencer*, says he was chagrined, mortified and vexed, and was in a proper mood to wring the neck of the ignorant manager and proprietor, and slap the smooth face of *Theodore the Bowen erges*.

Rev. Dr. Paddock, of Detroit, who was recently elected Missionary Bishop of Oregon and Washington Territory, declines to accept.

On a late Sunday afternoon, Rev. William B. Wood, pastor of the new Baptist Church at Doylestown, Pa., baptized eight persons at the borough dam, notwithstanding the intense cold weather prevailing at the time.

The new Constitution of New York allows women to vote for trustees of congregations. The New York *Observer* says this has no reference to the election of any officer of the Church proper, pastors, elders, &c., which is determined by the usages of the churches.

Smithfield street Methodist Episcopal Church, Rev. Dr. H. Miller, pastor, devotes to-morrow wholly to missionary purposes. The sermon at the morning hour will be delivered by the pastor. In the afternoon, two o'clock, the Sunday School anniversary will take place. Dr. Morgan, of Christ Church, and Rev. S. M. Hickman, of Allegheny city, will make addresses. At night Rev. Dr. Pershing, of the Female College, will occupy the pulpit.

The following interesting item, taken from an account in one of the Canadian papers, of the dedication of a new English Lutheran Church, in Welland county, Ontario, (Canada West,) we would commend to our readers, as an evidence how our German population are "rooted and grounded" in the faith of their fathers:

"But what gives special interest to this little flock, *consisting of but nine families*, is that they are the descendants of two members of our Church, named Hans Near (Nehr) and Nicholas Michael, who emigrated to Canada West from Rhinebeck and Claverack, on the Hudson, New York, in 1797, or 1798. One person, Mary Catharine Michael, is yet living of those who first came from New York. Though now more than eighty eight years of age, she makes use of her old German Lutheran hymn book prepared by the patriarch, Muhlenberg. It is well bound and preserved, and was printed in Germantown, Pa., by Christopher Sauer, in 1760. It contains the gospels and epistles of the church year, with a short prayer after each gospel. It also contains Luther's Catechism, with a short and excellent application. Another of her household treasures is a copy of Luther's Catechism, published in Philadelphia, by Carl Cist, in 1791. These families were in no connection whatever with the Lutheran Church, except through these invaluable little manuals of doctrine and devotion, for more than sixty years, and yet the result of a few years of missionary labor in their neighborhood was the organization and establishment of an Evangelical Lutheran Church! What an argument for the method of our fathers in laying a foundation in the faith, instead of the ephemeral feelings of the hour! Let not this little church in the wilderness be forgotten by the Brotherhood, but be affectionately commended to the future care and protection of God. Much has indeed been lost and scattered widely, but God can yet gather the scattered, and bring back that which now seems hopelessly lost."

Among the animals burned at Barnum's Museum were fourteen cubs, four leopards, two hyenas, one white bear, two lynx, four porcupines, two large lions, one panther, two black bears, one Ibex, one Brazilian tiger, four kangaroos, two white peacocks, together with all of the birds, parrots, monkeys, &c., on the upper floor, were also burned. The giraffe was burned so badly that it is not expected to live during the day. It was valued at twenty thousand dollars. The seal rescued from the fire at the old Museum was burned. The wardrobe of the Museum was nearly new, having been collected since the fire of two years and a half ago, and was valued at $25,000. The loss of the owners of the Museum is estimated at $400,000, on which there is an insurance of $150,000. The safe is in the ruins, and the names of the companies are not known. One hundred and thirty-five persons are thrown out of employment by the fire. The company had in preparation a piece for which a large outlay had been made in machinery and scenery. This was all destroyed. It was valued at eighteen thousand dollars. A pair of tigers burned were valued at twenty-five thousand dollars. A number of persons connected with the Museum sustained private losses.

—A somewhat hard case has been decided at the Cours d'Angers. According to the terms of the French law, the child of a widow, if born three hundred days after her husband's death, is considered as legitimate. Madame Mercier, a widow, pleaded for the recognition of her son, born three hundred days and six hours and a half after the decease of her husband. The decision of the court was that the child was illegitimate. This prevents the child from inheriting his share of M. Mercier's property, which he would otherwise have claimed.

HAVE YOU A COUGH!

Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU A COLD?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU ACUTE OR CHRONIC BRONCHITIS
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will relieve you.

HAVE YOU ASTHMA OR PHTHISIC?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will relieve you.

HAVE YOU OPPRESSION IN THE CHEST
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will relieve you.

HAVE YOU WEAK LUNGS?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU A SORE THROAT?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup will cure you.

HAVE YOU ANY DISEASE OF THE THROAT, LUNGS OR CHEST?
Dr. Sargent's Cough Syrup is the best preparation for such diseases you can take.

For sale by all Druggists.

FIFTY CENTS PER BOTTLE.

A Few Words to the Ladies.

Many ladies, particularly mothers nursing, complain of a tired, listless feeling, or complete exhaustion, on arising in the morning. On the wife and mother devolves the responsibility of regulating the duties of the household. Her cares are numerous, and the mental as well as physical powers are frequently called into requisition. She often finds her slightest occupation a weary task and existence a burden, while at the same time she has no regular disease. HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS, if resorted to at this period, will prove an unfailing remedy for this annoying lassitude. The effects of this potent agent are soon seen in the rosy cheek and elastic step of the head of the family, as with restored health and renewed spirits she takes her accustomed place in the family circle. If this friend in need be regularly used, those depressing symptoms will never be complained of, and not only would lassitude not be experienced, but many diseases following its advent be avoided. As a MEDICAL AGENT it has no equal, while its pleasing flavor and healthful effects have made it a general favorite. It is free from all properties calculated to impair the system, and its operations are at once mild, soothing, and efficient. All who have used the Bitters attest its virtues and commend it to use.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranny, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Titzell. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET. Dr. Keyser's consultations rooms, 120 Penn St. January 28th, 1868.

1786. PROSPECTUS. 1868.

THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE

The largest daily paper in the State of Pennsylvania, enters the 82nd year of its existence with increased facilities for disseminating the current news of the day, and for rendering good political service in the important Presidential Canvass of 1868. The forthcoming session of Congress promises to prove one of the most important held since the formation of the Government, and the proceedings will be anxiously watched by the intelligent masses. In view of the deep interest centered in the proceedings, the proprietors of the GAZETTE have made arrangements for daily dispatches and letters during the session, from a highly intelligent correspondent, who enjoys the confidence and friendship of the leading members of the Senate and House, the heads of the various Departments, and the leading politicians who frequent Washington, so that readers can depend on receiving the first, fullest and most reliable intelligence from the seat of Government.

The proceedings of the State Legislature, at its forthcoming session, will also prove interesting, inasmuch as many questions of importance will come up for legislation. The GAZETTE will keep at the State Capital, during the entire session, an intelligent and faithful correspondent, who will promptly report the proceedings by mail and telegraph.

It is the only political journal of Pittsburgh which faithfully reflects and steadily advocates the principles held by the Union Republican Party, and interpreted by a loyal Congress.

It gives as much reading matter as any paper sold at twelve dollars per annum, while its price is but eight, being the cheapest as well as the largest newspaper in the Commonwealth.

With the enlargement, every department has been strengthened. The high character of its editorial columns will be maintained, and all questions of public importance will be fearlessly discussed.

The news department will be kept up to the requirements of the day, and in condensed items will faithfully mirror all the transactions worthy of note of the City, State, Country and world at large, and maintain for the GAZETTE the reputation of a live, enterprising and first class family and commercial newspaper.

Ample space has been reserved for market reports, which can at all times be relied upon as correct, as the current quotations for manufactures, farm products, cattle, &c., &c., are daily gathered from actual sales, by faithful and efficient reporters.

The river news is collected with care, and will prove a very interesting feature of the GAZETTE.

The financial news department has been placed in charge of an able and experienced banker, who will render it quite an attractive and useful specialty to bankers, brokers and business men generally.

The religious department will receive the attention due its importance, and will be so conducted as to be pleasing and readable to members of all religious denominations.

The agricultural, art, science, literary, personal and other departments of the paper will be conducted in a manner which will prove satisfactory to the reader.

TERMS OF THE DAILY GAZETTE.

Three Months	$2.00.
Six Months	4.00.
One Year	8.00.

Delivered in Pittsburgh, Allegheny and all the adjacent Boroughs for 15 cents per week, payable to Carriers.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.

The WEEKLY GAZETTE has been enlarged to the same size as the Daily, and is now the largest, cheapest and best weekly family newspaper in the State. It should be in the house of every farmer, mechanic and business man. It gives each week forty solid columns of current news by telegraph and mail, the leading editorials of the daily, and a choice selection of literary and scientific items, together with everything important pertaining to the world of politics. Its agricultural columns will be edited in such a manner as to find favor with the farmer and gardener. The market reports of the WEEKLY GAZETTE are by common consent acknowledged to be the standard authority for both buyers and sellers, and in commercial circles in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia are without equal. The files of the GAZETTE are used exclusively by the Civil Courts of Allegheny county, as reference in important issues, to determine the ruling prices in the markets at the time of the business transaction in dispute.

Our Agents will favor us by getting up their clubs at once, and not allowing their present ones to expire, as we are anxious that none of our readers should be deprived of a week's news. Additions to clubs can be made at any time, at yearly rates. Postmasters and Merchants are requested to act as Agents.

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Single Subscriber	$1.50.
Clubs of Five	1.25.
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—and one to the getter up the club.

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Country papers in Western Pennsylvania, Eastern Ohio and Western Virginia publishing ... and send us marked paper, will be entitled to one year's exchange with the DAILY GAZETTE.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

TRINITY CHURCH, Sixth Street.—CHORAL SERVICE.—Seats free. EVERY SUNDAY, at 7½ o'clock p. m.

PREACHING EVERY SABBATH, at 10½ o'clock a. m. and 7½ p. m. in NORTH AVENUE M. E. CHURCH, corner North Avenue and Beaver street, Allegheny City. Rev. E. H. SNYDER, Pastor. All are invited. Seats free. Sabbath School at 9 o'clock a. m. and 1½ p. m.

UNIVERSALIST CHURCH, CORNER OF GRANT AND THIRD STS. —Pastor, Rev. A. BOSSERMAN. Preaching EVERY SUNDAY at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M. Sunday School at 11½ A. M. All the people are invited to come and hear. Subject for to-morrow evening—"Man a Progressive Being; his march is Upward."

FIRST BAPTIST CHURCH. —Services at the NEW CHAPEL, Fourth street, above Grant, TO-MORROW, at 10½ A. M. and at 7½ P. M. Sabbath School at 2 o'clock P. M. All are invited to attend. The residence of the Pastor, REV. JAMES S. DICKERSON, is on Wilson street, one block above the Skating Park, and one square from the Penn Street City Railway.

FIRST CONGREGATION OF DISCIPLES, Neville Hall, corner of Fourth and Liberty sts., entrance on Fourth.—Rev. W. S. GRAY, Pastor. Service every LORD'S DAY, morning and evening. Sabbath School session at 2½ p. m. Prayer Meeting on Wednesday Evenings. Strangers and residents not identified with any worshiping congregation are kindly invited. Subject for to-morrow evening—"Christian Baptism; its Design and Uses."

THE FIRST CHRISTIAN CHURCH, corner Beaver street and Montgomery Avenue, Allegheny City. Preaching to-morrow, (Lord's Day,) at 10½ A. M. and 7 P. M., by JOSEPH KING, Pastor of the Church. Pews free. You are kindly invited and gentlemanly ushers will show you to seats. Sunday School at 9 A. M.

ASTRONOMY CLASS.

A Special Astronomy Class, to meet once a week, will be formed in

CURRY INSTITUTE,

NEXT TUESDAY, AT 4½ P. M.

Persons wishing to become members of the Class are invited to be present at the time specified.

MASONIC HALL.

OLD FOLKS CONCERT.

At the earnest solicitation of many who heard the OLD FOLKS CONCERT, the AMATEURS have consented to repeat, with change of Programme, at

MASONIC HALL,

On Thursday Evening March 12th.

In the course of the evening new scenes will be introduced, such as an

Olden Time Singing School in the Country, with Tallow Candles.

The proceeds to be appropriated to a good cause.

TICKETS .... 50 CENTS.

To be had at the Music and Book Stores and at the door.
Doors open at 7 o'clock. Concert commences at 7½. mh7:m54

MERCANTILE LIBRARY

LECTURES.

PAUL DU CHAILLU,

The world-renowned African Explorer, will deliver a highly interesting and elegantly illustrated Lecture on his

Journey to the Cannibal Country—The Gorilla: Its Habits and Affinities to Man.

AT THE

ACADEMY OF MUSIC,

Tuesday Evening, March 10th.

ADMISSION .... 50 CENTS.
RESERVED SEATS .... 25 cents extra.

Seats can be secured at the Academy of Music on Monday afternoon, March 9th, at 3 o'clock.
Doors open at 7; Lecture at 7¾ o'clock. mh5:m56

SEWING MACHINES.

HAVING LEASED THE SECOND FLOOR,

No. 51 Fifth Street,

OVER McCALLUM & BRO.'S

CARPET STORE

We shall be ready for business on and after

MONDAY, March 9th,

WITH A FULL SUPPLY OF

MACHINES, NEEDLES, &C.,

And in addition shall keep constantly on hand and for sale, at the lowest market rates, a large stock of

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.'S

CELEBRATED

SEWING MACHINE SILK,

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SPOOL COTTON,

Made by the best manufacturers in Europe,

ESPECIALLY FOR US.

The citizens of Pittsburgh and vicinity, and especially persons who have the

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Are respectfully invited to call at our NEW OFFICE. Instructions free to all who apply, whether they wish to purchase or not.

Circulars containing samples sent post free on application.

GROVER & BAKER S. M. CO.,

51 Fifth Street,

PITTSBURGH.

mh5:m42

PROPOSALS will be received by the Superintendent of Markets for

Laying a Flag Stone Floor

In the Western Market House.

Also, for WHITEWASHING THE FIRST and SECOND STORIES of the Western House, and COLORING THE WALLS OF CITY HALL.

Proposals for the above will be received until March 10th.
For further information inquire of

SAMUEL KILGORE,
Supt. of Markets.

mh5:m37

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP. Notice is hereby given that the partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the name of

NICHOLS & HEAP,

In the Grocery Business, at No. 27 Ohio street, City of Allegheny, has this day been dissolved by mutual consent. GEORGE HEAP having purchased the entire interest of the said DAVID NICHOLS in said store and business, and he alone is authorized to collect all bills due to said firm and pay all debts due by said firm. He can be found at the old stand, where the business will be continued by him.

DAVID NICHOLS,
GEORGE HEAP.

mh5:m43

NEW ORLEANS

SUGAR AND MOLASSES,

In store and to arrive.

550 hhds. N. O. Sugar, prime to choice;
500 bbls. Plantation Molasses, prime to choice.
110 " prime Carolina Rice.
500 " extra Ref.

With a large and general assortment of all kinds of GROCERIES, and other goods in our line, for sale low to the trade, by

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS.,
Corner Smithfield and Water streets.

mh3:m24

WALL PAPERS!

Unpacking daily, new and beautiful

WALL PAPERS,

FOR SPRING SALES.

Persons desirous of finishing rooms anew before the first of April,

CAN HAVE CHOICE OF NEW STYLES.

W. P. MARSHALL,
87 WOOD STREET.

fe18:f36

J. SCHOONMAKER & SON,

PITTSBURGH

White Lead and Color Works,

Manufacturers of
WHITE AND RED LEAD,
ZINC, PUTTY, BLUE LEAD,
McCOY'S VERDITER GREEN,
And all colors dry or in oil.

Office, No. 67 FOURTH STREET.

Factory, Nos. 450, 454, 454, 456 and 458 Rebecca Street and 49, 51 and 53 Lacock Street, Allegheny.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

WM. BINGHAM, Jr., Adams Express Office, 54 Fifth Street, is an authorized Agent to receive Advertisements for the GAZETTE, and all other papers throughout the United States and the Canadas.

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last Will and Testament of EMANUEL STOTTLER, Sr., late of Penn township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to pay the undersigned, in Penn township, Allegheny county, Pa.

H. S. STOTTLER,
S. STOTTLER, Jr.,
Executors.

mh7:m51

EXTRA LARGE

SCARFS AND COMFORTS.

Ladies' and Children's Woolen Basques,
AT PHELAN'S.
Ladies' and Children's Woolen Gloves and Mittens.
Ladies' and Children's Woolen Hoods and Caps,
AT PHELAN'S.
A beautiful assortment of Ladies' fine cloth Gloves, in violet, Bismark and scarlet,
AT PHELAN'S.
A very fine and large assortment of ladies', gents' and youth's Kid Gloves, wool lined and other tops

AT PHELAN'S

OLD STAND STOCKING STORE,

de21:8 24 FIFTH STREET.

HOUSE CLEANING.

HOUSEKEEPERS, ATTENTION.

EXPENSE AND LABOR SAVED.

"Queen of the Wash Tub,"

is the best Fluid for cleaning purposes ever discovered. Indorsed by home families. Cleans paints, floors, doors, shutters, stairs, &c., in a perfect manner. Splendid substitute for Soap, and far cheaper. Removes stains and restores colors; and saves labor, money and health. For washing clothes, dishes, &c., is not excelled. Sold by Grocers. Manufactured by the

Hess Manufacturing Co.

Office, No. 136 WOOD ST., Pittsburgh, Pa.

FRINGES,

Gimp Headings,

IN ALL COLORS, JUST OPENED, AT

F. H. EATON'S,

mh5: 17 FIFTH STREET.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER AND SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, March 5, 1868.

NOTICE TO PAINTERS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, West Market Building, until TUESDAY, March 10th, 1868, for

PAINTING AND PUTTING UP INDEX BOARDS,

At the corners of all streets in the Third, Sixth, Seventh and Eighth Wards.
For information as to size of board, &c. apply to this office.

H. J. MOORE,
City Engineer and Surveyor.

mh5:m42

TO CAPITALISTS.

A Fine Manufacturing Site,

On Western Avenue, Allegheny, FOR SALE, 55 feet by 275 feet along Manhattan street.

Also, FINE BUILDING LOTS in First, Second, Fifth and Sixth Wards.

SOME FINE COUNTRY PROPERTY.

And two or more BRICK HOUSES IN ALLEGHENY, for sale upon the most reasonable terms.

W. S. TAYLOR,
mh5:m45 45 Ohio street, Allegheny.

NOTICE.—All persons are hereby cautioned against negotiating a note drawn by me for $151, and signed by J. A. McGRAW as security, in favor of MARGARET DAVIS, dated 26th February, 1868, as said note was obtained by false representations and without value received, and will not be paid.

J. P. ISRAEL,
Sec'y Allegheny Grocery and Provision Co.
mh5:m44

TO CARPENTERS.—Proposals for the

ERECTION OF A NEW FRAME CHURCH

At Sharon, in Moon township, may be seen on SATURDAY, the 7th of March, at 2 o'clock P. M., where the Trustees meet, and afterwards at the house of Jeremiah Meek for a few days. Dimensions, 50 by 75 feet. mh5:m46

GOOD NEWS.

CHEAP BREAD IN DEAR TIMES.

Enquire for WARD'S BREAD. The largest and best. The initials "H. W." on every loaf. Ask for Ward's. Take none else. fe23

SUNDRIES—102 sacks Corn;
3 bbls. Tallow Oil;
30 " Tallow;
On steamer Nightingale, for sale by
mh7 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

COTTON—14 bales now landing from railroad, for sale by
mh7 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

PEARLASH—13 cks first sorts in store, for sale by
mh7 ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

DISSOLUTION.—The firm of ATWELL, LEE & CO. was dissolved on the 1st of February 1868, by mutual consent. Either partner may sign the name of the firm in settlement.

J. H. ATWELL,
CHARLES ATWELL,
A. J. LEE.

The undersigned will continue the Wholesale Grocery Business under the name and style of ATWELL & LEE, at the old place, No. 121 Second street. A continuance of the patronage of their friends and the public is respectfully solicited.

CHARLES ATWELL,
A. J. LEE.

Pittsburgh, March 5th, 1868. mh7:m53

CLOTHS,

CASSIMERES, TWEEDS,

Suitable for Boys' wear, for sale at reduced prices, by

WHITE, ORR & CO.,

25 FIFTH STREET,

mh7:

JUST OPENED, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal Street, Allegheny City, Pa.

130 DOZEN

Best Quality of Kid Gloves,

BLACK AT $1.00.
COLORED AT $1.00.
In all sizes,

Real Kid, no Lamb Skin.

A GREAT BARGAIN.

A GREAT BARGAIN IN

Black Australian Crape,

FOR DRESSES, WILL BE OPENED ON MONDAY, AT

WM. SEMPLE'S,

Nos. 180 and 182 Federal St., Allegheny City.

mh7:

LINEN GOODS.
LINEN GOODS.
LINEN GOODS.

BATES & BELL.
BATES & BELL.

SHIRT FRONTS.
LINEN TOWELS.
LINEN NAPKINS.
LINEN DOYLIES.

BATES & BELL.
BATES & BELL.

LINEN DAMASKS.
LINEN PILLOWING.
LINEN SHEETING.

mh5:T&S&T

RARE AND

VALUABLE WORKS,

AT HALF PRICE.

Gallery of Nature, by Rev. Thomas Milner, London.
Ferguson's History of the Roman Republic, London.
History of the Conquest of Peru, 2 v., London.
The Life of Charlotte Bronte, London.
Sismondi's Literature of Europe, 2 v., London.
Coxe's History of the House of Austria, 3 vols., London.
History of the Conquest of Mexico, 3 vols., London.
Biographical and Critical Essays, Prescott, London.
Tales of the Colonies, by Charles Rowcroft, London.
The Poetical Works of Charles Cotton, 1771, London.
Gil Blas, illustrated, Bohn's Edition, London.
Shakspeare's Works, 20 vols., London, 1778.
The Works of Beaumont and Fletcher, 2 vols.

STATIONERY of all kinds, wholesale and retail, at Eastern prices.
TOY BOOKS in great variety, at the Publishers' prices.
Back numbers of all the Monthly Magazines.
Subscriptions received for all the Magazines and Illustrated Papers.
Call and get a copy ... at the

BOOK AND NEWS DEPOT,

Sixth Street, below Smithfield.

JOHN D. EGAN.

NOTICE TO

SHIPPERS BY EXPRESS.

On the 1st day of March, 1868,

THE UNION LINE EXPRESS will withdraw for business, transferring the same to the MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS on the following lines of road:
Pittsburgh to Erie, Pa., via Erie and Pittsburgh Railroad.
Jamestown, Pa., to Franklin, Pa., via the Ashtabula and Franklin Railroad.
New Castle, Pa., to Youngstown, O., via the Lawrence Railroad.
Cleveland, O., to Pittsburgh, Pa., via the Wellsville and Cleveland and Pittsburgh Railroad.
Bayard, O., to New Philadelphia, O., via Tuscarawas Valley Railroad.
Hudson, O., to Millersburg, O., via Cleveland, Zanesville and Cincinnati Railroad.
To avoid confusion, Shippers will please note the change, and instead of using the Call Cards of and delivering to the ADAMS EXPRESS, as heretofore, for points on the line of the above Railroads, use the Call Cards of and deliver to the MERCHANTS' UNION EXPRESS.

GEO. BINGHAM,
fe29:m15 Agent.

THE BEST KID GLOVES

IN THE WORLD ARE

Laporte's Paris Kid Gloves,

MEN'S AND WOMEN'S SIZES.

All gloves made by me bear my signature.

Laporte.

FISK, CLARK & FLAGG,

Exclusive Agents for the United States,

No. 58 White St., New York.

fe18:132:TTS

THE GREATEST INVENTION OF THE DAY.

ANTI-FRICTION

JOURNAL BOXING.

PATENTED SEPT. 10, 1867.

This system of Boxing is in perfect accord with common sense, rational and practical, adapted to all journals, both heavy and light. It runs at least one-third lighter than the common boxing, and does not require any grease or oiling whatever. It is easily applied to railroads, street cars, vehicles, &c., &c.

Call and see it. I will guarantee that it will meet with your hearty approval. It is now on exhibition at the GAZETTE OFFICE.

STATE RIGHTS FOR SALE. A rare chance and a sure one for a fortune, to those who avail themselves of the opportunity that will be offered for a few days.

MYRON DICKSON,
fe28 m5 INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA.

NOTICE.—WM. METCALF, formerly of CHAS. KNAP NEPHEWS, is a member of our firm, to date from January 1st, 1868, SAM'L DUFF retiring. Style of firm same as before.

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN.

GENERAL PARTNERS:
WM. METCALF, REUBEN MILLER,
GEO. W. BARR, CHAS. PARKIN.
SPECIAL PARTNER:
S. M. KIER.

CRESCENT STEEL WORKS,

MILLER, BARR & PARKIN,

Office, 38 Wood Street,

PITTSBURGH.

fe14:d48

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER & SURVEYOR, PITTSBURGH, March 6, 1868.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office, West Market Buildings, until SATURDAY, March 14th, 1868, for

Constructing a Board Footwalk,

Two and one-half feet wide, on the road leading from the Braddock's Field road, at Hazlewood Station to the Squirrel Hill road.
For specifications and plans inquire at this office.

H. J. MOORE,
mh6:m50 City Engineer.

TO BUILDERS AND BRICK-LAYERS.

M'KIBBIN & WHITE,
Hazlewood Brick Yard

Are now prepared to furnish the best quality of BUILDING or PAVING BRICK, in quantities to suit purchasers. Orders left at WHITE BROS. & CO.'S, No. 6 Seventh street, or the Yard, will be promptly filled. oc10:125:TTS

A NEW LOT OF

WATCHES AND CLOCKS,

Of Foreign and Domestic manufacture; JEWELRY, SILVER PLATED WARE, &c., received and for sale at

No. 114 FEDERAL STREET, ALLEGHENY.
TTS JOHN MITSCH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

PROPOSALS INVITED.

THE WATER COMMITTEE OF COUNCILS, of the City of Pittsburgh, invite proposals for furnishing the Water Works with Supplies and Materials, for one year, commencing April 1, 1868, as follows, viz:

COAL.

For furnishing the Lower Works with an ample supply of good Merchantable Coal, to be delivered in the Engine House of the Works, O'Hara street. Bids will also specify amount of Nut Coal that can be furnished, if required, and charge for same.

All Coal required at the Upper Works to be delivered in Engine House, Bedford avenue.

Good screened Coal required, and all Coal delivered to be weighed on scales erected at the respective works.

PIPE.

All the Pipe, Branches and Sleeves needed in the repair and extension of Water mains. Bids will be received for 9 or 12 feet lengths, all to be made of best material and thoroughly tested.

MISCELLANEOUS CASTINGS.

All the Miscellaneous Castings required for repairs and extension during the year.

FIRE PLUGS AND STOP COCKS.

All the Fire Plugs and Stop Cocks required during the year, including any alterations and repair of work now in use, of that character, and any needed in new extensions.

The Pipe, Castings, Plugs and Stop Cocks required for new extensions to be delivered along the line of work as may be directed by the Superintendent, free of charge for cartage.

REPAIRS OF BASIN WALL.

For repairing Basin Wall adjoining Upper Engine House; to be in part rebuilt, furnishing any new stone and coping required. Digging, ramming and hauling away any surplus material in such repair.

The Water Committee reserve the right to reject any or all bids. Payments made monthly.

Proposals must be made in writing, and endorsed "Proposals for Coal," or as the case may be, and delivered at Office of the Water Committee, West Market Building, before seven o'clock P. M. of MONDAY, March 16th, inst.

JOSEPH FRENCH,
mh7:m41 Superintendent.

AT

ERWIN, McCONNELL & CO.'S,

178 Federal St. Allegheny.

HEMMED HDKFS, at 12½c.
GOOD CRASH, at 10c.
LINEN TOWELS, red border, 12½.
GOOD PRINTS, at 10c.
BLEACHED MUSLINS, at 8c.
BLEACHED MUSLINS, yd. wide, 12½.
TABLE NAPKINS.
BATH TOWELS, IRISH LINENS.
TABLE LINENS, TICKINGS.
FURNITURE CHECKS, &c.
BLACK ALPACCA LUSTRES.
ALPACCA POPLINS.
COLORED ALPACCAS.
BLACK WOOL DELAINES,
VERY CHEAP.
JEANS, COTTONADES.
CASSIMERES, for Men & Boys' wear.

At Prices as Low as Any.

Wholesale buyers are invited to call and examine our stock.

Erwin, McConnell & Co.,

178 Federal Street,

ALLEGHENY.

mh7:s

MARCH, 1868.

NOW READY,

The following work, containing 1038 closely printed large octavo pages well bound in law sheep. Price, $10.

THE LAW REGISTER,

COMPRISING ALL THE

Lawyers in the United States.

THE STATE RECORD;

Containing the County Officers, the Organization, Jurisdiction and Terms of the Courts for every State and Territory.

THE OFFICIAL DIRECTORY

FOR THE UNITED STATES;

Containing the Officers of the Federal Government, the Duties of the several Departments, the Names of all the Members of Congress, the Officers and Terms of the Federal Courts;

THE COLLECTOR'S ASSISTANT;

Giving the Laws for Collecting Debts, Executing Deeds, Verifying Claims and Taking Testimony, with Forms for every State, with much other useful information—the whole constituting an official and

BUSINESS MANUAL.

PREPARED FROM OFFICIAL RETURNS BY

JOHN LIVINGSTON,

Of the New York Bar, Secretary of the Merchants' Union Law Company.

NEW YORK:

Published by the Merchants' Union Law Company,

No. 128 Broadway, Third Floor,

(In the American Exchange National Bank Building.)

The Book will be sent, prepaid, to any address in the United States on receipt of Ten Dollars; or it will be forwarded by express, with bill, to be paid on delivery.

From ALEX. W. RANDALL, Postmaster General; ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER, First Ass't. P. M. General; JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN, Chief Clerk P. O. Department.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1868.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Esq., Secretary Merchants Union Law Co., New York.—Dear Sir: Your new Law Register and Official Directory, just issued, appears to have been very carefully prepared, and we think may be of great service in the transaction of the business of this Department. The work will doubtless prove valuable to every official, banker, merchant and business man.

ALEX. W. RANDALL,
P. M. General.
ST. JOHN B. L. SKINNER,
First Ass't. P. M. General.
JOSEPH H. BLACKFAN,
Chief Clerk P. O. Dep't.

From Hon. FRANCIS E. SPINNER, Treasurer of the United States.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 24, 1868.

JOHN LIVINGSTON, Esq., Secretary Merchants Union Law Co.—Dear Sir: The new Law Register and Official Directory, just issued, appears to have been very carefully prepared, and we find it of great service in the transaction of the business of this department. We think the work would prove a valuable acquisition to and should be on the desk of every prominent official, banker, merchant and business man.

F. E. SPINNER, Treas'r U. S.

mh4:m6

ALLEGHENY

GROCERY AND PROVISION

COMPANY.

JOHN A. McGRAW, President,

J. P. ISRAEL, Secretary.

The Stock of this Company is already nearly taken up. Those wishing to avail themselves of its benefits, had better

APPLY AT ONCE.

At 26 Federal St., Allegheny

NEW SPRING GOODS.

ALL THE NEW STYLES OF

HATS AND CAPS,

ARRIVING DAILY AT

McCORD & CO.'S,

131 WOOD STREET.

fe22

BELTING.—Leather and Gum Belting; also, Gum Hose, Steam Packing Gaskets, &c. of the best quality and at lowest prices, and warranted to give satisfaction; also Lace Leather, Rivets, &c., always on hand and for sale, wholesale and retail, by

J. & H. PHILLIPS,
fe10 26 and 28 St. Clair street

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SALE OF DOMESTICS.

590 PACKAGES,

COMPRISING

PRINTS,

GINGHAMS,

SHEETINGS,

SHIRTINGS,

TICKS,

AND OTHER

STAPLE GOODS,

BOUGHT BEFORE THE RECENT ADVANCE,

AT WHOLESALE AND RETAIL,

BY THE

PACKAGE OR PIECE,

AT

Less than Manufacturers' Prices.

J. W. BARKER & CO.,

59 Market Street.

CITY AND COUNTRY MERCHANTS

Are invited to examine our stock and

Compare Prices!

mh6:m48

CASSIMERES,

FOR MEN AND BOYS' WEAR.

Table Linen

Towels, Crash,

Linen Sheeting,

Cotton Sheeting,

Pillowcase Cotton,

Pillowcase Linen,

&c., &c.,

A FULL STOCK,

AT LOW PRICES,

Wholesale and Retail, at

WM. SEMPLE'S,

180 & 182 Federal St., Allegheny.

mh7:

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm, name and style of

FRY & SCOTT,

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent. HENRY C. FRY is authorized to settle up the business.

HENRY C. FRY,
WM. A. SCOTT, } General Partners.
DAVID M. LONG, Special Partner.
Pittsburgh, March 2 1868.

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have formed a Co-partnership under the firm, name and style of

FRY, SEMPLE & REYNOLDS,

Dating from February 1st, 1868.

HENRY C. FRY,
FRANK SEMPLE,
JOHN D. REYNOLDS.

CRESCENT FLINT GLASS WORKS.

Fry, Semple & Reynolds,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Fine Pressed, Blown, Cut and Engraved, Table

FLINT GLASSWARE,

Gas and Kerosene Shades.

Special attention given to

FINE CUT AND ENGRAVED

TABLE WARE.

No. 6 Wood Street.

Will remove April 1st to No. 2, MERCHANT'S HOTEL, Smithfield street.
mh3:m40

RARE CHANCE for BUSINESS

ONE OF THE BEST STANDS

IN PENNSYLVANIA

FOR SALE.

As I wish to contract my business and devote my entire time to selling Powder, I offer my entire stock, consisting of a large and well assorted stock of

Groceries, Lamps, Table Glassware,

CHANDELIERS AND FIXTURES.

House consists of the two fine, commodious and well arranged stores,

Nos. 172 and 174 Federal Street,

Connected by openings in first and second stories, and can be used either separate or together; side door on alley, and stabling on back end of lot for four horses and three wagons. Hoisting apparatus in each store. Stores 21 feet front and 90 feet deep; first store fourteen feet high. Stock of goods now Ten Thousand Dollars. Rent moderate. Terms accommodating, with approved security.

fe22:k8 ARTHUR KIRK.

WALL PAPERS,

IN GREAT VARIETY,

NEW, BEAUTIFUL AND CHEAP,

AT No. 107 MARKET STREET,

(NEAR FIFTH.)

JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

fe22:

CHEAP FARMS FOR SALE.

I have now for sale several of the finest farms in Westmoreland and Indiana counties, on remarkably easy terms, so easy that any one desirous of buying can purchase on time altogether. Call and examine for yourself.

G. M. PETTY,
mh4: No. 60 Smithfield Street.

BANKRUPT NOTICES.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 2d day of March, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF H. M. HERSHBERG,

Of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 Diamond street, in the City of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 3d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
mh7:m54 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF WILLIAM RHODES,

Of Sharpsburg, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny City, Pa., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
mh4:m35 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF ALBERT CONKLE,

Of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of his Estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 Diamond street, in the City of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 25th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
mh4:m37 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 28th day of February, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of JOHN H. KING and ISAAC M. PENNOCK, partners as

KING & PENNOCK,

Of Pittsburgh, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them, or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at the office of the Register, No. 93 Diamond street, in the City of Pittsburgh, before SAMUEL HARPER, Esq., Register, on the 2d day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
mh4:m36 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF JOHN SPEAR,

Of Allegheny City, in the County of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny City, Allegheny county, Pa., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, on the 10th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
mh3:m29 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF J. F. DIFFENBACHER,

Of Ohio township, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him, or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny City, Allegheny county, Pa., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, on the 27th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,
mh3:m30 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 25th day of February, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the

ESTATE OF ROBERT P. GETTY,

Of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupt, to him or for his use, and the transfer of any property by him are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupt, to prove their debts, and to choose one or more Assignees of his estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny City, Allegheny county, Pa., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, on the 28th day of March, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
mh3:m31 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

THIS IS TO GIVE NOTICE that on the 26th day of February, A. D. 1868, a Warrant in Bankruptcy was issued against the Estate of GEORGE MAHAFFEY and JOHN GALBRAITH, Co-Partners as

GEORGE MAHAFFEY & CO.,

Of Allegheny City, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, who have been adjudged bankrupts on their own petition; that the payment of any debts and delivery of any property belonging to such bankrupts, to them or for their use, and the transfer of any property by them are forbidden by law; that a meeting of the creditors of the said bankrupts, to prove their debts and to choose one or more Assignees of their estate, will be held at a Court of Bankruptcy, to be holden at No. 116 Federal street, Allegheny City, Allegheny county, Pa., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, on the 13th day of April, A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

THOS. A. ROWLEY,
mh3:m28 U. S. Marshal, as Messenger.

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

In the matter of ROBERT B. NORRIS, a Bankrupt. The undersigned hereby give notice of their appointment as assignees of ROBERT B. NORRIS of the City of Allegheny, in the county of Allegheny and State of Pennsylvania, in their said district, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition, by the District Court of said district.

Dated Pittsburgh, the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JOHN M. KENNEDY,
WENMAN A. LEWIS,
Assignees,
fe28:m12 Attorneys-at-Law, 93 Diamond st.

WESTERN DISTRICT PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as

ASSIGNEE OF ROBERT HERVEY

of the borough of Tarentum, in the county of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a bankrupt on his own petition by the District Court of said District.

HUGH M. BOLE, Assignee,
corner Point Alley and Duquesne Way.
mh5:m...

WESTERN DISTRICT OF PENNSYLVANIA, SS:

At Pittsburgh, the 5th day of March, A. D. 1868. The undersigned hereby gives notice of his appointment as Assignee of WILLIAM F. SEIBERT, of Pittsburgh, in the County of Allegheny, and State of Pennsylvania, within said District, who has been adjudged a Bankrupt upon his own petition by the District Court of said District. JOHN H. BAILEY, Assignee,
mh5:m... Att'y at Law, 89 Grant st.

ALL of THE MANUFACTURES OF THE

Pittsburgh White Lead and

COLOR WORKS,

INCLUDING

STRICTLY PURE WHITE LEAD,

ZINC, PAINTS,

CHROME GREEN,
VERDITER GREEN,
VERSAILLES GREEN,
CHROME YELLOW,
VERMILLION,

And every variety of Colors, dry and ground in oil, for sale by

HARRIS & EWING,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

Corner Liberty and Wayne Streets,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

SECURITY AND COMFORT for THE TRAVELING COMMUNITY.

J. B. HARRIS'

SAFETY FIRE JACKET,

Car Heater and Moderator,

For SMOKE AND HOT AIR FLUES, dispensing with the use of Stoves and Fires in or about the Passenger or Baggage Cars, with the attachment to graduate the heat to any temperature that may be desired without the possibility of the car or cars to which the Jacket may be attached.

Having obtained of the United States Letters Patent for a Safety Jacket which is warranted to resist the most intense heat that may be applied to it in the position and purpose for which it is intended. It is a sure protection from accidents by fire, originating from defective flues, or where iron pipes are used as conductors for smoke or heat. It is applicable to all piping that may become overheated, and is warranted to give perfect satisfaction where wood or other combustible material may be placed in close proximity thereto. I am now ready to apply my invention to stores, dwellings, factories, ships, steamboats, railroad cars, &c., wherever pipes are used as conductors, or heat is liable to being overheated, and security desired. I will sell, on application, rights to manufacture or to use the above invention; also, territorial rights, to such as may wish to engage in selling privileges, either by State or county.

J. B. HARRIS.

Office at the "NE PLUS ULTRA PAINT WORKS," corner Morris street and the Allegheny Valley Railroad, Ninth Ward, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe28:x40

SELLING OFF AT COST

AT

ROBERTS & SHERRATT'S,

61 Smithfield Street,

OUR STOCK OF HOUSEFURNISHING GOODS

STOVES, FENDERS,
COAL VASES,
FIRE IRONS
and STANDS.

A Good Chance to Purchase Presents.

de21

NOTICE.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that we will sell, for wharfage, BOAT HOUSE, &c., now lying at the old ferry landing, near Saw Mill Run, for account of whom it may concern, on the

14TH DAY OF MARCH,

Unless claimed and charges paid prior to that date.

BROOKS, BALLANTINE & CO.
February 14th, 1868. fe15:137

NOTICES.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM ASSOCIATION ROOMS, Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 22, 1868.

IN ACCORDANCE WITH A resolution adopted this day by the Pittsburgh Petroleum Association,

A NATIONAL CONVENTION

Of Refiners and Dealers in Petroleum will be held at PITTSBURGH, Pa., at the Board of Trade Rooms, Wood street,

On Wednesday, March 4th, 1868,

AT 11 O'CLOCK M.

All dealers, and others interested in petroleum, are cordially invited to attend, as business of great importance to the oil interest will be brought before the Convention.

P. M. LONG,
Pres't Pittsburgh Petroleum Association,
A. F. BROOKS, Sec'y do. do.
fe21:m

NOTICE TO BONDHOLDERS.—FIRST MORTGAGE CONSTRUCTION BONDS, TURTLE CREEK DIVISION.—Holders of these bonds are hereby notified that Coupon No. 17 of these Bonds, due February 1st, 1868, will be paid on and after that date, on presentation and delivery at the First National Bank of Pittsburgh.

JNO H. PAGE, JR.,
Secretary and Treasurer.
Office Pitts. & Conn. R. R. Co.,
Pittsburgh, Jan 15, 1868. ja31:219

MEETINGS.

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE CO., Pittsburgh, February 28, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS PER SHARE, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after THURSDAY, March 5th, 1868, at the Banking House of N. HOLMES & SONS, 57 Market street.

mh5:a7 JAMES H. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

OFFICE OF THE TRIUMPH OIL COMPANY, No. 12 Irwin Street, Pittsburgh, February 28th, 1868.

DIVIDEND NO. 7.—The Board of Directors of this Company have this day declared a Dividend of ... PER CENT., payable on and after the 16th inst. at this office. The Transfer Books will be closed from the 10th to the 16th inst., inclusive.

WILLIAM MUSSLER,
mh2:m24 Secretary and Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH NATIONAL COAL AND COKE COMPANY.—The Second Annual meeting of the Stockholders of the Pittsburgh National Coal and Coke Company, will be held on

Thursday, March 5th, 1868, at 9 A. M.

at Mitchell, Stevenson & Co.'s Warehouse, 104 Liberty street.

G. W. SCHLUEDERBERG
f29:m14 Secretary and Treasurer.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stockholders of the UNION REFINING AND STORING COMPANY will be held at the office of the Company, 181 Liberty street, on

MONDAY, MARCH 9TH,

Between the hours of 3 and 4 P. M., for the election of seven Directors to serve for the ensuing year.

WM. A. LANG,
f24:189 Secretary.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO RAILWAY CO., OFFICE OF THE SECRETARY, Pittsburgh, Pa., Feb. 17, 1868.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Stock and Bondholders of this Company, for the election of Directors, and such other business as may come before it, will be held at the office of said Company, in the City of Pittsburgh, on the THIRD WEDNESDAY (18th,) of MARCH A. D. 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M.

The Stock and Bond Transfer Books of the Company, at their office in the City of Pittsburgh, and at the Transfer Agency in the City of New York, will be closed on the 2d day of March, at 3 o'clock P. M., and remain closed until the 19th day of March thereafter.

F. M. HUTCHINSON,
fe17: Secretary.

AUCTION SALES.

BY PALMER & PHILLIPS.

PALMER & PHILLIPS,

AUCTIONEERS

And Commission Merchants,

OPERA HOUSE AUCTION ROOMS,

No. 40 Fifth Street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BOOTS, SHOES, CARPETS,

Dry Goods and Notions,

AT PRIVATE SALE DAY & EVENING.

Consignments Solicited. Prompt Returns.

mh4:

BY A. LEGGATE.

AUCTION SALES.

EVERY TUESDAY AND FRIDAY.

The special attention of buyers is directed to the very attractive auction sales of goods every TUESDAY and FRIDAY, (Market mornings,) commencing at 9 o'clock, at the Auction House,

159 Federal Street, Allegheny.

Every conceivable kind of goods are offered at these sales, and many rare bargains are to be had. Consignments from all directions are being daily received, thereby maintaining variety in the sales. Merchants having superfluous, soiled or unsalable goods, will find advantageous for their speedy conversion to cash. These sales embrace

BOOTS AND SHOES,

HATS AND CAPS

DRY GOODS, FANCY GOODS,

Cutlery, Furniture, &c.

Buyers can also be accommodated at private sale. Store open daily, from 7 A. M. to 6 P. M.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,
mh4: 159 Federal Street, Allegheny.

SMALL HOUSE AND LOT,

Woods' Run, McClure Tp.,

AT AUCTION.

Will be sold, by order of the Assignees of LOUGHEAD & HARE, on

Tuesday, March 10th, at 2 o'clock,

On the premises, that LOT OF GROUND at Woods' Run, McClure township, on Beaver Road, near new Presbyterian Church, known as Lot No. 1 in McKain & Leeky's plan, being 17x100 feet, on which is erected a

SMALL HOUSE OF THREE ROOMS.

Also, the Lot on the road leading up Woods' Run, being part of the lot No. 29 in Leeky's plan—22x160 feet.

Terms—One-third cash, the balance in six months.

A. LEGGATE, Auctioneer,
mh6 180 Federal street, Allegheny.

D. P. HATCH,

REAL ESTATE OFFICE,

No. 98 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Real Estate and Personal Property Bought and Sold.

WILL GIVE PROMPT ATTENTION TO

Negotiation of Loans, Attend to the Renting of Property, Collection of Claims, &c., &c.

BUY THE BEST & CHEAPEST PIANO AND ORGAN.

Schomacker's Gold Medal Piano

AND

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN.

THE SCHOMACKER PIANO combines all the latest valuable improvements known in the construction of a first class instrument, and has always been awarded the highest premium wherever exhibited.

Its tone is full, sonorous and sweet.

The Workmanship, for durability and beauty, surpass all others.

Prices from $50 to $150, (according to style and finish,) cheaper than all other so-called first class Pianos.

ESTEY'S COTTAGE ORGAN

Stands at the head of all reed instruments in producing the most perfect pipe quality of tone of any similar instrument made in the United States. It is simple and compact in construction, and not liable to get out of order.

CARPENTER'S PATENT "VOX HUMANA TREMOLO" is only to be found in this Organ. Price from $100 to $550. All guaranteed for five years.

BARR, KNAKE & BUETTLER,
No. 112 ST. CLAIR STREET.

MARVIN'S CRACKERS

ARE BAKED IN A PATENT OVEN,

THE ONLY ONE IN WESTERN PENNSYLVANIA.

It gives a LIGHTER, SWEETER and more uniformly baked Cracker, (consequently more wholesome,) than can possibly be produced from any other kind of oven. I use the best Flour and the best ... superior to any other. Capacity of this establishment over 100 BBLS. PER DAY. It is the

Largest Bakery Ever in Pittsburgh.

None genuine unless MARVIN is on the side of every package.

S. S. MARVIN,

No. 91 Liberty Street.

fe7:

ESTABLISHED IN 1845.

SHEPHARD'S

Steam Cracker & Biscuit Factory,

317 *Liberty St., Pittsburgh,*

Manufacturer and dealer in all kinds of

Confectionery,

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC FRUITS, NUTS, &c., &c.

JAPANNING,

PLAIN AND ORNAMENTAL, BY

WILLIAM LLOYD,

No. 3 St. Clair Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

Grocers' Tea Canisters Re-Japanned equal to new.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

FROM WASHINGTON.

Impeachment Court Rules.

Discussed in the Senate.

House Impeachment Articles.

Report of the Committee

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

WASHINGTON, Feb. 29, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ARTICLES OF IMPEACHMENT.

At a quarter past two o'clock Mr. BOUTWELL, Chairman of the Select Committee, presented Articles of Impeachment against the President of the United States, which were thereupon read by the Clerk, as follows:

Articles Exhibited by the House of Representatives of the United States, in the name of themselves and all the People of the United States, against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, as the Maintenance and Support of their Impeachment against Him for High Crimes and Misdemeanors in Office.

ARTICLE 1. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and of the requirements of the Constitution that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, did unlawfully, and in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, issue an order, in writing, for the removal of Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, said Edwin M. Stanton having been theretofore duly appointed and commissioned by and with the consent of the Senate of the United States as such Secretary, and said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 12th day of August, in the year of our Lord, 1867, and during the recess of the said Senate, having suspended by his order Edwin M. Stanton from office, and within twenty days after the first day of the next meeting of said Senate, on the 12th day of December, in the year of our Lord aforesaid, having reported to said Senate such suspension, with the evidence and reasons for his action in the case, in the name of the person designated to perform the duties of such office temporarily until the next meeting of the Senate, and said Senate thereafterwards, on the 13th day of January, in the year of our Lord, 1868, having duly considered the evidence and reasons reported by said Andrew Johnson for said suspension, did refuse to concur in said suspension, whereby and by force of the provisions of an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain offices," passed March 2d, 1867, said Edwin M. Stanton did forthwith resume the functions of his office, whereof the said Andrew Johnson had then and there due notice, and said Edwin M. Stanton, by reason of the premises, on said 21st day of February, was lawfully entitled to hold said office of Secretary for the Department of War, which said order for the removal of said Edwin M. Stanton is in substance as follows, that is to say:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1868.—SIR: By virtue of the power and authority vested in me, as President, by the Constitution and laws of the United States, you are hereby removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, and your functions as such will terminate upon the receipt of this communication. You will transfer to Brevet Major General Lorenzo Thomas, Adjutant General of the Army, who has this day been authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, all records, books, papers and other public property now in your custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Hon. E. M. STANTON, Washington, D. C.

Which order was unlawfully issued, with intent then and there to violate the act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, and contrary to the provisions of said act, and in violation thereof and contrary to the provisions of the Constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, the said Senate then and there being in session, to remove said Edwin M. Stanton from the office of Secretary for the Department of War, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE 2. That on the said 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, of his oath of office, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, said Senate then and there being in session, and without authority of law, did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of War *ad interim*, by issuing to said L. Thomas a letter of authority in substance as follows, viz.:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1868.—Sir: Hon. Edwin M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge.

Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Maj. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adj't. Gen. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE 3. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did commit and was guilty of high misdemeanor in office in this, that without authority of law, while the Senate of the United States was then and there in session, he did appoint one Lorenzo Thomas to be Secretary of the Department of War *ad interim*, without the advice and consent of the Senate, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, no vacancy having happened in said office of Secretary for the Department of War during the recess of the Senate, and no vacancy existing in said office at the time, and which said appointment so made by the said Andrew Johnson of the said Lorenzo Thomas is in substance as follows:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1868.—SIR: Hon. E. M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary for the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge. Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Maj. Gen. LORENZO THOMAS, Adj't. Gen. U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

ARTICLE 4. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office, and of his oath of office, in violation of the Constitution and laws of the United States, on the 21st of February, in the year of our Lord one thousand eight hundred and sixty-eight, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons to the House of Representatives unknown, with intent by intimidation and threats, to hinder and prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there the Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed under the laws of the United States, from holding said office of Secretary for the Department of War, contrary to and in violation of the Constitution of the United States and provisions of an act entitled "an act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31st, 1861, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high crime in office.

ARTICLE 5. That the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the duties of his office, and of his oath of office, on the 28th day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, and on divers other days and times in said year, before the 28th day of said February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas, and with other persons to the House of Representatives unknown, by force to prevent and hinder the execution of an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, and in pursuance of said conspiracy did attempt to prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there Secretary for the Department of War, duly appointed and commissioned under the laws of the United States, from holding said office, whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE 6. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the duties of his high office, and of his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas by force to seize and take possession of the property of the United States in the War Department, contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "an act to define and punish certain conspiracies," approved July 31st, 1861, and with intent to violate and disregard an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil officers," passed March 2d, 1867, whereby the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high crime in office.

ARTICLE 7. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, and on divers other days in said year, before the 28th day of said February, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas to prevent and hinder the execution of an act of the United States, entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, and in pursuance of said conspiracy, did unlawfully attempt to prevent Edwin M. Stanton, then and there being Secretary of the Department of War under the laws of the United States, from holding said office, to which he had been duly appointed and commissioned, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE 8. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and his oath of office, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully conspire with one Lorenzo Thomas to seize and take possession of the property of the United States in the War Department, with intent to violate and disregard an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE 9. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, with intent unlawfully to control the disbursement of the moneys appropriated for the military service and for the Department of War, on the 21st day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and contrary to the provisions of an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 7, 1867, and in violation of the Constitution of the United States, and without the advice and consent of the Senate of the United States, and while the Senate was then and there in session, there being no vacancy in the office of Secretary for the Department of War, appoint Lorenzo Thomas Secretary of War *ad interim*, and then and there deliver to said Lorenzo Thomas a letter in writing, in substance as follows, viz:

Executive Mansion, Washington, D. C., February 21, 1868.—SIR: Hon. E. M. Stanton having been this day removed from office as Secretary of the Department of War, you are hereby authorized and empowered to act as Secretary of War *ad interim*, and will immediately enter upon the discharge of the duties pertaining to that office. Mr. Stanton has been instructed to transfer to you all the records, books, papers and other public property now in his custody and charge. Respectfully yours,
ANDREW JOHNSON.

To Brevet Maj. Gen. L. THOMAS, Adjutant General, U. S. A., Washington, D. C.

Whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

ARTICLE 10. That said Andrew Johnston, President of the United States, on the 22d day of February, in the year of our Lord 1868, at Washington, in the District of Columbia, in disregard of the Constitution and laws of Congress duly enacted, as Commander-in-Chief of the army of the United States, did bring before himself then and there William A. Emery, a Major General by brevet in the army of the United States, actually in command of the Department of Washington and military forces thereof, and did then and there, as such Commander-in-Chief, declare and instruct said Emery that part of a law of the United States, passed March 2d, 1867, entitled "an act making appropriations for the support of the army for the year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes," especially second section thereof, which provides among other things that all orders and instructions relating to military operations issued by the President or Secretary of War shall be issued through the General of the army, and in case of his inability, through the next in rank, was unconstitutional and in contravention of the commission of said Emery, and therefore not binding on him as an officer in the Army of the United States, which said provision of law had been theretofore duly and legally promulgated by a general order for the government and direction of the Army of the United States, as said Andrew Johnson then and there well knew, with intent thereby to induce said Emery, in his official capacity as commander of the Department of Washington, to violate the provisions of said act, and take and receive and act upon and obey such orders as he, Andrew Johnson, might make and give, and which should not be issued through the General of the Army of the United States, according to the provision of the said act, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then and there commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

And the House of Representatives by protestation saving to themselves the liberty of exhibiting at any time hereafter any further articles or further accusation against said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and also of replying to his answers which he shall make to the articles herein preferred against him, and offering proof to the same and every part thereof, and to all and every other article, accusation or impeachment which shall be exhibited by them, as the case shall require, do demand that the said Andrew Johnson may be put to answer the high crimes and misdemeanors in office herein charged against him, and that such proceedings, examinations, trials and judgments may be thereupon had and given as may be agreeable to law and justice.

Mr. BOUTWELL stated the articles, except the tenth, were founded on proof before the House: that the tenth article was found on the testimony of General Emery.

After explaining the articles to some extent, Mr. BOUTWELL said the Committee had no particular regard as to the articles, and would be governed by the decision of the House.

Mr. JENCKS gave notice of an intention to offer an amendment to the articles of impeachment. He proposed, he said, to set up facts alleged and couple them with the averment that the acts and declarations of the President show a criminal intent on his part to exercise the powers and authority of Commander-in-Chief of the army and navy, in accordance with the rules for the government and regulation of the land and naval forces, in violation of an act of Congress and of the Constitution.

Mr. BOUTWELL suggested Mr. Jencks embody his views in a separate article, and Mr. Jencks said he would.

Mr. BUTLER obtained the floor and the Committee took a recess till Monday morning at ten o'clock.

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1868.

VOTE ON THE ARTICLES.

The House proceeded to a vote on the articles. The first article was adopted—yeas, 126; nays, 41; second—yeas, 122; nays, 48; third—yeas, 121; nays, 42; fourth—yeas, 114; nays, 39; the fifth, sixth, seventh and eighth—yeas, 126; nays, 41; ninth, changed from No. ten—yeas, 108; nays, 46.

Messrs. Cary and Stewart, voted "No." They were the only Republicans who did so. The Democrats voted "No."

Mr. FOX stated his colleague (Mr. Morrissey) was absent on account of illness, but he would, if present, vote against each article.

Mr. BROOMALL stated his colleague, (Mr. Moorhead) was necessarily absent. If present he would have voted for all the articles.

Mr. ECKLEY announced he was paired off with Mr. McCullough.

The following is the vote in detail, the other votes shewing no party changes.

YEAS.

Allison,	Gravely,	Perham,
Ames,	Griswold,	Peters,
Anderson,	Halsey,	Pike,
Arnell,	Harvey,	Plants,
Ashley, Nev.,	Higby,	Poland,
Ashley, O.,	Hooper,	Polsley,
Bailey,	Hopkins,	Pomeroy,
Baldwin,	Hubbard,	Price,
Beatty,	Hurlburd,	Raum,
Banks,	Hunter,	Robertson,
Beaman,	Ingersoll,	Sawyer,
Benton,	Jencks,	Schenck,
Bingham,	Judd,	Scofield,
Blaine,	Julian,	Shanks,
Blair,	Kelly,	Smith,
Boutwell,	Kelsey,	Spalding,
Bromwell,	Ketcham,	Starkweather,
Broomall,	Kitchen,	Stevens, Pa.,
Buckland,	Koontz,	Stokes,
Butler,	Laflin,	Taffey,
Cake,	Lawrence, Pa.,	Tyler,
Churchill,	Lawrence, O.,	Thomas,
Clarke, O.,	Lincoln,	Trimble, Ten.,
Clarke, Kan.,	Loan,	Trowbridge,
Cobb,	Logan,	Twichell,
Coburn,	Loughbridge,	Upson,
Cook,	Lynch,	Van Aernam,
Cowell,	Mallory,	Van Horn, N Y,
Coulde,	Marvin,	Van Horn, Mo,
Cullum,	McCarthy,	Van Wyck,
Davis,	McClurg,	Ward,
Dixon,	Mercur,	Washburne, W
Dodge,	Miller,	Washburne, Ill
Donnelly,	Moore,	Washburne, M
Driggs,	Morrill,	Welker,
Eggleston,	Mullens,	Williams, Pa.,
Eliot,	Myers,	Wilson, Iowa,
Farnsworth,	Newcomb,	Wilson, O.,
Ferris,	Nunn,	Wilson, Pa.,
Ferry,	O'Neill,	Woodbridge,
Field,	Orth,	Windom—126.
Garfield,	Payne.	

NAYS.

Adams,	Galladay,	Niblack,
Archer,	Grover,	Nicholson,
Axtell,	Haight,	Pruyn,
Barnum,	Holman,	Randall,
Beck,	Hotchkiss,	Ross,
Boyer,	Humphrey,	Sitgreaves,
Brooks,	Johnson,	Stewart,
Burr,	Jones,	Stone,
Carey,	Kerr,	Taber,
Chanler,	Knott,	Trimble, (Ky.)
Eldridge,	Marshall,	Van Auken,
Fox,	McCormick,	Van Trump,
Getz,	Morgan,	Woodward—41
Glossbrenner,	Mungen,	

IMPEACHMENT MANAGERS.

The Speaker announced that Messrs. Stevens, Butler, Bingham, Wilson, Williams and Logan, having received a majority of the votes cast, were duly elected.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered a resolution for printing one thousand copies of the articles of impeachment for use. Referred to Committee on Printing.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered a resolution that a message be sent to the Senate informing that body that the House had appointed managers to conduct the impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, and had directed such managers to carry to the Senate articles agreed upon by the House to be exhibited in maintainance of such impeachment, and the Clerk of the House shall go with such message. Adopted.

Mr. BOUTWELL offered a resolution that the articles agreed to by the House to be exhibited in its name and in the name of the people of the United States against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, in maintenance of impeachment against him for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, be carried to the Senate by the managers appointed to conduct such impeachment.

Mr. ROSS suggested to strike out the words "the people of the United States."

Mr. PERHAM suggested that all the Democratic members of Congress might be struck out.

The resolution was adopted.

On motion of Mr. SCHENCK it was ordered it shall be the order to-morrow, as if it were Monday, to move to suspend the rules.

Mr. ELDRIDGE moved to suspend the rules for the purpose of considering the protest of the Democratic members.

Mr. KELLY objected.

The House at a quarter before seven adjourned.

SENATE.

The CHAIR presented a memorial of the members of the Grand Army of the Republic, setting forth that their services were not sufficiently recognized, and praying for a portion of the departmental offices.

Mr. CONKLING presented a memorial of the Buffalo Board of Trade, asking an appropriation to complete the improvement at the entrance of the harbor.

Mr. CATTELL presented a petition of soldiers of the war of 1812, asking to be placed on the same footing with soldiers of the late war. Referred.

Mr. WILSON, from the Military Committee, reported a bill for the settlement of Paymasters accounts.

The Senate passed the bill authorizing the Secretary of the Treasury to sell an unoccupied military site at Waterford, Pennsylvania.

IMPEACHMENT RULES.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, the Senate proceeded to the consideration of the impeachment rules. Mr. ANTHONY in the Chair.

Mr. DRAKE moved as an amendment to the fifteenth rule, "or any Senator," allowing them to direct the reduction to writing of any motion.

Mr. DRAKE also offered a substitute for the twentieth Rule, providing that agreements, or preliminary or interlocutory matters shall be allowed for one hour in opening and fifteen minutes in closing, one person only to be heard on each side.

Mr. CONKLING said: This, like many other questions, had been left to the Court. There was a practice in Courts which doubtless would be followed in this case.

Mr. DRAKE withdrew his amendment.

Mr. GRIMES moved to strike out the rule as unnecessary, holding that it had been a matter of congratulation that no such rule had ever been adopted by the Senate.

A long debate followed, during which Mr. FRELINGHUYSEN moved to amend by allowing two hours for argument on each side on parliamentary questions, or motions for extension of time to be applied before hand.

The amendment was finally rejected—twenty-four against twenty.

Mr. HENDRICKS moved to amend the second article, by striking out the words 'Grand Inquest of the Nation," and insert "House of Representatives." Referred.

Mr. DRAKE moved to strike out the provisions in the seventh section, authorizing the presiding office to decide incidental questions, unless a formal vote of the court be called for.

Mr. SHERMAN opposed this and Mr HOWARD offered an amendment, which Mr. DRAKE accepted, providing for the submission by the presiding officer of all incidental questions to the Senate to be decided, if demanded by one sixth of the members, by yeas and nays.

After debate Mr. POMEROY moved to amend verbally by striking out the portions calling the Senate a Court, &c.

At ten o'clock Mr. HENDRICKS said as the Committee was not satisfied with its own report, he would move to adjourn. Lost—five to twenty-two.

Mr. POMEROY'S amendment was lost—eleven to seventeen.

Mr. HOWARD'S amendment was adopted—twenty-one to seven.

Mr. FERRY moved to strike out in various sections the "High Court of Impeachment," and other language conveying the implication that the Senate changed its character in the trial. Agreed to.

On motion of Mr. DRAKE the provision in the twenty-fourth article, administering the same oath to the presiding officer as to the Senate, was stricken out.

Mr. McCREARY moved to insert the word "Saturday" before words "except Sundays," in third section, providing for a daily session. Lost.

Mr. BUCKALEW moved to strike out the words "so help you God," at the end of the oath in section twenty-fourth, on the ground that affirmations as well as oaths were received. Lost.

The rules then passed finally, and at quarter before eleven the Senate adjourned.

THE TESTIMONY OF GEN. EMERY.

The following is General Emery's testimony relative to his interview with the President on the 22d of February:

The President asked me if I recollected the conversation I had with him, when I first took command of the Department, in reference to the strength of the garrison of Washington and the general disposition of troops in this Department. To which I replied I did not recollect it distinctly. He asked me if there had been any changes. I replied there had been no material changes, but such as had been I could state at once. I then went on to state that six companies of the 29th Infantry had been brought here to winter, but that they had been offset by detaching four companies of the 12th Infantry to Charleston, on a requisition of General Canby; that two companies of the 14th Artillery had been detached during General Canby's command of the Department; one of them, sent to the Northern frontier to assist in putting down Fenian difficulties, had been returned to their regiment, stationed at Fort McHenry, Baltimore; that though the command had been increased in the number of companies, I was under the impression there was a reduction in the numerical strength of the command, growing out of the reduction of infantry and artillery companies from the maximum of the war establishment to the minimum of the peace establishment, but this was more than offset by the gain of additional companies. The President said: "I refer to more recent changes." I said I did not know exactly what he referred to by recent changes; that there had not been any made to my knowledge; that if he would give me some idea of who had made the report to him, or what the report was which he had received, I could perhaps give him a more definite answer. He said reports had reached him that within the last day or two certain new arrangements of troops had been made. I assured him none had been made with my knowledge, and did not believe any had been made without it; that under recent orders, founded upon laws of Congress, for the government of the armies of the United States, approved by him, no order could come to me except through Gen. Grant, and that reasoning from analogy it was assumed in the army that if an order could be given to any one under my command, without coming through me, that if by any possibility an order had been given without coming through me, it was the duty of the officer receiving it to notify me. He then asked me "What order do you refer to?" I stated I referred to order No. 15 or 17, I could not recollect which, that had been published to the army some time in May last. He said "I wish to see the order." I replied that I would send for it. He said "No; I have all the orders about the house," and a messenger was sent for it. At that time Colonel Cooper came in and occupied the President's attention for some time upon another subject, as I supposed, for I withdrew to the other end of the room. While there a messenger came and brought the order. After Colonel Cooper had gone out, I returned to the President, with this order in my hand, and said, "Mr. President, I will take it as a great favor if you will permit me to call your attention to this order, or act. It passed in an appropriation bill and it is possible you may never have seen it." He took the order and read it, and observed, "This is not in accordance with the Constitution of the United States, which makes me Commander-in-Chief of the Army and Navy, or with the language of the commission which you hold." I stated to him that was no matter for officers to determine, it was an order sent to us, approved by him, and we were all governed by that order.

Question—Do you mean that the order, or the act, was approved by the President?

Answer—I mean the act, but as far as that was concerned the order and act approved by him are the same thing, for the order contained nothing but the act. He said, "Am I to understand that the President of the United States cannot give an order but through the General-in-Chief or General Grant?" I replied "Mr. President, that is the order which you approved and which has been issued for the government of the army, and I think it due to you to say that when that order first came out it was very much discussed in the army, and some leading lawyers of the country were consulted as to what was the duty of an officer under that law and order, "and I observed, "one consulted, and I consider him perhaps one of the greatest Constitutional lawyers in the country, give it as his very decided opinion that we were bound by it, and I think it right to tell you that on this subject the army is a unit." He asked me who the lawyer was. I told him the one I consulted was a kinsman of mine, Robert J. Walker, and I had understood, though I did not know of my own knowledge, others had consulted Reverdy Johnson, who, it was reported, held the same opinion. The President replied: "The object of the law is very evident." After short pausing, seeing there was nothing more to say, I thanked him for the courtesy with which he had permitted me to express my opinion and left the house.

Question—Did the President in any form inquire whether you would obey an order if sent to you without going through the headquarters of the General?

Answer—As nearly as I can recollect there was not a word said that I have not put down, though I could, of course, not swear that I had put down every word uttered. You may see by my testimony I myself introduced the subject of order No. 17. There were a variety of rumors about town that Gen. Thomas had given orders, or had declared he was going to give orders. I thought it my duty to state the situation fairly and squarely to the President.

FROM EUROPE.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

ENGLAND.

LONDON, Feb. 29.—*Evening.*—Royal assent has been given to the bill for the suspension of the writ of *habeas corpus* in Ireland.

G. W. Hunt, under Secretary of the Treasury, will be appointed Chancellor of the Exchequer.

In the House of Commons, this afternoon, Lord Stanley said the adjournment of Parliament until Thursday was desirable to afford the Government opportunity to complete the Cabinet. Mr. Gladstone said such delay in the proceedings of Parliament was unprecedented, but in the present case might be possibly justifiable.

Lord Welsydale is dead.

LONDON, February 29.—In the case of General Nagle, on trial on a charge of fenianism at Sligo, the motion for delay of trial made by counsel for defense was refused. On the announcement of the decision by the Court, Mr. Heron moved to transfer the case to the Court of Queen's Bench, in order that the trial might take place elsewhere. The chief ground for this motion, Mr. Heron said, was the fact that there were not six Americans in the whole city of Sligo, and therefore it would be impossible to select a mixed jury.

At this moment George Francis Train, who happened to be in Sligo rather unexpectedly, appeared before the Court and volunteered to become one of the American jurors. The offer was declined.

Mr. Heron's motion was argued at length, when the Court refused to transfer the trial to another place. The case was then proceeded with.

The *Times* has an editorial on the trial of General Nagle. The writer strongly urges the abandonment of the prosecution, saying: "The point of law involved is, to say the least, questionable."

LONDON, EVENING, February 29.—Little progress has been made in the trial of the Fenian prisoners at Sligo. Most of the time to-day was consumed in an effort to impannel a jury. In order to procure a mixed jury it became necessary to summon six Prussians, but as they soon after absconded, the trial was adjourned until Monday.

True bills have also been found against Nugent, Kean, Fitzsimmons, Fitzgibon, Leonard, O'Connor and Lehy, and the prisoners will accordingly be brought to trial without delay.

Later news from the captives in Abyssinia has been received. They were still safe and well at Mogedala. The advance of the English army had arrived at a place near Antalo. The Tigre people were everywhere friendly. There was no sickness among the troops.

IRELAND.

CORK, February 28.—The Parsonage of Rev. Mr. Leslie at Wilmount, near this city, was attacked last night, but the assailants were driven off.

DUBLIN, EVENING, February 28.—General Nagle and fellow prisoners were indicted for treason at Sligo to-day. Mr. Heron, counsel for defense, moved a delay of the trial. After hearing the motion the Court reserved its decision.

FRANCE.

PARIS, February 28—*Evening.*—Prince Napoleon has left Paris on a visit to Germany.

The *Liberte* publishes a report that King William, of Prussia, was recently thrown from a horse and badly injured.

The officers of the French army now on furlough have been ordered to report at their headquarters on or before the 31st of March, on which day all existing furloughs terminate.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, February 29.—The King formally closed the Diet last evening. In his speech the King congratulated the members on the success of their labors. The effort of the Diet to ensure the peace of Europe had been promptly and powerfully sustained by the other Great Powers, and the confidence thus restored will aid in the spiritual and temporal welfare of the nation.

BERLIN, March 1.—In his speech, in closing the Prussian Diet on Friday, the King expressed himself entirely satisfied with the legislation of the past session, and declared he was sure no cause was now left for the disturbance of the peace in Germany or Europe.

MEXICO.

Attempt to Assassinate President Juarez—American Claims Ignored.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

HAVANA, Feb. 27.—Among the passengers on the steamship Georgia, which arrived to-day from Vera Cruz, are Gen. Sturm and Lieut. Col. Proudfoot, Commander of the American Legion in Mexico, and Mr. Alexandre, of Vera Cruz and New York Steamship Line. The Georgia brings a rumor that a telegram was received at Vera Cruz stating that two Mexicans from Havana had made an attempt to assassinate President Juarez and rob the Treasury. There was no opportunity of ascertaining what foundation there might be for this rumor before the steamer left Vera Cruz.

It is reported the Mexican Treasury was buying in English and Spanish claims and ignoring American demands, though these proceedings were against the will of Romero, who was powerless to prevent them.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

ALLEGHENY COUNTY UNION REPUBLICAN CONVENTION.

Delegates to the State and National Conventions—Manner of Making Nominations—Crawford County System Defeated—Conferees Appointed in the Twenty-third District.

At ten o'clock Monday morning the delegates elected at the primary meeting, on Saturday, assembled in Convention in the Supreme Court room at the Court House, for the purpose of choosing Senatorial and Representative delegates to represent the county in the State Convention to be held at Philadelphia the 11th inst., to select Congressional delegates to the National Convention to be held at Chicago in May, and to take action relative to the proposed change in the manner of making nominations in Allegheny county.

The Convention was called to order by J. H. Miller, Esq., Chairman of the County Executive Committee, as temporary Chairman of the Convention. The temporary organization was completed by the election of D. B. Ferguson, J. H. Stewart, A. L. Pearson and Will M. Hartzell as Secretaries.

The Chairman announced that the first business in order would be to receive the credentials of delegates, and the list of districts being called over the following gentlemen presented their credentials:

PITTSBURGH.

First Ward—W. Coffin, Thomas Rees.
Second Ward—Thos. H. Phelps, John A. Floyd.
Third Ward—W. J. White, Jos. Hastings.
Fourth Ward—J. S. Brown, J. H. Cassel.
Fifth Ward—1st precinct, J. S. Cupples, W. H. McCrery; 2d precinct, James Taylor, Richard Thompson.
Sixth Ward—1st precinct, A. M. Brown, S. McElhaney; 2nd precinct, John Little, Wm. Shore, Jr.
Seventh Ward—S. Dalzell, W. C. McCarthy.
Eighth Ward—J. R. T. Noble, John Flinn.
Ninth Ward—Wm. Clark, J. E. McKelvy.
Tenth Ward—David Sims, J. F. Slagle.
Lawrenceville—1st Ward, A. L. Pearson, Wm. Hosack; 2d Ward, W. C. Brown, G. R. Pearson.
Collins—1st precinct, R. W. Thomas, J. H. Stewart; 2d precinct, B. W. Morgan, David Holmes.
Liberty—W. H Denniston, G. H. Rhauser.
Oakland—Wm. Harrison, M. Mawhinney.
Pitt—J. M. Hunter, J. S. Lamble.

ALLEGHENY CITY.

First Ward—D. M. Smith, C. M. Cutler.
Second Ward—J. M'Donald, J. K. Brown.
Third Ward—1st precinct, James McBrier, James A. Sheals; 2d precinct, L. Shaffer, Casper Gang.
Fourth Ward—1st precinct, W. S. Purviance, W. B. Rodgers; 2d precinct, D. M. Mullen, Christian Bineke.
Fifth Ward—Alex. Patterson, S. D. Thompson.
Sixth Ward—Wm. A. Earseman, W. Cunningham.
Seventh Ward—A. Arent, Aug. Frend.
Duquesne—George Moul. John Long.

BOROUGHS.

Birmingham—1st precinct, Will M. Hartzell, Henry Meisterfield; 2d precinct, Wm. Barr, E. G. Krenan.
East Birmingham—Wm. Mitteswi, M. Church.
Monongahela—John Kiel, Jr., Richard Perry.
Temperanceville—M. Ballentine, Thomas Hershberger.
Sewickley—D. N. White, William Harbaugh.
Bellvue—Thos. M. Bayne, J. Snodgrass.
Millvale—E. Coats, John S. Brown.
Sharpsburg—J. C. Lewis, J. G. Saint.
Tarentum—J. D. Kennedy, Jr., R. D. Humes.
McKeesport—W. McIntosh, James Harrison.
Elizabeth—W. B Fergus, J. S. Tower.
West Elizabeth—J. P. Vance, Dr. McGrew.
Mt. Washington—D. B. Ferguson, E. S. Hendrickson.
Braddocks—J. M. Westake, Isaac Mills, Jr.

TOWNSHIPS.

Lower St. Clair—M. Shaffer, Lewis Fritz.
Plum—J. C. Patterson, A. W. McMath.
Penn—E. Snively, W. D. Houghton.
Elizabeth—S. Kerr, S. Pollock.
Mifflin—J. C. Kisher, Jos. Wilson.
Robinson—Russell Errett, John Young, Jr.
Franklin—Isaac Neely, J. P. Newhart.
Baldwin—John Noble, Thos. Ogden.
Ross—Wm. Peters, J. M. Brown.
McCandless—J. G. Arbuthnot, A. Aistin.
East Deer—A. Pillow, Anthony Marvin.
Upper St. Clair—J. Espy, John Gilfillan.
North Fayette—G. Y. McKee, S. Dixon.
Neville—J. H. Harrison, —— Shanks, Esq.
Shaler—John Herron.
Union—F. C. Negley, R. Young.
Scott—J. V. Rowland, W. I. Bigham.
Marshall—Geo. Neely, T. Robinson, Jr.
Harrison—J. J. Miller, R. J. Taggart.
Wilkins—James Swisshelm, W. A. Shaw.
Patton—John Scott, Wm. Johnston.
Versailles—R. B. Coursin, J. B. Hickman.
Jefferson—Wm. Torreus, Joseph Pearce.
Chartiers—Jas. McGaunigle, J. L. Duff.
Findley—George Barns, S. S. Burns.
Ohio—J. Mitchell, R. H. Davis.
Reserve—J. Beckert, John Voeghtly, Jr.
Snowden—R. McCorkle, R. D. King.
Pine—J. G. Conner, E. Logan.
South Fayette—J. Wright, J. J. Lesnett.
Sewickley—W. P. Jones, A. M. Watson.
McClure—T. M. Boyd, H. S. Fleming.
Hampton—W. W. McKee, J. A. Herron.
Districts not represented: Peebles, South Pittsburgh, West Pittsburgh, Moon, Pine Indiana, Crescent, and Richland.

PERMANENT ORGANIZATION.

On motion of F. C. Negley, Maj. A. M. Brown was elected permanent chairman. Upon taking the chair he thanked the Convention for the honor conferred upon him in calling him to preside over their deliberations, and remarked that as the lamented Lincoln had said, in speaking of the immense Republican majority given him in Allegheny county, that it was too large for a county—it should be a State. He alluded to the political situation in 1865, when Grant and his followers were striking at Richmond, which was then in the hands of the rebels, and said the Republican party, with Grant at its head, as formerly, were invited to another Richmond victory. The White House, which had been made sacred by Washington, Jefferson, and others, was now in the possession of corrupt politicians, plunderers, and office brokers, and it was reserved to the Republican party, with Grant as its leader, to clear it of the vile pollution with which it was now infested. After some further remarks, in which he strongly recommended the nomination of Gen. Grant for the Presidency, and which were received by the Convention with great applause, the speaker closed.

On motion of B. F. Morgan the temporary Secretaries were elected permanent Secretaries.

The permanent organization was completed by the election of the following Vice Presidents: R. H. Davis, James McBrier, A. M. Watson, John Young, Jr., W. C. Brown and Thomas Marshall, Esqs.

The Chairman then in a brief manner stated the object of the Convention.

Major Russell Errett moved that a committee on resolutions, consisting of seven members, be appointed. The motion was adopted, and the chair appointed the following: Russell Errett, J. S. Lambie, A. M. Watson, J. F. Slagle, T. M. Bayne, George Neely, William C. Brown.

J. F. Slagle, Esq., moved that all resolutions be referred to the committee just announced. Adopted.

NOMINATIONS AND BALLOTING.

The Convention then proceeded to nominate and ballot for delegates, with the following result:

DELEGATES TO CHICAGO CONVENTION.

A. M. Brown	55
J. K. Moorhead	75
Thomas Ewing	18

Messrs. Brown and Moorhead were declared the delegates.

C. W. Batchelor and J. S Slagle were chosen alternates by acclamation.

STATE CONVENTION—SENATORIAL.

Thomas M. Marshall and Hugh S. Fleming were chosen by acclamation. J. M. Kirkpatrick was placed in nomination, but his name was withdrawn at his request.

REPRESENTATIVE DELEGATES.

Nominations having been made the first and only ballot resulted:

*Russell Errett	132	Alfred Slack	38
*W. S. Purviance	89	Joseph French	26
*Joseph Walton	85	W. J. White	29
*B. W. Morgan	76	C. C. Taylor	25
*Joseph A. Butler	66	Geo. F. Morgan	24
*Thos. M. Bayne	65	Jared M. Brush	13
James L. Graham	61	S. Schoyer, Jr.	15
Arthur Hobson	51	A. H. Gross	36
Wm. Mitteswi	43	W. A. Herron	6
John Gilfillan	37	Benj. Singerly	15

Six were to be chosen, and Messrs. Errett, Purviance, Walton, Morgan, Butler and Bayne having received the highest number of votes, were announced as the delegates.

Mr. R. H. Davis, before the balloting was commenced, submitted the following:

Resolved, That when this Convention proceeds to vote for delegates it be done *viva voce*.

Mr. McCarthy moved to amend that it be by marking. Carried. The motion, as amended, was adopted.

Previous to the announcement of the ballot, J. F. Slagle, Esq., moved that the six representative delegates receiving the highest number of votes be elected. Adopted.

23D DISTRICT.

The Chairman announced that the conferees to meet with conferees from Armstrong and Butler counties, would be selected by the delegates from the north of the rivers, after the Convention had adjourned.

CHOICE FOR PRESIDENT AND VICE PRESIDENT.

Before proceeding to marking, F. C. Negley, Esq., moved that the delegates to the National Convention at Chicago be instructed before being elected. He did not want any doubt in regard to the matter. He moved that they be instructed to vote for General Grant as the Presidential nominee, first, last and all the time.

This motion was received with great enthusiasm, and was unanimously adopted.

Mr. Cutler moved that they also be instructed to vote for Ex-Gov. Curtin for the Vice Presidency.

Maj. Errett suggested they be instructed for Edwin M. Stanton.

Col. Jno. Young moved that they be instructed to vote for Galusha A. Grow for Vice President.

Mr. McCarthy thought the delegates should be untrammeled so far as the Vice Presidency was concerned. They should be allowed to take in the whole field at the time of the meeting of the Convention, and vote for the most available man for the position. He therefore moved to lay the matter on the table. The motion was adopted.

CRAWFORD COUNTY SYSTEM.

Mr. McCarthy stated that as a part of the business of the Convention was to take into consideration the proposed change in the manner of making nominations in Allegheny county, he would move that the matter be referred to a committee of seven, with instructions to submit the report to the Convention.

The motion prevailed and the following Committee was appointed: Messrs. W. C. McCarthy, David Holmes, J. E. M'Kelvey, G. R. Pearson, John G. Conner, G. Y. M'Kee and Theo. S. Tower.

COMMITTEE ON RESOLUTIONS.

The Chairman then announced that the Committee on Resolutions had completed their labors and were ready to report.

Major Russell Errett, Chairman of the Committee on Resolutions, submitted the following:

Resolved, 1. That the Union Republican party of Allegheny county reaffirms its devotion to the principles of justice, equality and national integrity which were vindicated in the suppression of the rebellion; and it declares its approval of the reconstruction measures of Congress.

2. That this Convention expresses thanks to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic, to whom, under Providence, the nation is so much indebted for the preservation of its liberties and the perpetuation of its power, and that their heroic sacrifices and services in the suppression of the rebellion will be remembered with gratitude by the people of the country which has been saved through their valor and patriotism.

3. That it is our unalterable purpose to maintain inviolate the public faith and national credit; to lessen the burden of taxation by cutting off all useless expenditures, and insisting upon the most thorough economy in the administration of the Government; and we confidently anticipate that, at an early day, the Union will be completely restored on the solid basis of liberty, loyalty and genuine republicanism.

4. That the abiding faith in the integrity, wisdom and patriotism of General Grant, expressed in the resolutions adopted in our last County Convention, has been strengthened by his able and honest discharge of the duties devolving upon him as Secretary of War—a position which he accepted through devotion to his country, so lately rescued from the power of treason by the brilliant achievements of himself and his companions in arms.

5. That we will look to him in the future, as the lovers of civil liberty looked in the past, as the man above all others, who can bring order out of confusion, and inspire that confidence so necessary in the Executive officer of the Government. *We hail him as our next President of all the States*—"*the man of destiny*"—through whom by the help of God, order and prosperity will soon be restored, true patriotism once more respected, and treason not only "be made *odious*," but *banished* from our land.

6. That General Grant and his companions having conquered rebellion in the field, we will now trust to them the work of crushing treason in the Cabinet and Councils of the Republic "*once and forever.*"

7. That the thanks of the people of Allegheny county are due, and are hereby tendered to the Republican members of the House of Representatives in Congress for their courage and fidelity in presenting to the Senate articles of impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, for his resistance to and defiance of the Constitution and the law; that the moral sense of the country will sustain the Senate in the rigid enforcement of the law against him, and that we look forward to the removal of this bold, bad man from the head of the government as the certain means of restoring peace and prosperity to this distracted nation, and of securing the early restoration of the Southern States under republican constitutions framed by their loyal people.

23D DISTRICT CONFEREES.

On motion of Mr. Morgan the report was received and the resolutions adopted.

Mr. McBrier moved that the delegates from the Twenty-third District meet and appoint conferees to confer with conferees from the other counties comprising the District to elect representatives to the National Convention. Adopted.

STANTON ENDORSED.

Major Errett offered the following additional resolution:

Resolved, That the thanks of the country are due to Hon. E. M. Stanton, Secretary of War, for his stern devotion to duty and to the country, and for his firm, unyielding adherence to his rights under the law, at a time when such adherence was essential to the preservation of our free institutions. The country will never forget the debt of gratitude it owes to him.

The resolution was adopted by a unanimous vote.

MODE OF MAKING COUNTY NOMINATIONS.

Mr. McCarthy, Chairman of the Committee of Seven, to whom had been referred the matter of the proposed change in the manner of making nominations, presented the following reports:

Resolved, That on or before the first day of May, 1868, the Union Republican voters in each election district, in Allegheny county, shall meet and elect three persons, to be known as the Registry Board, whose duty it shall be to make out a list of all the Republican voters in their election district. They shall give notice of the time and place (not more than thirty or less than three days) before the time of holding a primary meeting, when they shall sit for the purpose of perfecting and correcting the list of voters. The said Board shall go before a magistrate, when said list is perfected, and make oath that they have made such list to the best of their knowledge and belief, a true registry of the Republican voters of their district. The said Board of Registry shall act as election officers of all primary meetings, and shall receive the vote of no person whose name is not on their registered list. The Board shall have the power to fill vacancies among themselves, and shall be elected annually before the first day of May. Their term of office shall continue for one year from the first day of May.

Resolved, That the delegate system be continued.

This report was signed by Messrs. David Holmes, George Y. M'Kee, T. S. Tower, and John G. Conner.

The minority submitted the following report:

The minority of the Committee report that they are in favor of the report of the Committee with the exception of the resolution favoring the continuance of the delegate system. In its place they offer the following:

Resolved, That all nominations, hereafter, shall be by a popular vote.

This report was signed by J. E. M'Kelvy, George R. Pearson and W. C. McCarthy.

Mr. McBrier moved the adoption of the minority report.

Mr. Holmes moved, as an amendment, that the majority report be substituted, and said that he was opposed to the "Crawford County System," not only on account of its opening up a channel for competition, but because it would put the entire matter of making nominations in the hands of the city. The country districts would have no say in it.

Mr. McDonald was in favor of the system and hoped the report of the minority would be adopted. He said it was not just that a district having but fifty Republican voters should have as much say in nominating candidates as others where they polled five or six hundred votes.

Mr. Watson hoped the Convention would adopt the report submitted by a majority of the Committee. The Crawford county system, he said, had been effectually tried in other localities and was a failure; that by it any old political hack could beat the best man in the country.

Mr. McKelvy thought the delegate system more corrupt than the other, from the fact that there were not so many men to buy as there would be were the nominations made by a direct vote.

Mr. Negley said that both systems had their objections, but of the two he thought the Crawford county system the best.

Mr. McBrier said he objected to the delegate system for the same reasons that Mr. Watson objected to the other—that it opened up an avenue for fraud. In addition to this he said it was impossible to have an expression of the masses in favor of more than the candidate for the principal office—that the delegates were selected by the candidates instead of the people, and when they met in Convention everything was sacrificed for the advancement of the one particular candidate.

Mr. Watson again took the floor and spoke at some length against the Crawford county system.

Mr. Ballentine, of Temperanceville, moved to lay the whole matter on the table.

A vote was taken on this motion, and the Chairman stated it appeared to him the "ayes had it."

The "yeas and nays" and "division" were called for, and after some little confusion, it was decided to determine the question by the delegates in favor of laying the matter on the table passing to the right side of the room. When thus separated it was apparent they were largely in the majority, and Mr. Ballantine's motion was declared carried without a count.

Mr. D. Holmes, of Collins, offered the following:

Resolved, That hereafter Republican County Conventions be held on the Tuesday following the primary meetings, Monday being inconvenient for delegates from the country districts. Adopted.

Mr. R. H. Davis offered the following:

Resolved, That hereafter the representation to the county Conventions shall be by one delegate, and that the voting shall be by *viva voce*. Voted down.

On motion, adjourned.

Twenty-Third District.

The delegates in the Convention from the north side of the river, or that portion of Allegheny county comprising, with Butler and Armstrong counties, the Twenty-third Congressional District, separated from the remainder of the delegates and organized in the Quarter Sessions Court room, for the purpose of selecting conferees to meet with conferees from Butler and Armstrong counties, and select delegates to the Chicago Convention.

Mr. R. H. Davis was called to the chair, and Thomas M. Bayne and James A. Shoales were chosen Secretaries.

Nominations having been made, the Convention proceeded to mark for conferees, which resulted in the selection of Messrs. J. C. Lewis, of Sharpsburg, A. M. Watson, of Sewickley, and James A. Shoales of the Fifth Ward, Allegheny, who were instructed to vote for R. H. Davis as one of the Representative Delegates from the Twenty-third District.

The Convention then adjourned.

Register's Office—Wills Admitted to Probate and Letters of Administration Granted.

The following is an exhibit of the business done in the Register's office, during the month of February, 1868:

LETTERS OF ADMINISTRATION GRANTED.

Decedent.	Administrators.	Value.
George Saville	Jane Saville and Jane Mitchell	$150
Elizabeth Gier	R. B. Ingram	600
Maria Foster	John Boggs	2,000
Ann McDade	C. Snively	150
Thos. F. Duncan	James Duncan	2,500
Gab. Lenhart	Wilkins Lenhart	2,000
Geo. Hartz	Jacob Wardler	1,000
Alex. Cameron	Hugh McElhenny	20,000
Virginia M'Lardy	J. H. McKelvey	1,000
Albert Jones	J. P. Barcroft	1,500
Jacob Horn	Margaret Horn	2,100
James Graham	John Gow	500
Franz Lohrann	Edward Sprung	13,000
Annie E Duggan	Patrick Hughes	300
John V. Bucher	Lydia Bucher	200
Michael Reiss	Margaret Reiss	200
Martha Ray	James Shipman	150
Alwill Henrichs	Samuel Henrichs	550
Philip Schaner	Mary Schaner and Domas Lutz	10,100
A. Aeseshelman	H. S. Fleming and C. H. Hartman	2,600
James Hennon	Mary Hennon	150
Thos. Hughes	Aber Cumming	1,000

WILLS ADMITTED TO PROBATE.

Decedent.	Executors.
Wm. Guice	William Shaum.
Mary Bell	J. H. Bell.
Thomas Dorrington	John K. Dorrington, J. R. Dorrington.
Ann Jane Patton	Joseph Hughey.
Maria Ann Wolff	Frank Wolff.
David Cowan	William Cowan, Jesse Cunningham.
J. H. Honerkamp	Anna M. Honerkamp.
Engelbert Seidle	Louisa Seidle.
John Lyon	Wm. M'C Lyon.
Benj. F. Pettitt	Margaret Pettitt, Springer Harbaugh.
Catharine Coughin	Daniel Hughes.
Mary Jeffrey	Thomas Jeffreys, Joseph Stewart.
Nicholas Guckert	Edward Weber, Val Guckert.

Fatal Accident—Coroner's Inquest.

An accident occurred at the outer depot of the Pittsburgh, Fort Wayne and Chicago Railroad, on Sunday, which resulted in the death of James Bailey, employed by the Company as conductor or shifter of night passenger trains. At the time the accident occurred he was engaged in making up a train, and was in the act of coupling a sleeping car to a passenger coach, when the "bull noses" slipped past each other, allowing the cars to come together, and catching him between them, killed him instantly. The deceased was a single man, about thirty years of age, and had been in the employ of the Company for over three years. Coronor Clawson was notified and held an inquest on the body, the jury rendering a verdict in accordance with the above facts.

Sudden Death—Coroner's Inquest.

John Bowufant, who has for over a year past been in the employ of Mr. Hostetter as carriage driver, died suddenly on Thursday at the residence of Mr. H., in Pitt township. He occupied a room over the wash house, into which he retired about six o'clock, and in about an hour afterwards Mr. H. went out to call him to supper, when, on entering his room, he found him dying. Coroner Clawson held an inquest on the body yesterday, and the jury rendered a verdict of death from general debility. The deceased was fifty-five years of age, and had no relations in this country so far as could be ascertained. He will be buried by Undertaker Devore at two P. M. today.

City Mortality.

Dr. A. G. McCandless, Physician of the Board of Health, reports the following interments in the city of Pittsburgh, from February 16 to February 23, 1868:

Diseases—Chronic Cystitis, 1; Heart Disease, 1; Old Age, 1; Congestion of Lungs, 2; Consumption, 4; Congestion of Brain, 1; Bronchitis, 2; Pneumonia, 4.

Of the above there were: Under one year, 5; from one to two, 1; two to five, 1; twenty to thirty, 3; thirty to forty, 1; forty to fifty, 2; sixty to seventy, 1; seventy to ninety, 1.

Males, 9; females, 6; white, 14; colored, 2; total, 16.

A Great Cure of Asthma.

I feel myself under obligations to you, as well as a duty I owe to others who have been like sufferers with myself, in order that they may know where they can get cured. I had been subject to violent, continued attacks of ASTHMA for more than six years, and had been to great expense and to various medical men of experience without obtaining any permanent relief, if relieved at all. I was so bad that I never knew what it was to be free from the disease. I had to sit up in bed every night for weeks and weeks, without any prospect or hope of cure. My condition was such that I felt life a burthen, and when I got an attack I felt in danger of suffocating every moment. So terrible had been my sufferings that my mother says that she has seen me so near suffocation that I was nearly black in the face from the desperate efforts made to get breath. In the cold winter nights, many a night, with the doors and windows of the house thrown wide open, in order to hinder the apparent danger of strangulation. In this condition, on the 15th of October, 1866, having heard of DR. KEYSER'S skill in curing this disease, I called on him, in company with my husband, Joseph Meyers, but I must confess, with a great deal of doubt as to effecting a permanent cure. Dr. KEYSER examined me carefully, and my lungs all over, with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that with care I would get well. I persevered with his medicine for over a year, and am to-day in vigorous health, and TOTALLY FREE FROM THE ASTHMA.

NANCY MEYERS.
MARY MOUNTJOY, (her mother.)
GEORGIANA FISHER.

Birmingham, Dec. 9, 1867.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 10 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Weak Nerves and How to Make Them Strong.

Nervousness and a shattered state of the general health in man or woman is as easily repaired and remedied as any other bodily defect. The nerves have their renewal from the food we eat, and if there be aches and pains in them there is defective nourishment or a torpidness in carrying out of the system what ought to be carried out, in order to give free play or take off undue pressure. Congestion means too much accumulation or aggregation of matter in one part, hence we are wont to say, congestion of the liver, or congestion of the lungs, or of any part, according to the locality affected. If the human blood is charged with noxious materials; if it loiters slowly in the veins; if it contains not the elements needful to the repair of the organism, how can you have a healthy constitution, free from pain? Do you not know that each part has its own functions to perform in the animal economy, and if there is defection anywhere the whole body must suffer?

The greatest particular medicine to cure general and constitutional disturbance is DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER. It has restored thousands of weak and sickly persons to health and vigor, and there is in the pure and blood cleansing roots which it contains, all the needy material to renovate the blood, remove obstruction, recreate the tissues, and again place the constitution in a healthy state.

Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at Dr. Keyser's great medicine store, 140 Wood street.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

Ulcerated Lungs.

There is no doubt whatever that diseases of the lungs, or ulcers of whatever sort, or any of the internal organs, may be and are frequently cured, and a complete condition of health established. If the elaborative functions, of which the stomach is the primary and most important one, are restored to a condition to do the repairing of the human system, ulcers or sores, whether upon the lungs, the liver, the kidneys, or the bowels, or upon the legs, as is frequently the case, can be made to heal, and a complete standard of health re-established in the human body.

We have frequently seen these results from the use of Dr. KEYSER'S LUNG CURE, a pleasant and agreeable medicine, which will ripen up and carry out of the animal economy all effete and used up material. Dr. K says that he has known the most distressing and harassing coughs, whose vibrations would threaten to shake the whole constitution to pieces, removed in the course of a few days. In our standing cases of consumption, or of those other sometimes fatal, but always troublesome and annoying maladies, known as catarrh, chronic bronchitis, trachitis or pharyngitis, it is a wonderful alleviating medicine in the former and a sure cure in the latter disease.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 2, 1868.

The inclement condition of the weather had a tendency to retard out-door business to-day, which, at best, has been dull for some time past.

GRAIN—Winter Wheat is scarce and in good milling demand; sales of Red at $2 45@2 47. No. 1 Spring may be quoted at $2 30@2 35. Oats a shade firmer but unchanged; sales at 66@68c, on track, and 68@70c in store. Barley is scarce and in demand at $2@2 10. Rye is steady at $1 60@1 65. Corn is quiet and unchanged at 95c@$1, on wharf and track, and $1 05@1 10 for small lots.

FLOUR—The market is quiet and dull but prices are unchanged. We continue to quote at $10 50@11 25 for Spring Wheat; $12@12 50 for Winter Wheat, and $14@15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour is still quoted at $8@8 25, and Buckwheat at $4@4 50.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is selling at $8@8 50, and Timothy Seed at $2 50@3. Flaxseed is firm at $2 40.

BUTTER—Is scarce and in good demand, with sales of prime to choice Roll at 40@45c.

EGGS—Quoted at 33@35c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in good demand and firm but unchanged; sales of Peaches at 7@8c for quarters; and 10@11c for halves, and Apples at 7@8c.

GREEN APPLES—Unchanged and in good supply; regular sales at $3 to $5 per per bbl, as to quality.

POTATOES—Continue dull but unchanged; small sales in store at $1@1 05 per bushel, and $3@3 25 per bbl.

LARD OIL—Is quoted firm at $1 for No. 2, and $1 30 for No. 1.

BEANS—Scarce and in demand; sales at $4@4 50, as to quality.

ONIONS—In demand at $4 per bushel—some holders asking $4 50.

HOMINY—Dull; sales to the trade at $4 25@4 50, and $4 75 in a retail way.

CRANBERRIES—Range from $14@18.

New York Produce Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 2.—Cotton opened dull and closed lower and moderately active, 22.00 bales, 23 middling uplands. Flour—receipts, 4,897 bbl; 10@15c lower, 5500 bbls $8 35@9 25; superfine State and western, $9 75@10 50; extra State $9 60@11 25; extra western, $12 00@14 40; white wheat extra, $5 75@13 05; round hoop Ohio, $10 00@12 00; extra St. Louis, $12 00@15 01; good to choice closing quiet; California dull and heavy, 650 sacks, $12 25@13 50. Rye flour quiet; 250 bbls. $8 25@9 50. Corn meal quiet. Whisky nominal. Receipts of wheat, 1,375, dull and declining, 40,000 bushels mixed spring, $2 50 delivered; 7,500 No. 2 spring, $2 37—25@00 No 1 do. sellers of March, private terms. Rye quiet. Barley malt quiet and firm. Barley firm and scarce. Receipts of corn 38,973 bu; heavy at 1@2c lower, 66,000 bu at $1 17@1 20; new mixed western afloat, $1 21@1 22, western yellow, $1 15@1 18; white Southern, $1 18@1 20; old mixed western in store, $1 22; do. afloat. Receipts of oats 3,560, oats 1@2c lower; 42,000 bu western in store, stocked in warehouse. Wheat, 1,245,898. Corn, 1,865,—497. Oats, 1,831 934. Rye, 84,833. Barley, 49,617. Malt, 42,426. Peas, 4,624. Rice quiet. Coffee, very firm. Sugar, nominally unchanged. Molasses, in moderate demand, prices not very strong. Hops, quiet. Petroleum, 11¼@12c, crude 26c. refined bonded. Pork steady but dull, 900 barrels $24 30@24 62; New mess closing at $24 62, regular, $23 15@23 25; old do closing at $23 18; regular, $19@20 for prime; $22 50@23 for prime mess; also, 500 bbls new mess sellers for April at $24 75. Beef firm; sales 235 bbls at previous prices; sales 415 tierces at $32 50@38 for prime mess; $37 50@40 for India mess. Beef hams steady; sales 190 bbls at $30@35. Cut meats firm and quiet; sales 325 pkgs at 10¼@11½c for shoulders; 13@14½c for hams. Dressed hogs firmer and quiet at 11@11½c for western; 12c for city. Bacon quiet and steady; sales 25 boxes short ribbed at 13c. Lard quiet and heavy; sales 850 bbls at 15½@16¼c. Butter firm at 30@45c for western; 45@50c for State. Cheese 11@15c. Freights to Liverpool quiet and unchanged.

Baltimore Cattle Market.

BALTIMORE, February 27.—Cattle—The offerings at the scales during the past week amounted to 937 head, against 1214 last week. Prices to-day ranged as follows: Old cows and scalawags, $4@5 75; ordinary thin steers, oxen and cows, $5 75@6; fair to good cattle, $6@7; fair quality beeves, $7 00@8 00, and the very best beeves, $8@9 75 per 100 lbs. the average price being about $7 00, gross. There is no change in prices since last week, further than what is occasioned by the difference in the quality; there being but few common and inferior cattle offered, the average price is 25c per 100 lbs higher.

Sheep—The supply has been good during the past week, and with a fair demand the market has ruled steady at last weeks rates. Prices ranged as follows: fair to good at 5@6c, and good to extra 6@7c per pound, gross, the latter in demand.

Hogs—The supply has been equal to the demand during the past week, and no change in rates. Prices ranged as follows: still fed hogs $11 00@12 50, and corn fed $12@12 75 per 100 lbs, net.

New York Cattle Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 2.—Receipts—Beeves, 2,612; sheep and lambs, 21,820; hogs, 11,974; cattle—there was not a usual number of buyers to-day owing to the inclement weather; the market is only moderately active; prices very weak; sales of 4 cars at Hudson city, 18 head at Communipaw, and 1,400 head at Fortieth street; extra, 19¼@20c; prime, 18@19c; first quality, 17@18c; fair to good, 17@17½c; ordinary, 15@16; inferior, 8@11c. The market for sheep and lambs has been moderately active and quite steady to-day; the number offered for sale was about 2,500; demand moderate and good prices fixed; sales of extras, at 8@9c; prime, 7@7½c; common to good, 6@6¾c; inferior, 5¼c. Hogs quiet; no sales; common to prime, 8@9c; the arrivals yesterday and to-day were 9 cars at Fortieth street, and 11 head at Communipaw.

ALLEGHENY CATTLE MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, MONDAY, March 2, 1868.

CATTLE.

The supply of cattle, although a little larger than that of last week, was not unusually large, though it was nevertheless fully up and somewhat in excess of the demand, and the market was devoid of life or animation, there being no foreign buyers in attendance, which was owing, in part at least, to the inclement condition of the weather. It was a noticeable feature to-day that the number of stock cattle was larger than for several weeks past, and there was also a very good supply of good butchers cattle, and there were but comparatively few inferior cattle, which is something really wonderful, as this class of stock usually preponderates. We suspect that many who have been shipping inferior cattle have begun to realize the fact that it does not pay—very frequently commission men find it difficult to get much more for them than will pay cost of transportation, commission, feed bills, etc., etc., and an "account sales" showing this result, is by no means comforting to the shipper. To farmers and feeders we would say, send in your good cattle, and keep your "scalawags" at home; the former will always sell at something near their value, while the latter, especially when the market is a hard one, have almost to be given away. The following is a partial report of the sales:

E. Katz sold 16 head of "scalawags"—he dont usually have any other kind—at 4@5½.

Johnston sold 12 head common Mercer Co., Penna., steers and heifers at 5@5¾.

Jas. McAllister was on hand again this week not having succeeded in breaking down the market by holding off. He sold 19 head for Gibson to Carr at 6 to 6½; retailed 13 for Dillen, oxen, at 6¼ to 7¼; and 2 extra cows at 8¼.

Emmill sold one pair of premium Butler Co., Penna., steers, weighing 4160 lbs., to Greenwald & Kahn, at 10. It is really astonishing to hear of premium cattle having been raised in Butler Co., as we thought they were capable of raising nothing out there but buckwheat and hoop-poles.

Greenwald & Kahn retailed 45 head of fair to choice Chicago cattle at 7@9.

Hazlewood & Blackstock sold 22 head of Chicago cattle at 8¼ to 9¼; 20 head of Belmont Co., Ohio, steers for Chas. Shomaker at 6¾ to 8¾; 8 head for Hamilton at 6¼@6¾; and 23 head of common stockers at 4½ to 5. We have nothing to say about the senior member of this firm this week; one of the junior's, however, it is reported, has committed matrimony—most sensible thing he ever done.

Glass, Lafferty & Co. had in all about 100 head on sale; sold 54 at 4½ to 8¼.

L. Shamberg sold 15 head of mixed cattle at 5½ to 8.

Myers & Needy sold 107 head of mixed cattle from Chicago at 5½ to 8½; and 2 car loads of Ohio stock at 5 to 8.

Hedges & Taylor sold 34 head for Lucas at 7½ to 9; 20 for Erisman at 6¾ to 7½; and 19 for Maxwell at 5¾ to 6¾.

N. Carr—better known as "Old Nick"—sold 20 head at 6¼ to 7½.

Marks & Traurman sold 43 head of Chicago fat cattle at 7 to 9; and 50 Chicago stockers at 6.

Peter Kismen, who is always anxious to secure the best side of either a purchase or sale, and who is not slow in "picking up" people when he gets the chance, bought one car load of good Penna. cattle at 7,40.

Stakely & Bro. report having sold 12 head of good Penna. cattle at 7¼ to 8.

Kraus & Haas, L. Rothchilds, P. Hartman, and some others, had cattle but we did not get their sales.

Kerwin & McAllister were in the bull business as usual, but they did not make a report. Both of these gentlemen are very correct judges of this class of stock.

SHEEP.

There was a very fair supply of Sheep on sale, and while the market was reported rather dull, prices, compared with last week, have undergone no quotable change. Prime fat mutton Sheep sell readily, and that, too, at extreme prices, while common and inferior continue dull and hard to sell. We quote the following sales:

Stakely & Bro. report having sold 84 head of prime at $6 per head.

John Beeler sold 54 head of inferior to medium, from Butler county, at $2,50 to $4 per head.

E. Katz sold 104 head of good to prime Ohio Sheep, on commission, at $6 to $6,20 per cwt.

Emmell sold 40 head of extra fat Butler county Sheep, averaging 143 lbs, to Peter Tesh, (butcher) at 8.

Emerick & Co. wholesaled 40 head of medium quality at $4,50 per cwt.

HOGS.

The extreme, or rather exorbitant prices now prevailing, is having a tendency to diminish the demand considerably, as butchers buy very sparingly, and the packers long since have withdrawn from the market.

Glass, Lafferty & Co. wholesaled 42 head at 8.

Hedges & Taylor had a bunch on sale, but at last accounts, they were unsold.

Rothchilds & Byers quote in a retail way at 9 to 10, gross.

Emerick & Co. quote in a retail way at 9¼ to 10.

PITTSBURGH METAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 28, 1868.

The Metal market has been quite active this week, the sales, in the aggregate, being somewhat above the average of late, reach nearly six thousands tons. There is no improved demand for standard Forge Irons, and while there is a little firmer feeling, prices are without quotable change, and holders seem disposed to supply the wants of the trade at quotations. For Foundry Irons the demand continues light, but it is thought that this branch of trade is showing some evidences of life again, and it is likely that the foundry men will be in the market within the next thirty days in considerable force. Stocks of desirable brands of raw irons is comparatively light, while common and inferior, as always is the case, is in good supply and very dull.

ANTHRACITE.

30 tons	White	$31 00—4 mos
200 "	Josephine, No. 2 Forge	30 00—4 mos
200 "	Josephine, No. 3 Forge	30 00—cash
40 "	Foundry No. 2	36 00—4 mos
20 "	White	32 00—cash
50 "	Neutral Forge	34 00—4 mos

CHARCOAL.

100 tons	Forge—fancy iron	$50 00—cash
10 "	Foundry No. 2	50 00—cash
10 "	Cold Blast	50 00—cash
10 "	Juniata	47 50—4 mos
25 "	Juniata	40 00—4 mos

BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.

400 tons	Medium Close Grey Forge, to arrive	$35 00—cash
500 "	Medium Open Grey Forge, to arrive	36 00—30 d's
200 "	Medium Open Grey Forge, to arrive	34 00—30 d's
250 "	Medium Open Grey Forge, to arrive	34 00—30 d's
1000 "	Inferior—deliv. at furnace	33 00—4 mos
150 "	Medium Grey Forge—to arrive	35 00—cash
500 "	Open Grey—fav. brand—deliv. at furnace	35 75—30 d's
100 "	Open Grey—fav. brand—deliv. at furnace	35 75—30 d's
300 "	Medium Grey—deliv. at furnace	33 75—4 mos
100 "	Open Grey—deliv. at Rochester	35 42—4 mos
200 "	Open Grey—to arrive	35 00—4 mos
100 "	Inferior—deliv. at furnace	31 00—4 mos
200 "	Mahoning Valley Forge	34 00—4 mos
50 "	Mahoning Valley White	33 00—cash
300 "	Close Grey—deliv. at furnace	33 00—4 mos

BLOOMS.

60 tons	Juniata	$92 00—4 mos
10 "	Champlain Billets	108 00—4 mos
10 "	Champlain Billets	108 00—4 mos
25 "	Franley Blooms	90 00—4 mos

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 28, 1868.

There seems to be a slightly improved demand for both Iron and Nails, and while, as yet, the market is by no means active, the volume of business is increasing, and manufacturers generally are sanguine of a good spring trade. It is true, prices are very low, and margins, as a consequence, very light, but this is a matter for which there is no help, as Pittsburgh is forced to work cheap in order to successfully compete with other points. The following are the card rates corrected up to date:

Common Bar sizes		3¾@	4¼
Horse Shoe		5¼	
Heavy Band		4½@	6¼
Hoop and Light Band		6 @	9½
Round and Square		3¾@	7¾
Oval		4 @	4¾
Half Oval and half Round		4½@	5¾
Boiler Iron		5½@	8
Tank Iron			5
Nail Rods			9
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5¼	6¾	9
" 18 to 24	5¾	7¼	9½
" 25 to 26	6	7½	9¾
" 27	6¼	7¾	10

All sheets over 28 in. wide ½c extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails Fencing and Brads	$5 25	2d	7 50
8d and 9d	5 50	3d fine	7 50
6d and 7d	5 75	2d fine	8 50
4d and 5d	6 00	¾ in lining	9 00
3d	6 50	Clinch	6 75
		Cut Spikes	6 50

Barrel Nails—¾ inch, $8,00; 1 inch, $7,25; 1¼ inch, $6,50; 1½ inch, $6,50; 1¾ inch, $6,00.

TERMS.—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with current rate of Exchange on New York; or a discount of 3 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. Nails in lots of 100 kegs and upwards, 12½c per keg off. No discount on bills of less than fifty dollars.

WHITE LEAD.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, February 28, 1868.

Messrs. Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, corner of Liberty and Wayne streets, quote the following brands:

	₩ lb.
J. Schoonmaker & Son's Strictly Pure	14c
Pittsburgh White Lead Works, Pure	13c
Banner Pure	13c
Eagle Pure	10½c
Pearl Snow White	9½c
Pacific	9½c
Premium Pure, Assorted Cans	13c

New York Dry Goods Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

NEW YORK, March 2.—One of the severest snow storms of the season set in yesterday and has been blowing all day with wild fury so as to block up all avenues of trade and bring it to a stand still, hence scarcely enough doing to notice any alteration in the prices. Heavy Brown Sheetings of the best standard makes at 15 to 16½c. Prints at 13 to 13½c, the latter for French colors, and Mouslin de laines at 19 to 20c. Bags scarce and bring 47½c; white Lewiston sell at 42½c.

Philadelphia Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Petroleum quiet, sales of crude at 16@16½c; refined in bond 28c. Flour dull. Wheat, sales of prime red at $2 50@2 55; white, $2 50@2 25. Rye, sales at $1 73@1 75. Corn dull, sales of mixed western at $1 21@1 22. Oats in fair demand at 85c. Provisions unchanged.

Philadelphia Cattle Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

PHILADELPHIA, March 2.—Cattle dull, sales of 1400 head at 10½@11c for extra western. Sheep, ½c higher, sales of 6,000 head at 6@8c. Hogs in fair demand and advanced, sales of 4,000 head at $12 50@13 25 net.

Baltimore Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

BALTIMORE, March 2.—Flour is more active. Wheat is steady with sales of red at $2 47@2 60. Corn is dull and declining with sales of mixed western at $1 12. Oats steady at 78@80c. Rye steady at $1 74@1 76. Clover Seed, $8 75@9 for western. Provisions active and firm.

Chicago Cattle Market.

(By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.)

CHICAGO, March 2.—There was no report from the live stock yards to-day.

Comparative Receipts of Five Western Lake Ports.

The following will show the comparative receipts of flour and grain at the ports of Milwaukee, Chicago, Toledo, Detroit and Cleveland, from January 1 to February 22, for three years:

	1868.	1867.	1866.
Flour, bbls	412,110	539,368	300,714
Wheat, bu	1,700,582	1,468,716	1,744,581
Corn, bu	3,029,347	2,451,120	1,086,481
Oats, bu	1,065,655	742,432	1,000,488
Barley, bu	253,260	219,441	96,475
Rye, bu	99,208	143,655	120,448
Total	6,148,484	4,015,434	4,029,380

Flour and Grain in Chicago.

	Feb. 24. 1868.	Feb. 17. 1868.	Feb. 24. 1867.
Flour, bbls	96,347	97,376	97,039
Wheat, bu	1,091,508	1,044,232	678,970
Corn, bu	2,808,238	2,803,763	755,410
Oats, bu	1,100,482	1,049,800	778 250
Rye, bu	44,086	42 419	181,161
Barley, bu	116,827	98,244	304,604

MARRIED:

McCONNELL—McROBERTS—On Wednesday evening, 26th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, by the Rev. John Douglas, D.D., Mr. GEORGE McCONNELL and Miss NANCY McROBERTS, both of Duquesne Borough.

WHITTEN—ANSHUTZ—On Thursday evening, February 27, 1868, at the residence of the bride's parents, by the Rev. James B. Whitten, of Plain Grove, Lawrence Co., Pa., Mr. ROBERT Q. WHITTEN and Miss SADIE J. ANSHUTZ, both of this city. No cards.

NOBLE—CLOUSE.—At the residence of the bride's parents, Thursday evening, February 27th, by Rev. L. N. Morgan, of Christ Church, Mr. GEORGE NOBLE, of South Pittsburgh, and EMMA, only daughter of Isaac H. Clouse, of Manchester.

PALMER—STOKES.—In Philadelphia, Pa., on Thursday evening, February 27th, at the residence of the bride's parents, by Rev. James G. Shinn, SAMUEL PALMER, Esq., of Pittsburgh, and MARY M. STOKES, daughter of Uriah M. Stokes, Esq., of Philadelphia.

DIED:

ROBINSON.—On Tuesday morning, February 25th 1868, Gen. WM. ROBINSON, Jr., in the 83d year of his age.

McCANN.—On Thursday morning, February 27th, Mrs. SARAH McCANN, aged 76 years.

LYSLE.—On Saturday morning, February 29, 1868, at 2 o'clock, MAGGIE, daughter of George and Margaret Lysle, in the 27th year of her age.

CRITCHLOW.—On Saturday morning, Feb. 29th, at 7 o'clock, SARAH S., wife of James Critchlow, in the 38th year of her age.

BARKER.—At Fairfield, Conn., February 24, 1868, A. MARGARET, youngest child of James W., Jr., and Martha E. Barker, aged 9 months.

PRICE.—On Friday morning, February 28th, 1868, Mr. JOHN PRICE, in the 54th year of his age.

Dr. Sargent's Backache Pills

Cures Diseases of the Kidneys.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cures Diseases of the Bladder.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cures Diseases of the Urinary Organs.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Cures Gravel.
DR. SARGENT'S HEADACHE PILLS
Are the Great Diuretic of the age.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Never fail to Cure.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are endorsed by all who have tried them.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are daily increasing in popularity.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are Sugar Coated and easy to take.
DR. SARGENT'S BACKACHE PILLS
Are sold by Druggists generally.
At 50 cents a box.

THE MISERABLES

of this bright and cheerful world ARE THE DYSPEPTICS. Without a good digestion there can neither be bodily comfort nor mental enjoyment. Between the stomach and the brain there is a close and wonderful alliance. If the one is disordered the other is gloomy, dejected, incapable of effort, and indifferent to all that makes life agreeable to the healthy.

Is this a condition that any rational human being is willing to endure, when the means of certain, immediate and permanent relief can be obtained everywhere?

The Dyspeptic has his fate in his own hands. If he chooses to banish forever the disorder that racks his body and disturbs the mind with nameless horrors, he has only to step to the nearest drug store and procure a supply of HOSTETTER'S STOMACH BITTERS.

No phase of Dyspepsia has ever yet resisted the alterative, tonic and anti-bilious operation of this potent vegetable specific. It literally regenerates the lethargic stomach; rouses into healthy action the dormant liver; tones the bowels; strengthens the enfeebled nerves; restores the appetite and makes, as it were, a new creature of the desponding and debilitated invalid.

Let those who suffer from indigestion have only to take a small dose of this pure vegetable corrective, once or twice a day, to secure entire exemption from the pains and penalties of a weak stomach and that perfect functional regularity, which not few of the people constantly enjoy.

Chronic Diseases.

The functions of the human body give way, usually one at a time. A disordered liver, or a slight irritation of the bronchial tubes, an obstruction in the skin or of the renal organs, are sure to be followed by pains and aches in various parts, according to the extent of the organic or functional injury. A man afflicted with dyspepsia will soon find more than the stomach at fault. The food that he swallows fails to renew the natural wear and waste, the worn out matter is deposited in some nook or cranney, where it causes irritation or pain, when it ought to be thrown off and carried out of the system. Hundreds and thousands of just such sufferers have been relieved and restored to health and vigor by a few bottles of DR. KEYSER'S BLOOD SEARCHER, which not only imparts tone to the stomach and digestive organs, but likewise enriches the blood with the elementary principles needful to the restoration of the vital energy of the system. Be careful when you ask for it to get DR. KEYSER'S, for that is the kind, and the only kind, that has cured the numberless cases of disordered and broken constitutions. It was that which cured Mr. Boyd. It was that which cured John Tissell. It was that which cured Margaret McFarland. It was Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher which cured all the old chronic cases which we have published from time to time in these columns. Dr. Keyser's Blood Searcher has cured more cases of chronic diseases than any medicine of recent origin. Sold by the gross, dozen, or single bottle, at the Doctor's great medicine store, No. 140 WOOD STREET.

Dr. Keyser's consultation rooms, 120 Penn St. January 25th, 1868.

1858. .... 1867.

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The usual attention given to Butter, Cheese, Eggs, Pork, Beef, Flour, Grain, Beans, Peas, Beeswax, Dried and Green Fruits, Seeds, and all kinds of country Produce. Liberal advances made on consignments.

CONSIGNMENTS SOLICITED.

REFERENCES—North River Bank, N. Y.; Second National Bank, Jersey City; Smith & Maynard, No. 15 Courtland St., N. Y.; Hon. David Muir, No. 2 Broadway, N. Y.; D. G. McCotter, No. 141 Broadway; Ballard & Bro., Richmond, Va. au7:d&T

SPECIAL NOTICES.

OFFICE OF THE MONONGAHELA BRIDGE Co., Pittsburgh, February 18, 1868.

THE PRESIDENT AND MANAGERS OF THIS COMPANY have this day declared a Dividend of ONE DOLLAR AND SEVENTY FIVE CENTS PER SHARE, payable to stockholders or their legal representatives on and after THURSDAY, March 5th, 1868, at the Banking House of N. HOLMES & SONS, 57 Market street.

mh1:d&T JAMES S. WRIGHT, Treas'r.

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE PETITION OF ANN McGLAUGHLIN, for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws. No. 767, March Term, 1868.

March 2d, 1868, petition presented in Open Court, and the hearing fixed by the Court the 30th day of March next, at ten o'clock A. M., and direct publication to be made.

BY THE COURT.

In pursuance of the above order, notice is hereby given to all parties interested of the above application for the benefit of the Insolvent Laws. HOWARD & SHAFER, mh3:d&T Attorneys.

IN THE COURT OF COMMON PLEAS OF ALLEGHENY COUNTY. No. 1120 of March Term, 1868.

In Re-incorporation of "The Rector, Church Wardens and Vestrymen of All Saints Church, in the City of Pittsburgh."

Notice is hereby given that on Saturday, February 29th, 1868, the proposed Charter for the above entitled corporation was presented to the above Court, and filed in the office of the Prothonotary thereof, and application made to the said Court for a decree approving and confirming the said charter.

MALCOLM HAY, mh2:m27 Attorney for Petitioners.

ADMINISTRATORS' NOTICE.—Letters of Administration having been granted to the undersigned, upon the estate of ANDREW McCLELLAND, late of Findley township, Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, all persons indebted to the said estate will make payment, and all who have claims against the said estate will present them, duly authenticated, to the subscribers.

JAMES PURDY, JR., MARY J. McCLELLAND, Administrators, Findley Township, Allegheny Co., Pa. Post Office, Clinton. fe11:d&T

WANTED—AGENTS, for THE BLUE-COATS, and how they Lived, Fought and Died for the Union, with Scenes and Incidents in the Great Rebellion. It contains over 100 fine Engravings and 500 Pages, and is the spiciest and cheapest war book published. Price, only $2 50 per copy. The public are cautioned against inferior works with a similar title. See that the book you buy contains over 100 engravings and 500 pages. Send for Circulars. Address JONES BROTHERS & CO., Philadelphia, Pa. d&T

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M'FARLAND & COLLINS.

ARE NOW OPENING THEIR

NEW SPRING STOCK

OF

CARPETS!

OIL CLOTHS,

WINDOW SHADES,

AND

CURTAIN GOODS,

PURCHASED LAST MONTH FOR CASH

AND IN MANY INSTANCES AT

LESS THAN ACTUAL COST TO MANUFACTURE.

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LINEN TOWELS.
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G.

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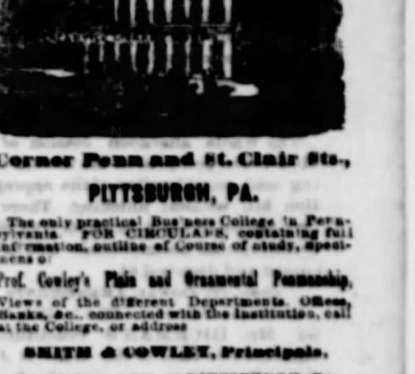

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au8:

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Bank open daily, except Sundays, from nine o'clock A. M. to four o'clock P. M., and on Wednesday and Saturday evenings, if six to nine o'clock. oc8:d&T

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The subscriber offers for sale his

Flouring Mill with about Fifteen Acres of Land,

situate in Burrell township, Westmoreland county, twenty-two miles above Pittsburgh, and one mile from Chartiers Station, on the Allegheny Valley Railroad. The mill is in good order, has two run of burrs, good steam and water power, metal gearing, &c. The land is all bottom, and under good fence. From house, stable, &c. Also, half acre lot of coal, near the river.

Enquire of PETER SNIVELY, on the premises. de27:d&T

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LADIES—You can receive for the sum of

One Dollar,

Silk, Merino and Alpaca Dresses, Shawls, Balmorals, Linen Goods, Embossed Table Covers, Watches, Jewelry, Silver Plated Ware, Sewing Machines, &c. Send clubs of ten or more, with ten cents for each descriptive check, and the prize in the club will receive a present worth $3 to $500, according to number sent. Agents wanted everywhere. Circulars sent free. PARKER & CO., 64 & 66 Federal street Boston. de31:d&T

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The Pittsburgh Gazette

THE BEGGAR GIRL.

Look at her! look at her!
On the cold street;
Look at her! think of her!
With her bare feet.
Pavements are glare with ice,
Snow-flakes are flying,
Wild winds are sweeping her—
See! she is crying.

Tatters hang over her
Shivering form.
Scarcely they cover her
Back from the storm;
Onward she trudges now,
Poor little elf!
Basket upon her arm
Large as herself.

Oh! lady passing by,
Hast thou no pity!
What if her father drinks
Down in the city!
What if her mother brawls
On the street corner!
Christ blessed the little ones—
Oh! do not scorn her.

One of thy laces,
One of thy jeweled rings,
One of the glittering things
Aiding thy graces,
Would fold her little feet
In nice warm stockings—
See how they mark the street:
Blood drops! how shocking—
Would give her food and drink,
Save her from that dread brink
Which thou art loathing.

See! she is beautiful,
Might be an angel,
If thou wouldst only be
Her bright evangel.
Pluck her from depths of sin,
Count not the cost;
Kind lady, bring her in,
Ere she is lost.
Make her thy jewel bright
Near heaven's throne,
Then shalt thou hear His words:
"Servant, well done!"

TABLE TALK.

—Jeff. Davis is in New Orleans.

—Cardinal Antonetti is to retire.

—New Orleans owes $13,500,000.

—A railroad to Mexico is talked of.

—Stifter, the German novelist, is dead.

—Judge Carter was formerly a printer.

—Black-Feet Indians are raiding Montana.

—The sun will be eclipsed in August next.

—East Tennessee has a whisky insurrection.

—Mrs. Lincoln is not crazy, as reported.

—Mrs. Francis D. Gage is paralyzed and poor.

—Hannibal Hamlin is stumping New Hampshire.

—New Orleans rejoices in the discovery of gas wells.

—Montreal is to furnish another corps of Papal Zouaves.

—Japan has a heap of trouble in the way of revolutions.

—Joseph Vermuelin is champion billiardist of Illinois.

—Wild ducks and geese abound in Jackson county, Mo.

—The Dall city gold discovery turns out to be a humbug.

—Insurance against delinquent debtors is a St. Louis idea.

—Tom Thumb is in Chicago, and the Irish Giant in Cleveland.

—Omaha supports one of the finest billiard halls in America.

—Impeachment has cemented the Republican party everywhere.

—A six inch vein of lead has been discovered at Millersburg, Ky.

—An Ohioian has constructed an admirable self-feeding nail machine.

—The wife of the editor of the Chicago *Times* has obtained a divorce.

—There were over seventeen thousand births in Philadelphia last year.

—The Metropolitan hotel, at Peoria, Illinois, was recently destroyed by fire.

—A ghost is alarming Scottsville, Va. A reward of $500 is offered for its capture.

—A little child fell into a cess pool in New Orleans and was suffocated to death.

—The leading editors of Cincinnati are sadly afflicted with water on the brain.

—A. H. Stephens on reaching for a door bell, in Philadelphia, fell and was severely injured.

—The New York Chamber of Commerce is about to celebrate its one hundredth anniversary.

—Stanton has been presented with a bottle of Spaulding's prepared glue—to enable him to stick.

—Ex-Gov. John W. Dana, of Maine, with six other Portlanders, recently died of cholera at Rio Janeiro.

—Galt's fine statue of Jefferson will be inaugurated at Charlottesville, Va., on the fourth of next July.

—Over fifty-three thousand rations of food were distributed in February, by the soup house at Cincinnati.

—A lad named Richard Brooks, of Steubenville, Ohio, was badly burned by the explosion of an oil lamp.

—A New York hackman has had his license broken for swindling a traveler. Should have had his head broken.

—New York journals are feasting on the recent burning of the Museum. Column accounts are daily served up.

—Desmoines, Iowa, has elected a Democratic Mayor—the result of a dissension in the ranks of the opposition.

—The owner of the St. James Hotel in New Orleans has immortalized himself by reducing the rent of his tenants.

—Hancock's game of feeding rebel papers with governmental advertisements has been stopped by Gen. Grant.

—A Philadelphia court has decided that it is involuntary bankruptcy to make an assignment for the benefit of one's creditors.

—R. L. Johnson, for twenty-six years connected with the American Express Company management, has retired to private life.

—John Render, of New York, bayonetted his wife to death and then went after a physician, telling him she had taken suddenly ill.

—The outside delegates to the recent Democratic Convention at Harrisburg, are charged with rifling several pockets at the market-places.

—A suit of $10,000 damages has been commenced against the city of St. Louis, by a gentleman who was crippled by falling into an excavation left unguarded.

—Babe-omania, the practice of leaving little innocents on the cold charity of the world and colder steps of humane citizens, prevails to an alarming extent in Louisville.

—Oliver Campbell, formerly agent for Palmer's circus, has been arrested in Chicago on a charge of victimizing the concern some $12,000. Campbell is a Philadelphian.

—A proposition is pending in Congress to call in all the fractional notes under twenty-five cents, and to issue a new ten cent piece of the same material and relative weight as the present five cent nickel coin.

—A lady dropped six hundred dollars on the streets in Brooklyn. A ragged little girl picked it up and restored it to the owner. With a gush of liberality and benevolence the lady rewarded the honest child with a cent.

—A whalebone corset saved the life of the wife of D. L. Brown, of Troy, New York. The wicked Brown plunged a knife into her bosom but a whalebone warded it off and instead of reaching her heart, only left a deep flesh wound.

—A legislator at Albany has introduced a bill relating to marriages between kindred, part of which reads as follows: "Marriages between parents and children, including grandparents and grandchildren, of every degree, ascending and descending, are absolutely null and void."

—A correspondent says that the action of the Ways and Means Committee in voting to retain the two dollar tax on whiskey excites much comment. It is learned that three members of the majority who so voted are in favor of this rate, while the other two took the position that as the House, by a very decided vote, had established this duty, it would be more appropriate that the House, rather than the Committee, should make a reduction if that be desired. It is believed by a majority of the members of the Committee that the House will make a reduction to at least seventy-five cents per gallon, but this conclusion is not reached by other persons who have canvassed the House.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. **For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases**, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered.

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BOILER MAKERS

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PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE, a New Course of Lectures, as delivered at the New York Museum of Anatomy, embracing the subjects: How to live and what to live for; Youth, maturity and Old Age; Manhood generally reviewed; the cause of indigestion, flatulence and nervous diseases accounted for; Marriage Philosophically considered, &c. Pocket volumes containing these lectures will be forwarded to parties unable to attend, on receipt of four stamps, by addressing: SECRETARY, New York Museum of Anatomy and Science, 618 Broadway, New York. fe20:165:T:TH:S

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. ja30:k67F

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FANCY CHINA,

Parian Statuettes,

BOHEMIAN GLASS

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BRANDING IRONS, STAMPS AND STENCIL MARKING PLATES, ALPHABETS AND FIGURES, in Steel or Copper, at shortest notice and the LOWEST POSSIBLE PRICE. We defy competition.

AGENTS WANTED. no22:144

NOTICE—SEALED PROPOSALS will be received until **25TH DAY OF FEBRUARY**, for digging a portion of the trenches for the

Allegheny County Workhouse and Inebriate Asylum.

GEO. ALBREE, Secretary.

Specifications may be seen at BARR & MOSER'S Office, St. Clair street fe13:112

KNABE & CO.'S

GOLD MEDAL

Premium Piano Fortes.

For sale only by CHARLOTTE BLUME,

fe6 43 Fifth street, 2d door above Wood

NOTICE TO CARPENTERS.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 28, 1868.

SEALED PROPOSALS will be received at this office until THURSDAY, March 6, at 3 o'clock P. M., for laying a floor in the Hope Engine House—ne floor to consist of one thickness of one inch undressed oak, to be covered with plughed grooved and dressed pine.

fe29:n27 R. B. FRANCIS, City Controller.

F. ARTOS,

MECHANICAL AND ENGINEERING

DRAFTSMAN.

Office, PHILO HALL, No. 75 THIRD STREET, with Mr. Holland & Co. PITTSBURGH, PA.

L. N. HALL, Manufacturer of

HAVANA AND DOMESTIC CIGARS,

Wholesale and retail dealer in TOBACCO, CIGARS, SNUFF, PIPES, &c. Louisville Tobacco always on hand.

184 WOOD STREET,

fe:132 Corner Liberty, Pittsburgh, Pa.

BARR & MOSER,

Architects,

FRUIT HOUSE ASSOCIATION BUILDING, Nos. 2 and 4 St. Clair street, Pittsburgh, Pa. Special attention given to the designing and building of Court Houses and public buildings.

NOTICE TO LESSEES OF SEMINARY PROPERTY.

CONTROLLER'S OFFICE, CITY OF ALLEGHENY, Feb. 27, 1868.

All parties in arrears for ground rents of Seminary Property, are hereby notified that the sums due must be paid to the City Treasurer on or before the 10th proximo.

fe29:n29 R. B. FRANCIS, City Controller.

REMOVAL.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.

HAVE REMOVED TO

No 66 SMITHFIELD STREET.

fe13:120

EVAN ALLEY.—Notice is hereby given that the Viewers' Report in the **OPENING OF EVAN ALLEY,** Fifth Ward, Allegheny is filed at No. 712, April Term, 1868, and will be confirmed unless exceptions are filed in proper time.

fe27:m8 JOHN C. McCOMBS, City Attorney.

DRY GOODS, TRIMMINGS.

A PERFECT FITTING GLOVE.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 Fifth Street,

INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR

KID GLOVE DEPARTMENT,

Which is now complete with every color and shade. They have just opened 100 DOZEN of the celebrated

A. C. C. (Jouvin,) KIDS,

Imported especially to our order. Hundreds of our customers can testify to their perfect cut and faultless quality. The colors were got up from shades of dress material, selected and furnished by us, and are really

Elegant and Desirable.

The assortment includes BLACK, WHITE, DARK COLORS, MEDIUM COLORS, and OPERA OR PARTY COLORS.

SIZES—5½ TO 8.

MACRUM & CARLISLE,

19 FIFTH STREET.

fe29:

NEW GOODS! CHEAP GOODS!

AT

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO'S.

We have just received a fine assortment of all goods in our line, such as

COTTON HOSIERY,

MERINO HOSIERY,

SPRING GLOVES.

AN EXTRA FINE LOT OF

BUTTONS & TRIMMINGS.

IN GENT'S AND LADIES'

UNDERWEAR,

We have a full line for Spring and Summer. We have received a complete variety of

Linen Hdk'fs, for Ladies, Gent's & Children;
Lace Handkerchiefs, of all kinds;
Lace Collars;
Morrison's Star Shirts;
Nainsook Swiss;
Victoria Lawn, Linen Cambric, etc.

Ristori Aprons,

Different sizes and beautiful patterns.

OUR LINE OF KID GLOVES

WILL DEFY COMPETITION.

VELVET RIBBONS, in all colors.

The new DERBY SHAKSPEARE COLLAR, to fit large and small.

Wholesale buyers will do well to give us a trial.

MACRUM, GLYDE & CO.'S,

78 & 80 Market St.

fe20:

NEW AND DESIRABLE GOODS

JUST RECEIVED BY

JOS. HORNE & CO.

HAMBURG EDGINGS & INSERTINGS;
DIMITY BANDS;
NEW STYLE RUFFLINGS;
SILK AND BULLION FRINGES;
COLORED VELVET RIBBONS, all widths and shades;
THE CHASSEPOT TIE, something new, for Ladies.

A LARGE LOT OF

PLAIN AND HEM-STITCHED HANDKERCHIEFS,

VERY CHEAP.

A full line of all shades and sizes

ALEXANDRE'S KID GLOVES;

TASSELED KID GLOVES.

A choice assortment of FINE FRENCH FLOWERS, BRIDAL WREATHS, &c.

THE CELEBRATED

Bismarck Paper Collars,

For which we are the Wholesale Agents. Also, agents for METROPOLITAN and KEYSTONE Paper Collar Companies.

Buying, as we do, exclusively for cash, we can offer superior inducements to cash buyers.

WHOLESALE ROOMS UP STAIRS.

77 and 79 Market Street.

fe17:

NEW GOODS

JUST RECEIVED, AT

J. M. BURCHFIELD & CO.'S,

No. 87 MARKET STREET,

BLEACHED MUSLINS,

CALICOES AND CRASH,

ENTIRE STOCK OF GOODS

CLOSING OUT,

To make room for extending the Store Room back.

Remember the place,

No. 87 Market Street.

ja24

1868. FEBRUARY. 1868.

ARBUTHNOT, SHANNON & CO.,

WHOLESALE

DRY GOODS,

No. 115 Wood St., Pittsburgh.

Have now open a LARGE NEW STOCK, which they offer at

LESS THAN PRESENT EASTERN PRICES.

Merchants desiring to assort up, and save the advance, should call at

No. 115 WOOD STREET.

DENNISON & HECKERT,

27 Fifth Street.

Fine Furs for Holiday Presents.

FANCY BOXES.
FINE SCARFS AND MUFFLERS.
MORRISON'S STAR SHIRTS.
All kinds of FANCY JEWELRY.
WOOL & MERINO UNDERGARMENTS.
KID GLOVES, HANDKERCHIEFS.
HOSIERY, NECK TIES, SUSPENDERS.
CORSETS and HOOP SKIRTS.
FANCY FANS.

All our goods at reduced prices, in order to close out our winter stock. de24

CARR, McCANDLESS & CO.,

(Late Wilson, Carr & Co.,)

WHOLESALE DEALERS IN

FOREIGN AND DOMESTIC DRY GOODS.

No. 94 WOOD STREET,

Third house above Diamond alley, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR THE FINEST TEAS,

The Choicest Groceries,

The Purest Spices,

And the best CANNED FRUITS, PICKLES, &c., at the most reasonable prices, go to

FRANCE'S TEA MART,

ja18 15 Diamond, Pittsburgh.

NOTICE TO

INDIVIDUAL HOLDERS OF

SHARES OF NATIONAL BANKS.

The Shareholders of the Exchange and Fourth National Banks of Pittsburgh, and others who own Stock in any of the National Banks of other counties in the State, and who reside in this county, are hereby notified that the books will be open on the 2d day of March next, for the receipt of the three mill State tax for 1867, as per act of Assembly, approved April 12th, 1867, and will remain open the usual time given for the receipt of other taxes, after which time Collectors will be appointed to collect from delinquents "as other taxes are collected."

fe3:k77 DAVID AIKEN, Jr., County Treasurer.

F. W. C. FELD,

DEALER IN

GLUE, CURLED HAIR,

Tanners' Scraps, Ceroons,

CATTLE TAILS,

Bones, Neat's Foot Oil, &c.,

Office and Warehouse—No. 124 SMITHFIELD STREET, (nearly opposite the Post Office,)

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN D. BAILEY & BRO.,

STOCK AND REAL ESTATE BROKERS

AND AUCTIONEERS,

Are prepared to sell at Auction, Stocks, Bonds and all kinds of Securities, Real Estate, House hold Furniture, &c., either on the premises or at the Board of Trade Rooms.

Particular attention paid, as heretofore, to the sale of Real Estate at private sale.

Sales of Real Estate in the country attended. Office, 1 FOURTH STREET. o23

CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, &c.

JUST IMPORTED.

And Especially Adapted to this Market,

VELVET CARPETS,

OF MOST ELEGANT DESIGNS.

English Body & Tapestry Brussels,

INGRAINS AND HEMPS,

The FINEST ASSORTMENT and the LOWEST PRICES IN THE CITY.

COMMON CARPETS,

25 Cents a Yard.

OLIVER M'CLINTOCK & CO.,

No. 23 Fifth Street.

fe27:

SPRING SALES.

CARPETS

HAVE CERTAINLY REACHED

BOTTOM PRICES.

McCALLUM BROS.,

Offer a large assortment of all kinds of CARPETS, &c., at a reduction from previous season's prices UNPARALLELED SINCE THE CLOSE OF THE WAR.

OIL CLOTHS,

Of every goods, and decidedly the largest stock in any house in the city.

McCALLUM BROTHERS

51 Fifth Street, above Wood.

fe10:

REDUCTION

IN

CARPETS,

OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS,

WINDOW SHADES, &c.,

AT

BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S,

21 Fifth Street,

ja18:d&wF (OVER BATES & BELL'S.

FEBRUARY.......... 1868.

NEW CARPETS!

OUR CUSTOMERS WILL FIND

Our New Spring Stock,

Which we are just opening, unequalled in extent and variety, and the prices

Lower than any New or Old Goods

In the market, of equal qualities and styles.

McFARLAND & COLLINS,

71 AND 73 FIFTH STREET.

fe4:d&T (SECOND FLOOR.)

OIL WORKS & COMPANIES.

EUREKA OIL WORKS,

Manufacturers of

Eureka Carbon Oil,

THE CELEBRATED

Sperm Lubricating Oils.

CHEMICAL LINSEED OIL,

Wholesale Dealers in

Crude, Refined and Lubricating Oils; Lard, Sperm, Whale and Fish Oils.

R. C. MACHESNEY, Agent,

19 Irwin Street,

PITTSBURGH.

WARING & KING,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products,

Dalzell's Block, Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA

PHILADELPHIA ADDRESS

WARING, KING & CO.,

137 Walnut St., Phila.

H. M. LONG & CO.,

MANUFACTURERS OF

PURE WHITE BURNING OIL,

Brand—"LUCIFER."

Office, No. 2 Duquesne Way,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

TACK BROTHERS,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND BROKERS IN

Petroleum and its Products.

PITTSBURGH OFFICE—Dalzell's Building, corner of Duquesne Way and Irwin street.

PHILADELPHIA OFFICE—127 Walnut st. ap1:w29

WM. WIGHTMAN .... D. A. ANDERSON

EAGLE OIL WORKS,

Lawrenceville.

WIGHTMAN & ANDERSON,

Refiners and Dealers in

PETROLEUM.

OFFICE, SECOND STORY, CORNER HANCOCK STREET AND DUQUESNE WAY.

J. C. BUFFUM. C. A. KEHEW. W. H. WHITEHEAD

SOHO OIL WORKS,

Manufacture and have for sale all kinds of

LUBRICATING OILS,

No. 1 ST. CLAIR STREET.

BUFFUM, KEHEW & CO.

PLUMBING, GAS FITTING

F. L. ATWOOD. BENSON JONES. J. M'CAFFREY

ATWOOD & M'CAFFREY,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

STEAM AND GAS FITTERS,

Cor. of 3rd and Liberty Streets,

Above Carroll & Snyder's, Pittsburgh, Penna. Light and Heavy Castings furnished promptly to order.

Special attention paid to the fitting out and repairing of Oil Refineries, Steamboats, Rolling Mills, &c., &c.

Agents for A. S. Cameron & Co.'s

STEAM PUMPS

AND

BLOWER ENGINES.

These Pumps have superior advantages over all others, and every one is warranted to give satisfaction. Pumps constantly on hand. fe13:n10

JOHN M. COOPER .... JOS. KAYE .... HENRY BIER.

JOHN M. COOPER & CO.,

BRASS FOUNDERS,

Steam and Gas Fitters,

Manufacturers of PUMPS AND BRASS WORK of every description; dealers in GAS FIXTURES AND TUBING, of all kinds.

Corner of Pike and Walnut Streets

PITTSBURGH, PA.

my15:x30

SAMUEL M. WICKERSHAM,

Iron Broker,

134 First Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Agent for the sale of Cornwall, Donaghmore, Josephine, Isabella, Duncannon, Stanhope, Glendon, and other brands of Anthracite, Youghiogheny Coke and Oliphant's C. B. Charcoal PIG IRONS.

Consignments and orders respectfully solicited.

SODA ASH.—100 casks common Soda Ash, for sale by

fe30 JOHN B. CANFIELD & SON.

COMMISSION MERCHANTS.

JAS. S. MEANOR .... JOS. HAMPER.

MEANOR & HAMPER,

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE

Commission Merchants,

339 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

Consignments solicited.

REFERENCES—J. G. Martin, Cashier Mechanics' National; Jno. Dilworth & Co.; J. Kennedy & Bro.

M. STEELE .... J. A. STEELE.

M. STEELE & SON,

DEALERS IN

FLOUR, FEED, GRAIN,

And Produce generally, No. 95 OHIO STREET, near East Common, ALLEGHENY CITY, PA.

PETER KEIL .... JAS. F. RITCHART

KEIL & RITCHART,

COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

AND DEALERS IN

Flour, Grain, Seeds, Mill Feed, &c.

349 LIBERTY STREET,

my24:b87 PITTSBURGH, PA.

ROBERT KNOX, Jr.,

COMMISSION MERCHANT,

And dealer in

FLOUR, GRAIN AND PRODUCE,

Office, 412 LIBERTY ST., Pittsburgh.

L. J. BLANCHARD,

WHOLSALE AND RETAIL

GROCERS,

396 Penn Street.

ap18:x59

ALEX. M'BANE .... J. B. ANJER.

M'BANE & ANJER,

Commission Merchants,

Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN and PRODUCE generally, No. 16 WATER, above Smithfield Street, Pittsburgh. fe5

FETZER & ARMSTRONG,

FORWARDING AND COMMISSION MERCHANTS,

for the sale of Flour, Grain, Bacon, Lard, Butter, Seeds, Dried Fruits, and Produce generally, No. 16 Market Street, corner of First, Pittsburgh, Pa. fe22:u5

SCHOMAKER & LANG, Wholesale dealers in Groceries, Flour, Grain, Produce, Provisions, Fish, Cheese, Salt, Carbon Oil, Nos. 172 and 174 Wood Street, near Liberty Street, Pittsburgh, Pa. no8:n56

JOHN I. HOUSE. EDWARD HOUSE. WM. H. HOUSE.

JOHN I. HOUSE & BROS., Successors to John I. House & Co., Wholesale Grocers and Commission Merchants, corner of Smithfield and Water streets, Pittsburgh. fe16

H. RIDDLE, No. 183 Liberty St., Pittsburgh, Pa., Commission Merchant, and Wholesale Dealer in Country Produce, Groceries and Pittsburgh manufactures. Cash advanced on Consignments, and paid for Produce generally. au23

ROBT. KNOX .... ANDREW KNOX

R. KNOX & SON, Commission MERCHANTS and Dealers in FLOUR, GRAIN, MILL FEED and PRODUCE generally, No. 78 Diamond, opposite City Hall, Allegheny City. ja1 7:r97

DAV. CRAWFORD, Commission MERCHANT in PIG METAL, BLOOMS, ORE, WROUGHT SCRAP IRON, FIRE BRICK and CLAY, &c. Warehouse and Office, Nos. 366 and 368 PENN STREET. Storage furnished. Consignments solicited. oc1

LITTLE, BAIRD & PATTON, Wholesale Grocers, Commission Merchants and dealers in Produce, Flour, Bacon, Cheese, Fish, Carbon and Lard Oil, Iron, Nails, Glass, Cotton Yarns and all Pittsburgh manufactures generally 11 and 114 Second street, Pittsburgh.

F. REYMER .... J. S. REYMER .... WM. D. REYMER

REYMER & BROS., (Successors to Reymer & Anderson,) Wholesale Dealers in Foreign Fruits, Nuts and Spices, Confectionery, Sugars, Fireworks, &c., Nos. 126 and 1 Wood Street, above Fifth, Pittsburgh. 1v12:11n

JOHN B. CANFIELD, Commission and Forwarding Merchant and wholesale dealer in Western Reserve Cheese, Butter, Lard, Pork, Bacon, Flour, Fish, Pot and Pearl Ashes, and Oils, Dried Fruit, and Produce generally, Nos. 144 and 146 Front street, Pittsburgh.

GEO. SHIPTON .... A. WALLACE

SHIPTON & WALLACE, Wholesale GROCERS AND PRODUCE DEALERS, No. 4 Sixth Street, Pittsburgh. ja17:r86

INSURANCE.

WESTERN INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.

ALEXANDER NIMICK, President
WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.
CAPT. GEORGE NEELD, General Agent.

Office, 42 Water street, Spang & Co.'s Warehouse, up stairs, Pittsburgh.

Will insure against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks. A home institution managed by Directors who are well known to the community, and who are determined by promptness and liberality to maintain the character which they have assumed, as offering the best protection to those who desire to be insured.

DIRECTORS:

Alex. Nimick,	John R. McCune,
R. Miller, Jr.,	Chas. J. Clarke,
James McAuley,	William S. Evans,
Alexander Speer,	Joseph Kirkpatrick,
Andrew Ackley,	Philip Reymer,
David M. Long.	Wm. Morrison,
	D. Ihmsen.

no27 WM. P. HERBERT, Secretary.

BEN FRANKLIN

INSURANCE COMPANY,

N FRANKLIN SAVINGS BANK.

No. 43 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.

DIRECTORS:

Henry Irwin, Geo. H. Riddle,	Simon Drum,
Jacob Harper, J. B. Smith,	W. M. Stewart,
Joseph Lautner	

GEO. D. RIDDLE, Secretary.

HENRY IRWIN, President. oc29

PENNSYLVANIA INSURANCE COMPANY

OF PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, 81 Fifth Street, Bank Block.

This is a Home Company, and insures against loss by Fire exclusively.

LEONARD WALTER, President.
C. C. BOYLE, Vice President.
ROBERT PATRICK, Treasurer.
HUGH McELHENY, Secretary.

DIRECTORS:

Leonard Walter,	George Wilson,
C. C. Boyle,	Geo. W. Evans,
Robert Patrick,	J. C. Lappe,
Jacob Painter,	J. C. Fleing,
Josiah King,	John Voegtley,
Jas. H. Hopkins,	A. Ammon,
Henry Sproul,	

fe4:f1

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS BY FIRE

FRANKLIN INSURANCE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA.

Office: 435 and 437 CHESTNUT ST., Near Fifth.

DIRECTORS:

Charles W. Bancker,	Mordecai L. Lewis,
Tobias Wagner,	David S. Brown,
Samuel Grant,	Isaac Lea,
Jacob R. Smith,	Edward C. Dale,
George W. Richards,	George Fales.

CHAS. G. BANCKER, President.
EDWD. C. DALE, Vice President.
WM. C. STEELE, Secretary, pro tem.

J. GARDNER COFFIN, Agent,

mh25:n13 North West cor. Third & Wood sts.

ALLEGHENY INSURANCE CO. OF PITTSBURGH.—Office, No. 37 Fifth Street, Bank Block.

Insures against all kinds of Fire and Marine Risks.

JOHN IRWIN, JR., President.
JOHN D. McCORD, Vice President.
C. G. DONNELL, Secretary.
Capt. WM. DEAN, General Agent.

DIRECTORS:

John Irwin, Jr.,	Capt. Wm. Dean,
John D. McCord,	H. L. Fahnestock,
C. G. Hussey,	W. H. Everson,
Harvey Childs,	Robert H. Davis,
F. J. Hoskinson,	Francis Sellers,
Charles Hays,	Capt. J. T. Stockdale.

PEOPLE'S INSURANCE CO.

OFFICE, S. E. COR. WOOD AND FIFTH STS.

A HOME COMPANY,

TAKING FIRE AND MARINE RISKS.

DIRECTORS:

Wm. Phillips,	Capt. John L. Rhoads,
John Watt,	Samuel P. Shriver,
John E. Parke,	Charles Arbuckle,
Capt. Jas. Millar,	John F. Kirkpatrick,
Wm. Van Kirk,	Frank B. Bissell,
James D. Verner,	O. Hanson Love,

WM. PHILLIPS, President.
JOHN WATT, Vice President.
W. F. GARDNER, Secretary.
Capt. JAS. GORDON, Gen'l Agt.

TOBACCO, CIGARS, &c.

TOBACCO!

TOBACCO!

TOBACCO!

FIVE HUNDRED CADDIES,

ASSORTED BRANDS,

JUST RECEIVED ON CONSIGNMENT.

POUND, SWEET, BLACK NAVY QUARTERS & TENS.

As low as 50c. per pound.

Tobacconists, Grocers and others who deal in Tobacco, would do well to call and examine the stock, at

ROBERT F. WEDDELL'S

Regularly Established Tobacco Agency,

Cor. Smithfield & Water Sts.

de11:131

JOHN MEGRAW,

Manufacturer of and Wholesale and Retail Dealer in all kinds of

Tobacco, Snuff and Cigars,

45 HAND STREET.

A general assortment Smoking Tobacco, Pipes, Tobacco Pouches always on hand.

EXCELSIOR WORKS.

R. & W. JENKINSON,

Manufacturers and dealers in

Tobacco, Snuff, Cigars, Pipes, &c.

No. 6 FEDERAL ST. ALLEGHENY.

LITHOGRAPHERS.

BENJAMIN SINGERLY .... PHILIP CLEIS

SINGERLY & CLEIS,

(Successors to Geo. F. Schuchman & Co.,)

PRACTICAL LITHOGRAPHERS,

The ONLY STEAM LITHOGRAPHIC ESTABLISHMENT WEST OF THE MOUNTAINS. Business Cards, Letter Heads, Bonds, Labels, Circulars, Show Cards, Diplomas, Portraits, Views, Certificates of Deposits, Invitation Cards, &c., Nos. 73 and 74 Third st., Pittsburgh.

CHAS. A. MILLER,

LITHOGRAPHER,

No. 80 FOURTH ST., Apollo Building.

CHECKS, DRAFTS, NOTES, BILL and LETTER HEADS, &c., done in all styles.

ap16:x56

FOR SALE—REAL ESTATE.

2,000,000 ACRES

OF

CHOICE LANDS FOR SALE

BY THE

Union Pacific Railway Co.

EASTERN DIVISION,

Lying along the line of their road, at

$1.00 to $5.00 Per Acre,

And on a CREDIT OF FIVE YEARS.

For particulars, maps, &c., address

JOHN P. DEVEREUX,

Land Commissioner, Topeka, Kansas,

Or, CHAS. B. LAMBORN, Sec'y,

mh14: St. Louis, Missouri.

FARM AT PUBLIC SALE.—The undersigned will expose to Public Sale,

THURSDAY, MARCH 5TH,

A well improved Farm, situated at Huston's Station, P. R. R., two miles west of New Florence, Westmoreland county, Pa., containing 263 acres of good land, suitable for grazing, farming or the cultivation of grapes. The whole tract is well watered by never failing springs, and a well of never failing water in the barn yard. The land is all underlaid with a vein of coal, ranging from 6 to 8 feet. The improvements are a good frame house, containing nine rooms; a good frame bank barn, 40 by 60 feet; good tenant house; three apple orchards of good fruit, together with a variety of pear, peach and cherry trees. The land will be sold either in whole or lots, to suit purchasers. Sale to commence at 1 o'clock P. M., when terms will be made known.

fe24:187 MWF JAMES WATT.

FRAME COTTAGE.

SITUATE IN MT. WASHINGTON,

Within 25 minutes' walk of the Monongahela bridge. The house contains five rooms, kitchen, cellar and vault. Lot 100 feet front by 200 feet deep, fronting on three streets. On the lot are 400 full bearing grape vines of five different varieties, with all kinds of shrubbery, such as gooseberries, blackberries, strawberries and currants; also, peach, pear, apple, quince and cherry trees. Will be sold cheap. Inquire of

STEEL & WILSON,

Brokers and Real Estate Agents,

ja30 No. 66 Smithfield street.

PUBLIC SALE.—On Saturday, February 29th, 1868, HOUSE AND LOT in one of the most desirable locations in Mansfield, fronting on the main street and within fifty minutes' walk of the station. The above is seven miles from Pittsburgh, on the line of the P. C. & St. L. R. R. The house is of brick, two-story, containing six large rooms, all well finished, cellar under all the house. Lot well fenced, and good large garden, and the best of water. For further particulars inquire of J. L. MARSHALL, 123 Liberty street, or the undersigned, on the premises. A. W. EWING, Mansfield, Allegheny county, Pa. fe22:

FOR SALE AND TO LET.— Houses and Lots for sale in all parts of the city and suburbs. Also, several Farms in good location. Also, a small Woolen Factory, with twenty acres of land, and good improvements, which I will sell cheap and on reasonable terms. Business Houses to let on good streets. Private Dwelling Houses for rent in both cities. For further particulars inquire of

WILLIAM WARD,
136 Grant street,
ja22 opposite the Cathedral.

A COAL WORKS FOR SALE, capable of running 15,000 bushels daily, including tenant houses, store house, flats, wagons, mules, and all the necessary fixtures for a large business and immediate operation. There are 435 acres of coal. This is one of the most valuable works on the Monongahela river; will be sold low and on good terms.

Apply to W. A. HERRON, Real Estate Office, No. 89 Grant St., opposite Court House. fe17

FAMILY GROCERY STORE FOR SALE.—Situated on one of the leading avenues in Lawrenceville. The stock is complete and well selected, and the owner has sold goods to the amount of $25,000 per year. With a small addition to the capital the business can be greatly enlarged. Rent for store and dwelling $350; or will exchange for a dwelling in or near the city. Apply to

fe18 B. McLAIN & CO.

FOR SALE—A very desirable DWELLING, having all modern improvements. Apply to

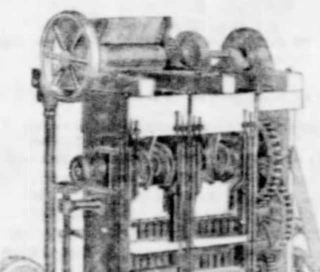
fe29 B. McLAIN & CO.

FOR SALE—Two large well lighted WAREHOUSES, having boiler and engine. Enquire of

fe29 B. McLAIN & CO.

DOUGLAS PATENT

BRICK MACHINE



OFFICE

No. 159 South Fourth Street.

THE DOUGLAS

BRICK MACHINE,

THE GREATEST BRICK MAKING MACHINE YET PATENTED, is now in full operation in Philadelphia, at YARD, No. 411 Germantown Road, and turning out from

25,000 to 40,000 Bricks Per Day!

The only machine of this kind now in use east of the Mountains. Bricks pass directly from the machine to the kiln, saving the expense and risk of drying.

For COUNTY RIGHTS and any information, address

R. A. DOUGLAS,

No. 159 South Fourth Street,

fe13: PHILADELPHIA.

E. W. CLARK & CO.

BANKERS.

ESTABLISHED IN 1837.

No. 35 SOUTH THIRD ST.

PHILADELPHIA.

DEALERS IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

7 3-10s CONVERTED INTO 5-20s.

STOCKS AND GOLD

Bought and sold on commission, here and in New York. Time Paper negotiated.

INTERESTS ALLOWED on DEPOSITS OF GOLD AND CURRENCY. Accounts of banks and Bankers received on favorable terms.

LEHIGH COAL AND NAVIGATION First Mortgage Railroad 5's for sale. Also, the new LEHIGH GOLD LOAN. These Loans are both free from State and U. S. Taxes, and are the cheapest bonds of their class at present on the market.

All Classes of Securities taken in Exchange at Market Rates.

fe24:188

COOK STOVES.

Warranted to Cook, Bake or Roast as well as any Stove in the Union.

BISSELL & CO.,

235 LIBERTY STREET.

Also on hand and for sale, PARLOR STOVES, HEATING STOVES, GRATE FRONTS, FENDERS, COOKING RANGES, &c.

TO WHEAT GROWERS.

EUREKA AMMONIATED BONE

Super-Phosphate of Lime,

MANUFACTURED BY

THE ALLEGHENY FERTILIZER CO.,

SEWARD & CAMPBELL,

PROPRIETORS.

Office, 356 Penn St., Pittsburgh, Pa.

The best Fertilizer in use, and recognized by all Farmers who have given it a trial, to be the standard for raising large crops of Wheat, Rye, Oats, Corn, Potatoes, &c. We have published for gratuitous circulation a pamphlet containing interesting and valuable statements of this Fertilizer, copies of which will be sent free to any sending us their address.

FORT PITT LUMBER CO.,

Capital, : : $125,000.

President—EDW. DITHRIDGE.
Secretary—I. A. WRIGHT.
Superintendent—EDW DAVISON.

DIRECTORS:

Edward Davison,	L. F. Duncan,
John Mellon,	E. D. Dithridge,
Geo. W. Dithridge,	M. L. Malone,
S. H. Johnston,	

LUMBER YARD—Corner of BUTLER & ALLEGHENY STS., Ninth Ward.

Office at FORT PITT GLASS WORKS, Washington Street. a20:198

D. R. ECKER,

DEALER IN

CEMENT, FIRE BRICK AND TILE, STONE HEATHS, WHITE LIME, CHIMNEY TOPS, And WATER PIPES.

Office and Warehouse, 167 FIRST STREET, opposite Monongahela House. se18

CLOTHES WRINGERS REPAIRED.—All the different makes of Clothes Wringers repaired, at the India Rubber Depot, 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

f10 J. & H. PHILLIPS.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

DISSOLUTION OF CO-PARTNERSHIP.

THE FIRM OF J. MEYER & CO., Pittsburgh, has this day been dissolved. LIVINGSTON BROTHERS will continue in the Oil Refining Business, And assume all liabilities of the old firm.

J. MEYER & CO.,

LIVINGSTON BROTHERS.

February 25th, 1868. fe28:n2

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between the undersigned, under the firm of

KIRKPATRICK, LYONS & CO.,

STERLING OIL WORKS, has been this day dissolved by mutual consent. ANDREW LYONS, having sold his entire interest to his late partners, retires from said firm. All unsettled business of the late firm will be settled by KIRKPATRICK & LYONS.

JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK,
ANDREW LYONS,
JAMES LYONS.

Pittsburgh, February 6, 1868.

CARD.

JOSEPH KIRKPATRICK .... JAMES LYONS.

STERLING OIL WORKS,

KIRKPATRICK & LYONS,

MANUFACTURERS OF

Refined Carbon Oil.

Office, No. 193 Liberty Street,

fe7:k100 PITTSBURGH, PA.

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing und and style of

SCHROEDER & HAGEMAN

Is this day dissolved by mutual consent.

J. FREDERICK SCHROED
GEORGE C. HAGEMAN.

HAVING SOLD ALL MY INTEREST in the late firm to Mr. SCHROEDER, my late partner, who will carry on the business at the old stand, as heretofore, and who will settle up the business of the late firm, all persons having claims against said firm will present them to him for payment, and all persons owing said firm will call and pay to said SCHROEDER.

GEORGE C. HAGEMAN.

Pittsburgh, January 1st, 1868. fe10:t7

NOTICE.

DISSOLUTION OF PARTNERSHIP.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between MARTIN LOWRY and JOHN DAWSON, in the City of Pittsburgh, in the business of "Foundry Facing," under the name of

LOWRY & DAWSON,

is this day dissolved by mutual consent. All business of the late firm will be settled by JNO. DAWSON, who will continue the business at the old stand, Nos. 461 and 463 Liberty street, Pittsburgh.

MARTIN LOWRY,
JOHN DAWSON.

fe21:t71

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the partnership heretofore existing between THOMAS FAWCETT, E. FAWCETT, W. P. LOGAN, J. T. STOCKDALE and A. D. ANDERSON, under the name and style of

FAWCETTS, LOGAN, STOCKDALE & CO.,

Was dissolved on the FIRST DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, by the withdrawal of A. D. ANDERSON from the firm. The business will be continued by the remaining members of the firm, under the firm name of

FAWCETTS, LOGAN & STOCKDALE.

THOMAS FAWCETT,
E. FAWCETT,
W. P. LOGAN,
J. T. STOCKDALE,
A. D. ANDERSON.

Pittsburgh, January 27th, 1868. ja28:k57:TTS

DISSOLUTION.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing under the name of MOFFAT & VICKER, Flour and Feed Merchants, East Birmingham,

Was Dissolved on the 26th inst.,

by mutual consent. The business of the concern will be continued and all accounts of the late firm settled by JOHN MOFFAT.

JOHN MOFFET,
J. N. VICKER.

fe27:m11

NOTICE OF DISSOLUTION.

The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between BURNS & NOLAN, in the Plastering business, was dissolved on the 24th of February, 1868, by mutual consent. The business will be carried on by Mr. BURNS, who will settle all the accounts. fe25:t91

CO-PARTNERSHIP.—The undersigned have this day formed a co-partnership, under the name and style of W. H. McGEE & CO., for the purpose of carrying on the merchant Tailoring business in all its branches, at No. 161 St. Clair street.

W. H. McGEE,
J. C. McPHERSON.

Pittsburgh, March 2, 1868. mh3

DISSOLUTION.—The Partnership heretofore existing under the name

CORBIT, BRO. & CO.,

In the House Painting Business, was this day, (February 15th,) dissolved by mutual consent, JOHN McMURRY retiring. The business of the late firm will be settled by JOS. and JAS. CORBIT.

fe17:161 No. 358 PENN ST., Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—The Co-Partnership heretofore existing between JOHN S. MILLER and MATTHEW EDWARDS, under the firm of MILLER & EDWARDS, as dealers in Petroleum, was dissolved by mutual consent on the 15th day of January, 1868. The business of the firm will be settled by either member of the late firm.

JOHN S. MILLER,
MATTHEW EDWARDS.

fe7:k19

COAL, COKE, &c.

C. H. ARMSTRONG .... A. A. HUTCHINSON.

ARMSTRONG & HUTCHINSON,

(Successors to PHILADELPHIA AND YOUGHIOGHENY COAL COMPANY,)

MINERS, SHIPPERS and DEALERS, by Railroad and River, of

SUPERIOR YOUGHIOGHENY

GAS AND FAMILY COAL.

Office and Yard—FOOT OF TRY STREET, near Gas Works.

Orders left at the yard or addressed by mail will be promptly filled.

BEST FAMILY COAL

Always on hand and delivered promptly to order.

AT LOWEST MARKET RATES, BY

OSCAR F. LAMM & CO.,

Cor. Sandusky Street and P. Ft. W. & C. Railway,

ALLEGHENY CITY.

Anthracite Coal furnished at the lowest rates. 1e2:x

COAL! COAL!! COAL!!!

DICKSON, STEWART & CO.,

Having removed their Office to

No. 567 LIBERTY STREET

(Lately City Flour Mill) SECOND FLOOR.

Are now prepared to furnish good Youghiogheny

LUMP, NUT COAL OR SLACK,

At the lowest market price.

All orders left at their office, or addressed to them through the mail, will be attended to promptly. my29:b33

CHARLES H. ARMSTRONG,

DEALER IN

YOUGHIOGHENY & CONNELLSVILLE COAL

And Manufacturer of

Coal, Slack, and Desulphurized Coke

OFFICE AND YARD,

Corner of Butler and Morton; 2nd yard on Liberty and Clymer streets, Ninth ward, and on Second street, near Lock No. 1, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Families and Manufacturers supplied with the best article of Coal or Coke at the lowest market rates.

Orders left at any of their offices will receive prompt attention.

SUPERIOR COAL.

C. CHERRY & CO.,

Miners and Shippers of PITTSBURGH, GAS, FORGE and FAMILY COAL, NUT COAL and SLACK. Coal delivered promptly to all parts of the cities, at the lowest market rates.

Office and Yard, corner FOURTH and WATSON (formerly Canal,) STREETS, Pittsburgh. P. O. BOX, 1392. oc25

MERCHANT TAILORS.

SPECIAL NOTICE,

To Purchasers of Clothing.

CRAY & LOGAN,

47 St. Clair Street,

In order to close out their still large assortment of

Boys', Youth's and Children's

CLOTHING,

Are now offering goods at DECIDED BARGAINS.

BOYS' SUITS FOR $5.00!

All other goods equally low.

GRAY & LOGAN,

ja24:k7 No. 47 St. Clair Street.

WINTER GOODS.

E HOUSTON & CO.,

Fashionable Merchant Tailors,

NO. 37 FIFTH STREET,

Have just received a second supply of

Winter Coatings,

Together with full lines of CLOTHS, CASSIMERES and VESTINGS, all guaranteed and prices very reasonable.

A full supply of Men and Boys' READY MADE CLOTHING on hand, at prices to suit the times. no5:h58

P. McARDLE,

Merchant Tailor,

No. 93½ Smithfield St., Pittsburgh.

Keeps constantly on hand a fine assortment of

CLOTHS, CASSIMERES & VESTINGS,

ALSO, GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING GOODS

GENT'S CLOTHING MADE TO ORDER, in the latest styles.

MERCHANT TAILORS.

JONES & DUFF,

No. 3 ST. CLAIR STREET, have just brought from the east a full supply of WINTER GOODS, CASSIMERES, VESTINGS, OVERCOATINGS, &c., which they are prepared to cut and make up in a style equal to any shop in the east or west. They are determined to deserve and hope to receive a liberal patronage. no22:h84

HEADQUARTERS FOR

Warm Air Registers and Ventilators,

Black or White Enameled, Square or Round, at

BISSELL & CO.'S,

oc18:g51 No. 235 LIBERTY ST.

PROFESSIONAL.

JOHN McCLAREN,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office, 71 GRANT ST., Pittsburgh.

Collections promptly attended to.

R. A. CAMERON,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 98 Fifth Street.

R. BIDDLE ROBERTS,

Attorney-at-Law,

Office, No. 75 GRANT STREET

Special attention given to cases in Bankruptcy.

EUSTACE S. MORROW,

ALDERMAN,

Ex-Officio, Justice of the Peace,

AND POLICE MAGISTRATE.

Office, No. 73 Pennsylvania Avenue, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Acknowledgments, Depositions and all Legal Business executed with promptness and dispatch. no29

JOSEPH M. GAZZAM .... J. B. BUTTERFIELD
G. M. M'MASTER.

M'MASTER, GAZZAM & BUTTERFIELD,

Attorneys & Counselors-at-Law,

AND SOLICITORS IN BANKRUPTCY.

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Office, 93 GRANT STREET,

je16:r78 OPPOSITE THE CATHEDRAL.

A. AMMON,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

Conveyancer, Real Estate and Insurance Agent,

CARSON STREET, East Birmingham.

Collection of Rents solicited and promptly attended to. mh5:v66

WILLIAM H. BARKER,

JUSTICE OF THE PEACE,

CONVEYANCER, &c.

Office, CARSON STREET, nearly opposite the Railway Depot, South Pittsburgh. Business entrusted to his care promptly attended to. my 1:81

DANIEL McNEAL, M. D.,

PRACTICING PHYSICIAN,

Office and Residence,

No. 150 Grant St., near Sixth.

ap30:x71

J. S. FERGUSON,

Attorney-at-Law,

No. 89 FIFTH STREET,

SECOND FLOOR, FRONT ROOM ap6:u73

W. A. LEWIS,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

No. 99 Diamond Street,

mh6:u3 PITTSBURGH, PA.

JOHN W. RIDDELL,

ATTORNEY AT LAW,

OFFICE: No. 125 FOURTH STREET,

ja15:144 PITTSBURGH, PA.

H. C. MACKRELL,

ATTORNEY & COUNSELLOR AT LAW

No. 69 Grant Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

my24:b85

JOHN A. STRAIN,

ALDERMAN,

Ex-Officio, Justice of the Peace

AND POLICE MAGISTRATE,

Office, 112 Fifth St., opposite Cathedral,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

Deeds, Bonds, Mortgages, Acknowledgments, Depositions and all Legal Business executed with promptness and dispatch. my15:61

JOHN C. McCOMBS,

ATTORNEY AND COUNSELLOR AT LAW.

No. 87 Fifth Street

Pensions, Bounties, and Arrears of Pay promptly collected. no23:b66

PAINTERS.

WESLEY COULTER .... JOHN LANE.

COULTER & LANE,

House and Sign Painters,

No. 100 GRANT STREET, Pittsburgh

(Opposite Cathedral.)

GLASS CARDS done to order.

W. S. ROWLAND .... W. M. HARRIS.

ROWLAND & HARRIS,

HOUSE AND SIGN PAINTERS,

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS.

No. 54 DIAMOND, ALLEGHENY

CALCIMINING done in the best manner.

J. K. HAMILTON, Jr.,

House and Sign Painter,

No. 135 THIRD STREET, Pittsburgh.

Graining, Glazing and Gilding

NEATLY EXECUTED.

Mixed Paints, Varnishes, Putty, Glass, Brushes, Turpentine, White Lead, Zinc, &c. 1y26:x19

F. S. HUTCHINSON .... J. HEPBURN.

HUTCHINSON & HEPBURN,

HOUSE, SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS

GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS.

No. 88 PENN'A AVENUE, Pittsburgh.

All orders by mail promptly attended to.

ROBERT M'COWAN .... JNO. SNYDER.

McCOWAN & SNYDER,

HOUSE SIGN AND ORNAMENTAL PAINTERS, AND GRAINERS AND GLAZIERS.

No. 65, North side of Diamond, Allegheny.

Commercial and glass signs made to order.

Orders respectfully solicited and promptly executed. Mixed Paints, Window Glass and Putty constantly on hand. ap15:x57

CARPENTERS, BUILDERS.

JNO. FRANCIES .... SAM'L FRANCIES.

J. & S. FRANCIES,

CARPENTERS AND BUILDERS,

Contracts taken for Buildings, Store Fronts, and Jobbing. Particular attention given to Heavy Framing for Foundries and Shops, of all descriptions.

Nos. 266 and 268 Robinson St., Allegheny City, Pa

au17:a44

Z. H. PALMER,

House Builder and Carpenter,

Office, corner of BAKER'S ALLEY and DUQUESNE WAY.

Jobbing and repairing done with neatness and dispatch. 1y9:b25

WM. J. DICK,

Carpenter and Builder,

No. 22 PENNSYLVANIA AVENUE, opposite High street, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Residence, No. 10 Grant street.

Jobbing done with neatness and dispatch. All orders promptly attended to, and satisfaction warranted. au28:c27:MWF

HOUSE BUILDERS AND CARPENTERS.

BUILDING and REPAIRS promptly attended to, by FERGUSON & BECK,

au17: 118 Smithfield street

HOTELS.

THE MANSION HOUSE

THE UNDERSIGNED beg to announce to their friends and the public that they have purchased this OLD ESTABLISHED and POPULAR HOUSE,

No. 344 Liberty Street,

And will continue to keep it in the best style. The MANSION HOUSE has over one hundred rooms, all newly furnished in the best style, and only two minutes' walk from the Railroad Depot. Travelers will find this house an excellent one to stop at, and will be accommodated any hour, day or night.

Connected with the House is a splendid Hall for Concerts.

Families or single persons taken to board by the day, week or month, with or without rooms.

H. WAGNER,

oc17:e46 PITTSBURGH.

CONDUCTED ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN

ST. JAMES HOTEL,

Nos. 405 & 407 Liberty St.,

Opposite the Union Depot, PITTSBURGH,

JAMES E. LANAHAN, Proprietor

This house is newly built and splendidly furnished, and convenient to all the Railroads coming into the city. Strangers visiting the city will find this a very convenient and economical plan. You secure your room and pay for your meals as you get them. The Restaurant connected with this hotel is open at all hours of the day and night. Balls and parties supplied with Suppers at the shortest notice and reasonable rates.

ST. LAWRENCE HOTEL,

ON THE EUROPEAN PLAN,

N. E. Cor. Penn & Canal Sts.,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

JAMES JOHNSON, Proprietor.

This house has been thoroughly refitted and newly furnished throughout, and is now open to the public.

NOTICE TO BRICKMAKERS.—LAY BANK FOR SALE OR RENT.—I have for sale or Rent FIVE AND ONE HALF ACRES (5½) GROUND, in Allegheny City, next to the Observatory property, and opposite the residence of W. McClintock, Esq., fronting on the Perrysville plank road 42 feet, and running back to the Observatory line 821 feet, containing a bed of clay from 3 to 5 feet deep. I will divide said lot to suit parties. Coal can be obtained near by. For terms enquire of

ja25:k9 GEORGE F. DIRM, 20 Robinson St., Allegheny City

LEGAL.

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

Estate of Wm. Donaldson, Deceased.

By virtue of an order of the Orphans' Court of the county of Allegheny, State of Pennsylvania, I will expose to public sale on the premises on

Saturday, 21st day of March, 1868,

A certain lot or piece of ground situated in the Borough of West Elizabeth, county and State aforesaid, being lot No. 106 in a plan of lots laid out by Samuel Frew, Andrew Craighead, Erastus Percival and Gilbert Stephens, bounded and described as follows: Beginning at the corner of Market and Second streets; thence along Second street south 47½ west 120 feet; thence north 40½ west 60 feet; thence north 49½ east 120 feet to the place of beginning, upon which is erected a one and a half storied frame dwelling house and a frame shop.

TERMS OF SALE—Cash upon confirmation of sale.

MARTHA DONALDSON,

Administratrix of Wm. Donaldson, dec'd.

f22:181-a

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

THE UNDERSIGNED, Trustee, appointed by the Orphans' Court of Allegheny County, Pa., in the partition of the Real Estate of Wm. R. Smith, deceased, late of Sewickley Borough, said county, will expose at Public Sale, on the premises,

On Wednesday, March 4, 1868,

AT TWO O'CLOCK P. M.,

That certain Lot of Ground, containing about ONE AND A HALF ACRES, situated in Sewickley Borough, on the north side of Beaver street, adjoining land of A. Way's heirs, on which is erected a

One Story Stone Dwelling House,

With other improvements, and which is planted with Select Fruit Trees, Shrubbery, &c. The lot is one of the finest in the Borough.

Possession will be given on the first of April next.

TERMS OF SALE.

One-half at confirmation of sale, and the balance in one year, with interest, secured by bond and mortgage on the premises.

SAMUEL GASTON, Trustee.

IN THE MATTER OF APPLICATION OF THE

Union Building & Loan Association,

Of the City of Pittsburgh, for a Charter, No. 202, March Term, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny County, by the Union Building and Loan Association, of Pittsburgh, for a Charter; that an instrument in writing, specifying the objects, articles, conditions, and name, style or title under which they have been associated, has been presented to the Court and filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary, said Charter will be granted at the next term of this Court.

BY THE COURT.

E. A. MONTOOTH,

Attorney for Petitioners. fe21:168

ALLEGHENY COUNTY, ss.

In the Court of Common Pleas. THERESA WYNKOOP, by her next friend, A. C. BARKLEY, versus WILLIAM F. WYNKOOP.

IN DIVORCE.

And now, February 15th, 1868, J. B. FLACK, Esq., appointed Commissioner to take testimony on part of libellant and report the facts to Court.

To WILLIAM F. WYNKOOP, the above named respondent:

TAKE NOTICE,

That I will attend for the purposes of my appointment, at the office of H. C. Mackrell, No. 69 Grant street, Pittsburgh, on WEDNESDAY, March 4th, A. D. 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., at which time and place you may attend.

J. B. FLACK, Commissioner.

f21:167

ORPHANS' COURT SALE.

BY VIRTUE OF AN ORDER of the Orphans' Court of Allegheny county, the following property will be sold on

Saturday, March 7th, 1868,

AT TWO O'CLOCK P. M.,

On the premises, being the property of WM. HEIM, deceased, viz: All those certain

LOTS OF GROUND,

Situate in the Third Ward of Allegheny, and fronting on Perry street 61 feet and running back, preserving the same width, 60 feet, being Lots Nos. 1 and 2 in the Rhineman plan of lots.

TERMS—$1,000 cash; balance on such terms as will suit purchasers, to be secured by bond and mortgage.

JOHN G. WALTHER,

Administrator of Wm. Heim, deceased.

f19:186

IN THE DISTRICT COURT OF THE UNITED STATES, for the Western District of Pennsylvania.

JOHN KENNEDY,

Bankrupt under the Act of Congress of March 2d, 1867, having applied for a discharge from all his debts and other claims provable under said Act, by order of the Court notice is hereby given to all creditors who have proved their debts, and other persons interested, to appear on the 18th DAY OF FEBRUARY, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., before JOHN N. PURVIANCE, Esq., Register, at his office, at No. 136 Federal street, Allegheny City, to show cause, if any they have, why a discharge should not be granted to the said Bankrupt. And further, notice is hereby given that the Second and Third Meetings of Creditors of the said Bankrupt, required by the 27th and 28th sections of said Act, will be had before the said Register, at the same time and place.

S. C. McCANDLESS,

Clerk of U. S. District Court for said District.

fe1:k75

ASSIGNEE'S SALE.

On SATURDAY, February 29th, 1868, at 2 o'clock P. M., the undersigned, as Assignee of the Estate of Samuel S. Rees, of Pittsburgh, a bankrupt, will sell at Public Auction, at the BOOM HOUSE, Pittsburgh, Pa., the interest of the said Samuel S. Rees in the following Letters Patent and "File Cutting Machine," to wit: One-half interest in Letters Patent obtained by J. J. Easton, for "Improvement in the manufacture of Iron."

One-third interest in Letters Patent obtained by B. F. Conner, for "Improvement in Machine for Cutting Files."

One third interest in a "File Cutting Machine."

J. JOHN BECKFIELD, Assignee,

fe20:165 No. 63 Ohio St., Allegheny, Pa.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—By virtue of a writ of *venditioni exponas*, issued out of the District Court of the United States for the Western District of Pennsylvania, and to me directed, I will expose to public sale in FRANKLIN, Venango county, Pa., on TUESDAY, 10th DAY OF MARCH, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., the following described property to wit: 250 Barrels of Refined Oil; 20,000 Staves; 1 Jl. tons Hoop Iron; 20,000 Staves; 1 portable Engine; Machinery and Fixtures for Distilling Oil.

Seized and forfeited as the property of JOHN F. SMITH, by the United States.

THOMAS A. ROWLEY,

U. S. Marshal Western District, Pa.

Marshal's Office, Pittsburgh, Feb. 21, 1868 fe22

EXECUTORS' NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary upon the last Will and Testament of Samuel Woods, late of Snowden Tp., Allegheny county, Pa., deceased, having been issued to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them, duly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted are notified to pay the undersigned, in Snowden township, Allegheny county, Pa.

JAMES MEANS,
WILLIAM WOODS, Sr.,
Executors.

fe5:k90

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.— All persons interested will take notice that letters of administration have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of EDWARD O'NEIL, late of Ohio township, deceased. All persons indebted to said estate, or persons having claims against the same, will make payment or present the same to

WINIFRED SWEENY, Adm'x,
Allegheny City,

Or her Attorney, ROBERT ROBB,

ja8:d&T No. 149 Fourth st., Pittsburgh.

NOTICE.—Whereas, Letters of Administration on the Estate of PHILIP SCHAUER, deceased, late of the Seventh ward, Pittsburgh, have been granted to the subscriber, all persons indebted to the said Estate are requested to make immediate payment, and those having claims against the same will present them, duly authenticated, for settlement to the undersigned.

MRS. MARY SCHAUER,
DAMAS LUTZ,
JOHN G. WALTHERS,
Administrators.

f 27:8

ADMINISTRATOR'S NOTICE.— Letters of Administration upon the estate of GODFREY WAGNER, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons indebted to said estate are hereby notified to make payment to the administrator, and all persons having claims against said estate are requested to present the same without delay, for payment, to the undersigned.

JOHN GRANDMONTAGUE, Adm'r,

ja11:180 Temperanceville, Pa.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that Letters Testamentary have been granted to the undersigned on the estate of JAMES STEDEFORD, late of Manchester, (now Allegheny City, Pa.,) deceased. All persons indebted to said estate will make payment, and those having claims to present them to

THOMAS STEDEFORD,
JAMES STEDEFORD,

ja4:1413 Executors, Allegheny City, Pa.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that application will be made to the Governor for the pardon of CHARLES R. STAIN, convicted at No. 337, Sept. 1867, Sessions, on O 1 25, 1867, of manslaughter. Sentenced Nov. 1, 1867. mh3

CONFECTIONERIES, &c.

SUNDAY SCHOOL CELEBRATIONS, PICNICS, DINNER PARTIES, &c., furnished with the best

ICE CREAM, CONFECTIONARIES, CAKES, FRUITS, &c.,

At the lowest prices and on the shortest notice, by

JULIUS RICHTER

No. 16 DIAMOND, Allegheny.

HENRY W. HORBACH,

Confectionery and Bakery,

No. 360 SMITHFIELD STREET,

Between Seventh and Liberty.

LADIES' OYSTER SALOON attached.

GEORGE BEAVEN,

CANDY MANUFACTURER,

And dealer in Foreign and American FRUITS, PICKLES, NUTS, &c.,

118 FEDERAL STREET, second door from the First National Bank, Allegheny City.

STOVES! STOVES!

FREDERICK SCHULZE,

Copper, Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Dealer in Cutlery, Cooking, Parlor and Heating Stoves, Fenders, Brittania and Block Tin Ware, No. 111 WYLIE STREET, near Washington. Enameled and Tinned Wares, wholesale and retail. All Jobbing and Repairing promptly attended to.

JOHN PECK, ORNAMENTAL HAIR WORKER AND PERFUMER, 99 Fourth street, one door from Wood, Pittsburgh. Always on hand a general assortment of Ladies' Wigs, Bands, Curls; Gentlemen's Wigs, Toupees, Scalps, Guard Chains, Bracelets, &c. A good price in cash will be given for Raw Hair.

Ladies' and gentlemen's hair-cutting done in a neatest manner.

OFFICE OF CITY ENGINEER,

ALLEGHENY CITY, February 18, 1868.

THE REPORT OF VIEWERS appointed to assess benefits and damages arising from the opening of

WASHINGTON STREET,

In the City of Allegheny, is on file at this office, and will be open for inspection until MONDAY, March 2d.

CHAS. DAVIS,

fe20:161 City Engineer.

AMUSEMENTS.

NEW OPERA HOUSE.

WM. HENDERSON .... Lessee.
R. W. CANNING .... Manager.
T. M. HANS .... Stage Manager.

SATURDAY AFTERNOON, March 7th, 1868, Grand Family Matinee, for which occasion the young and beautiful artist MISS ELIZA NEWTON, will appear in the GOVERNOR'S WIFE and the NYMPHS OF THE LURLEYBURG.

SATURDAY EVENING, last appearance of **MISS ELIZA NEWTON**, Who will appear in the domestic drama of MADAME GIRARD. And in the celebrated farce of JACK SHEPPARD.

Monday evening, first appearance in two years of the celebrated Comic singer, MRS. E. EDWIN.

MASONIC HALL.

IMMENSE SUCCESS

OF

The Royal Conjuror,

LOGRENIA.

Five Nights Longer,

Tuesday, Wednesday, Thursday, Friday and Saturday, March 3, 4, 5, 6 and 7.

NEW AND STARTLING EXPERIMENTS

Will be Offered.

THE BIRDS,

MICE

AND CATS

In their pleasing and amusing performances.

100 PRESENTS

Will be Distributed Nightly

PRICES OF ADMISSION:

Single Tickets	25 cents.
Reserved Seats	50
Family Tickets, admitting 5 persons	$1.00.
Children's Tickets, for matinee only	15 cents.

Doors open at 7 o'clock; to commence at 8.

HARRY S. TYNDALE, Agent.
C. P. FREEMAN, Manager,
GEO. FRASER, Assistant Agent. mh3

PROF. COWPER'S

Fashionable Dancing Academy,

At his New Assembly Rooms, 54 FIFTH ST., opposite the old Theatre. New Classes now forming, on MONDAYS, WEDNESDAYS and SATURDAYS. Ladies', Masters' and Misses' Class at 2 P. M. Gentlemen's Class at 8 o'clock P. M. Prof. COWPER can be seen daily at his Academy, or at St. Charles Hotel, where circulars can be obtained. Hall to let to Select Parties. fe12:121

PROF. CARPENTER'S

DANCING ACADEMY,

PHILO HALL, No. 75 Third street, now open for the reception of pupils. Days of tuition, Wednesday and Saturday, at 2 P. M., for Ladies, Masters and Misses. Term $10. Evenings for Gents—Tuesday and Friday, at 8 o'clock. Terms $10.00. Soiree every Thursday evening at 8 o'clock. 1:29:n11

BANKS AND BANKERS.

HART, CAUGHEY & CO.,

Bankers and Brokers,

CORNER THIRD AND WOOD STREETS

PITTSBURGH, PA.

(SUCCESSORS TO HANNA, HART & CO.)

DEALERS IN

Exchange, Coin, Coupons,

And particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

GOVERNMENT BONDS.

SIGHT DRAFTS ON LONDON, sold.

N. HOLMES & SONS,

BANKERS,

No. 57 Market Street,

PITTSBURGH.

Deposits received in Par Funds and Currency. Collections made on all the principal points of the United States and Canadas.

Stocks, Bonds and Other Securities

BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION.

Particular attention paid to the purchase and sale of

U. S. Securities,

Including U. S. SIXES OF 1881; do. do. 5-20s; U. S. FIVES 10-40s; U. S. CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS, Orders and Vouchers bought or collected. ja20:a1

KEYSTONE SAVINGS BANK,

293 Liberty Street,

PITTSBURGH, PA.

THIS BANK WILL OPEN A

General Banking Business,

AT THEIR NEW BANKING-HOUSE, ON

Monday, November 18th, inst.

Accounts of Banks, Bankers and Merchants are invited.

Collections made on all points in the United States and Canada.

Interest allowed on Time Deposits.

UNITED STATES SECURITIES BOUGHT AND SOLD.

GEO. T. VAN DOREN, Cashier.

WESTERN SAVINGS BANK,

No. 59 Fourth Street.

CHARTERED 1866.

Interest Paid on Time Deposits.

Any sum received from One Dollar upward.

Deposits subject to Check, without interest.

DISCOUNT DAILY, AT 12 O'CLOCK.

President—THOMPSON BELL.

Vice President—A. M. MARSHALL.

DIRECTORS:

Thompson Bell,	J. J. Gillespie,
Jos. Dilworth,	A. M. Marshall,
	Jos. Albree.

Stockholders to whom we make

REFERENCE:

Wm. Forsythe,	Joseph Dilworth,
Wm. Caldwell,	Rev. David Kerr,
Willis Dalzell,	Henry Lambert,
J. W. C. Bidwell,	A. M. Brown,
E. M. Fulton,	Thos. Ewing.

ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE to authorize the Grading and Paving of Centre street, Hamlin street, Perry street, McGee alley and Fayette street.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same,* That the Committee on Streets be, and they are hereby authorized and directed to invite and receive proposals for the grading and paving of Centre street, in the Seventh ward; Hamlin street, from Bidwell to Charters street; Perry street, from the point where the paving now terminates to the Troy Hill Road; McGee alley, from Federal to Boyle street; and for the grading of Fayette street the entire length, and for paving the same from Bidwell to Fulton street, and to contract therefor with the lowest and best bidder or bidders, at their discretion.

SEC. 2. That for the purpose of defraying the cost and expenses of said improvements, there be, and is hereby levied, a special tax, to be equally assessed upon the several lots bounding and abutting upon the said streets and said alley respectively, in proportion to the feet front in them respectively comprised, and abounding and abutting as aforesaid.

SEC. 3. That as soon as the cost and expenses of said improvements shall be fully ascertained, it shall be the duty of the Street Commissioner to assess and apportion the same among the several lots bounding and abutting upon the said streets and the said alley respectively, according to the rule above indicated, and thereupon proceed to make demand and collect the same according to the provisions of the act of the General Assembly of the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania, entitled "An Act Relating to the manner of collecting the expenses of grading and paving of the streets and alleys of the City of Allegheny, and for other purposes," passed the thirtieth day of March, 1866.

SEC. 4. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McBRIER,

President of Select Council.

Attest: D. MACPHERSON,

Clerk of Select Council.

JOHN A. SLAGLE,

President of Common Council.

Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,

Clerk of Common Council. mh5

AN ORDINANCE relating to DUTIES OF VIEWERS.

SECTION 1. *Be it ordained and enacted by the Select and Common Councils of the City of Allegheny, and it is hereby ordained and enacted by authority of the same,* That on and after the passage of this ordinance it shall be the duty of Viewers appointed to assess damages and benefits for the opening, widening or extending of any street or highway, after the completion of their report and before laying the same before Councils, to give personal notice to all persons interested, appointing a certain day and hour for the hearing of any and all exceptions or complaints from parties in interest.

SEC. 2. That so much of any ordinance as may conflict with, or be supplied by the foregoing, be and the same is hereby repealed.

Ordained and enacted into a law this the 27th day of February, A. D. 1868.

JAMES McBRIER,

President of Select Council.

Attest: D. MACPHERSON,

Clerk of Select Council.

JOHN A. SLAGLE,

President of Common Council.

Attest: ROBERT DILWORTH,

Clerk of Common Council. mh5

LIVERY STABLES.

MERCHANTS'

LIVERY AND SALE STABLE,

J. W. NICHOLSON, PROPRIETOR.

NOS. 141 AND 143 THIRD STREET,

(Opposite Merchants' Hotel.)

HORSES, CARRIAGES, &c., for hire. Particular attention paid to purchase and sale of Horses. au5:d2

THOMAS MORELAND .... DANIEL L. MITCHELL.

MORELAND & MITCHELL,

Livery and Sale Stables,

435 LIBERTY STREET,

Opposite Pennsylvania Railroad Depot,

PITTSBURGH.

Particular attention paid to furnishing Hearses and Carriages for funerals. Horses kept at livery. my3:4

The Pittsburgh Gazette

Pennsylvania Legislature.

[Special Dispatch to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 3, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS PASSED FINALLY.

Incorporating the Allegheny Grocery and Provision Company.

Authorizing the Greensburg Masonic Fund to borrow fifteen thousand dollars.

Authorizing the Uniontown Gas and Water Company to supply public buildings in Uniontown.

Creating a sinking fund for the extinguishment of railroad compromises, bonded indebtedness of Pittsburgh, and appointing a Board of Commissioners to take charge thereof, and for other purposes.

Allowing Notaries Public in Allegheny county lawful fees for taking acknowledgments, as are allowed Aldermen and Justices of the Peace.

Incorporating the German St. Francis-cus Hospital, Lawrenceville, Allegheny county.

Incorporating the Greensburg, Youghiogheny and Brownsville Railroad Company.

Incorporating the Uniontown and West Virginia Railroad Company.

Incorporating the Pittsburgh, McKeesport and Brownsville Railroad Company.

For the sale of unseated lots within the borough of Washington.

Establishing an independent School District out of parts of Allegheny, Beaver and Washington counties.

Enabling the School Directors of the Fifth ward, Allegheny City, to borrow money.

Repealing the tonnage tax on the Monongahela Slackwater.

Extending the Allegheny county act relative to livery stable keepers to Washington county.

Authorizing the School Directors of Bellevue, Allegheny county, to borrow money and levy tax.

Adjourned till Thursday.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

JOHNSTOWN DAMAGE CASES.

Mr. LINTON, from the Special Committee of Investigation, reported that the Senate bill 1,601, for the change of venue in Johnstown damage cases in 1867, was signed by the Governor without the House amendment, and blaming the transcribing clerks of the Senate for not inserting the House amendment.

IMPEACHMENT RESOLUTIONS.

Mr. NICHOLSON, from the Committee on Federal Relations, reported affirmatively the Senate joint resolutions relative to impeachment.

LICENSE QUESTION.

Mr. NICHOLSON, from the Committee on Vice and Immorality, reported the bill submitting the question of license to voters in every district of the State at every general election.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. SMITH, of Allegheny: A supplement to the first section of the act of March 13, 1844, appointing Councilmen in the City of Allegheny.

Exempting counties and municipal corporations from the provisions of the act compelling railroads and other corporations to pay counsel fees of plaintiffs.

A general act relating to the organization of co-operative associations for mining, manufacturing and trading purposes in the Commonwealth.

To divorce Isaac Crawford and Margaret Crawford.

Authorizing the Controllers of the Allegheny City School District to levy and apportion the School tax for the month of March.

Mr. MILLAR, of Allegheny, establishing a ferry over the Youghiogheny river at Boston, Allegheny county.

Mr. FORD, of Allegheny, repealing the general jury act of 1867 for Allegheny county.

Mr. RIDDLE, of Allegheny, for the removal of toll houses from Allegheny city.

Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, repealing the act for a ferry over the Monongahela at Elizabeth.

Authorizing additional tax in Sharpsburg, Allegheny county.

A supplement to the act for the better regulation of the Allegheny county prison.

Authorizing the School Board of East Birmingham to elect a Superintendent of Public Schools.

Mr. NICHOLSON, of Beaver, authorizing the Auditor General, Attorney General and State Treasurer to adjudicate and settle the claims of citizens of Bridgewater, Beaver county, for damages.

Mr. JACKSON, Armstrong, for an additional tax on Kittanning township, Armstrong county, to pay Isaac K. Woodside and Jacob Miller for bounty funds advanced.

Mr. LINTON, of Cambria, incorporating the Hallegham Conference United Brethren in Christ.

Relative to employes of railroad companies and common carriers, which places employes upon the same footing as other parties in suits for damages.

The whole afternoon session of the House was occupied in the second reading and consideration of the appropriation bill without finishing. There will be a session to-night, at which Hickman's constitutional amendments will be discussed and disposed of.

CONSTITUTIONAL AMENDMENTS.

EVENING SESSION.—The motion to refer Mr. HICKMAN'S constitutional amendments back to the General Judiciary Committee was negatived—yeas thirty-six, nays forty. Messrs. Hickman, Leedom, Meredith, Phillips and Thorn, all Republicans, voting no.

On the amendment striking the word "white" out of the Constitution the yeas were thirteen, nays sixty-four—Messrs. Beckert, (Allegheny,) Burritt, (Susquehanna,) Edwards, (Lawrence,) Ford, (Allegheny,) Gordon, (Indiana,) Hickman, (Chester,) Leedom, (Delaware,) Mann, (Potter,) Meredith, (Chester,) Phillips, (Chester,) Reinoehl, (Lancaster,) Smith, (Allegheny,) and Thorn, (Phila.,) all Republicans, were the only members voting aye.

HARRISBURG, March 5, 1868.

SENATE.

BILLS INTRODUCED.

By Mr. ERRETT, Allegheny: Allowing the School Directors of East Birmingham to elect a Superintendent of Public Schools.

Authorizing the Monongahela Turnpike to charge tolls on certain parties not passing through the gates.

Repealing so much of the act of April 30th, 1864, as imposes a tax on the net revenue or income of corporations that pay a tax on dividends.

By Mr. BROWN, Mercer: Incorporating the Oil Creek and Allegheny River Railroad Company, formed by consolidating the Oil Creek, Warren and Franklin and Farmers Railroad Companies.

By Mr. LOWRY, Erie: A joint resolution relative to the improvement of the Ohio river and enlargement of Erie canal.

ADJOURNMENT.

Mr. BROWNE, Lawrence, moved that the Senate adjourn from Tuesday morning next until the Thursday evening after. Agreed to.

COLLATERAL INHERITANCE TAX.

Mr. COLEMAN, Lebanon, read in place a supplement to the act of April 10th, 1849, creating a sinking fund, as follows: That the valuation of the real estate of any decedent subject to a collateral inheritance tax, agreeably to the laws of this Commonwealth, shall be the same as that assessed upon the same property by the last previous tri-ennial assessment and valuation of the Assessors and Commissioners of the county in which said real estate is located.

BILL PASSED FINALLY.

Providing for the payment of damages awarded the Allegheny County Agricultural Society by reason of the occupation of their lands by the State.

THE FEE BILL.

Mr. WHITE, of Indiana, read in place a bill extending the provisions of the General Fee Bill of 1865 for two more years.

TO AUDIT WAR CLAIMS.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. CONNELL, of Philadelphia, read in place a bill authorizing and directing the Auditor General to audit all claims presented to him on behalf of any citizen or citizens, firm corporation, municipality or other claimants, against the United States for services rendered, or monies rendered, or monies expended in Pennsylvania during or on account of the late war for the suppression of the rebellion, and after having examined and audited such claims and ascertaining what is justly due, the Auditor General shall append his official certificate setting forth on behalf of Pennsylvania the amount so audited. All such certificates shall be countersigned by the Secretary of the Commonwealth and the claimant may present the same to the United States accounting department for payment, the State not to be responsible for the claim but simply to certify thereto.

PASSED FINALLY.

Bill authorizing incorporated companies to invest in lands and mortgages, ground rent and government securities.

PASSED SECOND READING.

The general fee bill, except for Allegheny, Lancaster, York and Montgomery counties, and the registry law passed second reading.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

APPROPRIATION BILL.

The whole morning session was occupied with the second reading of the appropriation bill, without conclusion.

OHIO RIVER AND ERIE CANAL.

Mr. LOWRY'S joint resolutions, relative to the Ohio River and Erie Canal, are as follows:

WHEREAS, The Constitution of the United States vests in Congress the exclusive right to regulate commerce between the several States of the Union; and

WHEREAS, The Ohio River is a great and important line of internal communication in which many of the States of this Union are interested; and

WHEREAS, A survey nearly completed by eminent engineers in the employ of the National Government will demonstrate that this great channel of commerce can be put in good and permanent condition for the passage of steamboats at all seasons of the year, when unobstructed by ice, for a sum not exceeding twenty millions of dollars; therefore,

Resolved, That in the opinion of the people of Pennsylvania the importance of this great channel of commerce will fully justify the expenditure of the sum named.

Second—That our Senators and Representatives in Congress are requested to urge and vote for such appropriation as will secure the permanent improvement of the Ohio river upon the best plan that civil engineers may recommend.

Third—That as a necessary adjunct of the improvement of the channel of the Ohio river, the enlargement of the Erie canal, connecting said river with Lake Erie, to a capacity sufficient for the transportation of steam tugs of at least three hundred tons, is of the first importance, not only to the commercial interests of the country, but also as a military highway for the nation in time of war, and this enlargement is recommended to the favorable consideration of Congress, who are urged to co-operate with Pennsylvania in aiding and promoting this great work.

SHARPSBURG AND KITTANING TURNPIKE.

Afternoon Session.—Mr. WILSON, of Allegheny, read in place a bill incorporating the Sharpsburg and Kittanning Turnpike Company.

The whole afternoon session was occupied in discussing the appropriation bill.

FROM EUROPE.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

GREAT BRITAIN.

LONDON, March 3.—It is said Baron Lionel Rothschild is to be raised to a higher rank in peerage.

DUBLIN, 10 P. M.—George Francis Train has again been arrested. He had advertised he would lecture this evening at the Rotunda in this city, and was about proceeding to the hall when he was taken into custody. An audience of five hundred people had assembled, and when informed of Train's detention they were very indignant, and demanded the return of their money at the door. At one time a serious disturbance was threatened, but the crowd finally dispersed and all is now quiet in the vicinity. It is given out that Train was arrested this time on an action for debt.

LONDON, March 4.—The present condition of Ireland and the question of Irish reform are to be considered in the House of Commons on Tuesday next.

Dispatches from Annesly Bay say letters from British captives have been received at the advanced post, having been brought in secretly by native messengers. The letters are dated Magodla, February 4th, and show that the prisoners are still confined in a fort of King Theodorus at Magodla, carefully guarded. Though in great fear of the vengeance of the King, they were as well treated as their condition as prisoners would permit. All were alive and in good health. The letters give intelligence that the King of Shoa had left Magodla in great rage against Theodorus, and it was believed he would turn his arms against the Abyssinian monarch as soon as the British soldiers arrived. No knowledge as to the plan of operations or the course of the policy of the King has yet been obtained.

LIMERICK, March 4.—An attempt was made last night, it is alleged by Fenians, to set fire to a large machine shop in this city, but it was defeated by the vigilance of the police. The incendiaries made use of Greek fire.

BELGIUM.

ANTWERP, March 3.—The English schooner Mary Ann, with cargo of naptha, was destroyed by fire to-day. Captain and crew perished.

LONDON, March 3.—A report has reached here from the East that the United States has made a proposition to the Turkish Government, offering to build a port at Marmarazza, on the coast of Asiatic Turkey, to be used as a station for vessels of the American navy, but the Porte declined to grant the necessary concession for such purpose.

ITALY.

FLORENCE, March 4.—Admiral Farragut arrived at Spezzia on the steamer Frolic to-day. He received a visit from the Italian Minister of Marine on board the Frolic.

ROME, March 4.—Cardinal Antonelli is confined to his palace by serious illness.

PORTUGAL.

LONDON, March 4.—The popular dissatisfaction in Portugal has not subsided. A dispatch from Lisbon says an effigy of the Queen was burned last night by an excited mob.

GERMANY.

BERLIN, March 3.—The Minister of State has been authorized to confiscate the estates of the ex-King of Hanover.

NEW YORK.

Barnum's Museum Again Burned—Loss $500,000.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 3.—A fire broke out about twelve o'clock last night in Barnum's Museum, in the portion occupied by Van Amburgh's Menagerie. So rapidly did the flames spread that it was found impossible to save any of the larger animals. The yells of the animals as the flames reached them were appalling, and they bounded from side to side or darted madly against the bars in their vain efforts to free themselves. A few animals, among them a kangaroo, a small leopard, a few monkeys, together with the pelicans, and other small birds, were got out. The electrical machine was also saved. On the Mercer street side of the museum the police and others were more successful. The giraffes, two camels, a pair of Japanese hogs, a Burmese cow, a llama, and a variety of small animals, were got out. Many of them had narrow escapes, however, and a few were singed. The firemen were at work at another fire on Spring street, and when they arrived at the building it was wrapt in flames, and in a short time the interior was burned out, and adjoining buildings seriously damaged. The side of the Prescott House was on fire at one time, but was saved by extraordinary exertions. The thieves in the confusion, managed to appropriate a considerable amount of property. Several spectators were relieved of their watches and wallets. The loss on the museum and contents, including Van Amburgh's Menagerie, will amount to five hundred thousand dollars; insured, but to what amount could not be learned. The basement of 539, occupied as a restaurant, loss of stock about two thousand five hundred dollars; insured. The basement of No. 541, occupied by Sigler & Clinton as sample room; loss on liquors and fixtures $5,000; insured. No. 537, four story building, was occupied on fourth floor by P. Frakenheimer; on third, by G. Heisige, dealer in furs; on second, by John Wiley, book publisher, and on the first by B. Kahn, optician. All lose heavily on their stock by fire and water. No. 540, occupied on the first by the Eliptic Sewing Machine Company; on the second, by Wm. Hall, music publisher; on the upper floor by various parties, all of whom will suffer heavy losses. The upholstery store of Samuel F. Ireland, on Mercer street, in the rear, was burned, and several other parties lose heavily. All the people in the museum were saved.

The supposed losses by the destruction of the museum last night will reach half a million dollars; insured for not over half that amount. Mr. Barnum has announced the lots for sale, and will build on another site.

FORTIETH CONGRESS.

Impeachment!

Additional Articles of Impeachment Adopted.

Communication from Chief Justice Chase.

Impeachment Managers Appear at the Bar of the Senate.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

WASHINGTON, March 2, 1868.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

ADDITIONAL IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES.

At a quarter past three o'clock Mr. BUTLER rose and reported from the Managers of impeachment the following additional article, remarking there was but one dissenting voice upon it among the managers, and it had only failed yesterday on account of time.

The following is the article:

That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and the dignity and proprieties thereof, and of the harmony and courtesies which ought to exist and be maintained between the executive and legislative branches of the Government of the United States, designing and intending to set aside the rightful authority and powers of Congress, did attempt to bring into disgrace, ridicule, contempt and reproach the Congress of the United States and the several branches thereof, to impair and destroy the regard and respect of all the good people of the United States for the Congress and legislative power thereof, which all officers of the Government ought inviolately to preserve and maintain, and to excite the odium and resentment of all the good people of the United States against Congress and the laws by it duly and constitutionally enacted, and in pursuance of his said design and intent, openly and publicly, and before divers assemblages of the citizens of the United States, convened in divers parts thereof to meet and receive Andrew Johnson as the Chief Magistrate of the United States, did on the 18th day of August, in the year of our Lord 1866, and divers other days and times, as well before as afterwards, make and deliver with a loud voice certain intemperate and scandalous harangues, and did therein utter loud and bitter menaces, as well against Congress as the laws of the United States duly enacted thereby, amid the cries, jeers and laughter of the multitude then assembled and in hearing, which are set forth in the several specifications hereinafter written, in substance and effect that is to say:"

The article is supported by three specifications giving extracts from speeches of Andrew Johnson in Washington, August 18th, at Cleveland, Ohio, September 3d, and at St. Louis, Mo., September 8th, 1866.

The specifications conclude: Which said utterances, declarations, threats and harangues, highly censurable in any, are peculiarly indecent and unbecoming in the Chief Magistrate of the United States, by means whereof said Andrew Johnson has brought the high office of President of the United States into contempt, ridicule and disgrace, to the great scandal of good citizens, whereby Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did commit and was there and then guilty of misdemeanor in office.

Mr. ELDRIDGE made the point of order that the managers had no right to report articles of impeachment, as the House had appointed a Committee for the purpose.

The SPEAKER overruled the point of order on two grounds, the principal one being that a member had a right, as a question of the highest privilege, to present articles of impeachment.

Mr. BUTLER spoke in support of his article.

The article was opposed by Messrs. GARFIELD, WOODBRIDGE and WILSON, of Iowa, as tending to protract the trial.

Mr. LOGAN spoke in its favor.

After which the previous question was moved and seconded, and the House proceeded to vote by yeas and nays on adopting the article, reported as article 10.

The article was adopted—yeas, eighty-seven, nays forty-one, the only Republicans voting in the negative being Messrs. Ashley, (Nevada,) Coburn, Griswold, Laflin, Mallory, Marvin, Pomeroy, Smith, Wilson, (Iowa,) Wilson, (Ohio,) Windom and Woodbridge.

Mr. BINGHAM then offered the following as an additional article, saying it had received the unanimous vote of the Managers, and he moved the previous question on its adoption.

ARTICLE 2. That said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, unmindful of the high duties of his office and of his oath of office, and in disregard of the Constitution and laws of the United States, did heretofore, to-wit: on the 18th day of August, 1866, at the City of Washington, in the District of Columbia, by public speech declare and affirm, in substance, that the Thirty-ninth Congress of the United States was not a Congress of the United States, authorized by the Constitution to exercise legislative power under the same, but on the contrary was a Congress of only a part of the States, thereby denying and intending to deny that the legislation of said Congress was valid or obligatory upon him, the said Andrew Johnson, except in so far as he saw fit to approve the same, and also thereby denying and intending to deny the power of the said Thirty-ninth Congress to propose an amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and in pursuance of said declaration the said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, afterwards, to-wit: on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the city of Washington, in the District of Columbia, did unlawfully and in disregard of the requirements of the Constitution, that he should take care that the laws be faithfully executed, attempt to prevent the execution of an act entitled "an act regulating the tenure of certain civil offices," passed March 2d, 1867, by unlawfully devising and contriving means by which he could prevent Edwin M. Stanton from forthwith resuming the functions of the office of Secretary of the Department of War, notwithstanding the refusal of the Senate to concur in the suspension before made by the said Andrew Johnson of the said Edwin M. Stanton from said office of Secretary of the Department of War, and also by further unlawfully devising and contriving, and attempting to devise and contrive means then and there to prevent the execution of "an act entitled an act to make appropriations for the fiscal year ending June 30th, 1868, and for other purposes," approved, March 2d, 1867, and also to prevent the execution of "an act entitled an act to provide for the more efficient Government of the rebel States," passed March 2d, 1867, whereby said Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, did then, to wit, on the 21st day of February, 1868, at the city of Washington, commit and was guilty of a high misdemeanor in office.

After some debate the article was adopted—yeas one hundred and nine, nays forty—a strict party vote.

Mr. BINGHAM then reported two resolutions, one directing that the articles of impeachment be exhibited in the name of the House of Representatives and of all the people, and be carried to the Senate by the Managers; the other authorizing the Managers to appoint a Clerk and Messenger, to send for persons and papers. Adopted.

Mr. JENCKS offered as an additional article the one offered by him yesterday.

Mr. ELDRIDGE suggested in derision that he also had an article of impeachment to offer.

Without taking a vote on Mr. Jencks' proposition the House adjourned.

WASHINGTON, March 4, 1868.

SENATE.

The Chair submitted the following:

To the Senate of the United States:—Inasmuch as the sole power to try impeachment is vested by the Constitution in the Senate, and it is made the duty of the Chief Justice to preside when the President is on trial, I take the liberty of submitting very respectfully some observations in respect to the proper mode of proceeding upon impeachment, which has been preferred by the House of Representatives against the President now in office. That when the Senate sits for the trial of an impeachment, it sits as a Court, seems unquestionable. That for the trial of an impeachment of the President this Court must be constituted of members of the Senate, with the Chief Justice presiding, seems equally so. The *Federalist* is regarded as the highest contemporary authority on the construction of the Constitution, and in the sixty-fourth number the functions of the Senate, sitting in its judicial capacity as a Court for the trial of impeachment, are examined. In a paragraph explaining the reasons for uniting the Supreme Court with the Senate in the formation of a Court of Impeachment, it is observed, that to ascertain the extent of that union, it is obtained from making the Chief Justice of that Court the President of the Court of Impeachment, as is proposed in the plan of the Constitution. While the inconveniences of an entire corporation of the former into the latter will be substantially avoided, this was, perhaps, the prudent way. This authority seems to leave no doubt upon either of the propositions just stated, and the statement of them will serve to introduce a question upon which I think it my duty to state the result of my reflections to the Senate, namely: At what period, in the case of an impeachment of the President, should the Court be organized, under the oath as directed in the Constitution? It will readily suggest itself to any one who reflects on the abilities and learning in the law which distinguish so many Senators, that, besides the reason assigned in the *Federalist*, there must have been still another for the provision requiring the Chief Justice to preside in the Court of Impeachment. Under the Constitution, in case of a vacancy in the office of President, the Vice President succeeds, and it was doubtless thought prudent and befitting that the next in succession should not preside in a proceeding through which a vacancy might be created. It was not doubted that the Senate, while sitting in its ordinary capacity, must necessarily receive from the House of Representatives some notice of its intention to impeach the President at its bar, but it does seem to me an unwarranted opinion, in view of this Constitutional provision, that the organization of the Senate as a Court of Impeachment, under the Constitution, should precede the actual announcement of the impeachment on the part of the House, and it may perhaps be thought a still less warranted opinion that articles of impeachment should only be presented to a Court of Impeachment, that no other summons or process should be presented to a Court of Impeachment, that no summons or process should issue from the organized Court, and that rules for the government of such Court should be framed only by the Court itself. I have found myself unable to come to any other conclusions than these: I can assign no reasons for requiring the Senate to organize as a Court under any other than its ordinary presiding officer for the later proceedings upon impeachment of the President which does not seem to me to apply equally to the earlier. I am informed that the Senate has proceeded upon other views, and it is not my purpose to contest what its superior wisdom may have directed. All good citizens will fervently pray that no occasion may ever arise when the grave proceedings now in progress will be cited as a precedent; but it is not impossible such an occasion may come. Inasmuch, therefore, as the Constitution has charged the Chief Justice with an important function in the trial of an impeachment of the President, it has seemed to me fitting and obligatory, where he is unable to concur in the views of the Senate concerning matters essential to the trial, that his respectful dissent should appear.

S. P. CHASE,
Chief Justice of the United States.

On motion of Mr. HOWARD, it was ordered to be printed and referred to the Select Committee of Seven.

IMPEACHMENT ARTICLES PRESENTED.

At five minutes past one the managers appeared, followed by members of the House, the latter ranging themselves outside the bar of the Senate, and the managers taking seats provided for them in the following order: Bingham on the right, Boutwell, Stevens, Logan, Wilson, Williams and Butler. The Speaker of the House was invited to a seat beside the President *pro tem*, and was escorted to his seat by Mr. Grimes.

Silence having been restored, the Chairman of the Committee, Mr. BINGHAM, said:

"Mr. President, the Managers on the part of the House of Representatives, by order of the House, are ready at the bar of the Senate to present Articles of Impeachment for the maintenance of the impeachment preferred against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States."

The President *pro tem*—"The Sergeant-at-Arms will make proclamation."

Sergeant-at-Arms—Hear ye, hear ye, all persons are ordered to keep silence, on pain of imprisonment, while the House of Representatives exhibit to the Senate Articles of Impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States.

Mr. BINGHAM then rose and read the Articles of Impeachment, the managers also standing, with the exception of Mr. Stevens.

At a quarter to two the reading of the articles was concluded and the managers and other members of the House retired.

IMPEACHMENT—RESOLUTION AND ORDERS.

Mr. HOWARD, from Select Committee of Seven, offered the following resolutions and orders:

Resolved, That at one o'clock to-morrow, P. M., the Senate will proceed to consider the impeachment of Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, at which time the oath or affirmation required by the rules of the Senate, sitting for the trial of impeachment, shall be administered by the Chief Justice of the United States as presiding officer of the Senate, sitting as aforesaid, to each member of the Senate, and the Senate will, at the time aforesaid, receive the managers appointed by the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the Secretary of the Senate lay this resolution before the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That a copy of the rules of procedure and practice in the Senate while sitting on the trial of impeachment be communicated by the Secretary to the House of Representatives, and a copy thereof delivered by him to each member of the House of Representatives.

Ordered, That the articles of impeachment presented against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States, be printed.

After some discussion Mr. EDMUNDS moved a substitute which was rejected.

The resolution and orders were then adopted *seriatim*.

Mr. POMEROY, from the same Committee, presented an additional order, providing for a notice to the Chief Justice, requesting his attendance as presiding officer, and for the appointment of a committee to conduct him to the chair. Adopted.

The CHAIR appointed as such Committee Messrs. Pomeroy, Wilson and Buckalew.

Adjourned.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES.

THE MANAGERS APPEAR AT THE BAR OF THE SENATE.

The House then, at one o'clock, resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Mr. DAWES in the Chair, and proceeded to the Senate, in company with the Managers, to present to that body the Articles of Impeachment.

At a quarter before two, the Committee of the Whole of the House returned to the Hall, and its Chairman, Mr. DAWES, reported that the Managers of Impeachment on the part of the House had presented to the Senate Articles of Impeachment against the President of the United States, and had been informed by its presiding officer the Senate would take action thereon, of which due notice would be given.

POLITICAL.

Ohio Union Republican Convention—Grant for President, Wade for Vice President—Resolutions.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

COLUMBUS, O., March 4.—The Union Republican State Convention met here to-day. Permanent organization: President, Lieutenant Governor John C. Lee, and one Vice President from each district; Secretary, T. C. Donaldson:

The following nominations were made: Judge of Supreme Court, Wm. White, of Clark; Secretary of State, Isaac R. Sherwood, of Williams county; Board Public Works, James Moore; School Commissioner, Captain J. Harris; Clerk of Supreme Court, Rodney Foos; delegates for the State at large to the National Convention, Fred. Hassaurek, John C. Lee, John H. Bingham and James Scott of Warren; Senatorial electors, David Tod and Samuel Galloway. Central Committee—1st district, H. C. Sands; 2d, James Morgan; 3d, Felix Marsh; 4th H. P. Howard; 5th, W. G. Wilson; 6th, W. R. Smith; 7th, H. D. Rogers; 8th, H. E. Lee, 9th, Geo. W. Knapp; 10th Moses R. Bailey; 11th, J. J. McDowell; 12th, H. R. Keller; 13th, C. B. Griffin; 14th, G. W. Shirtliff; 15th, D. H. Russel; 16th, Lewis Newton; 17th, J. K. Runebrad; 18th, H. W. Curtis; 19th, Alphonso Hart.

The following resolutions were adopted:

Resolved, By the Union Party of Ohio, in Convention assembled, that the National Republican Union Party, having preserved the integrity of the country, having defeated the atrocious attempt lately made to inaugurate appeals to arms and civil war from the legitimate results of legal and constitutional elections, and having placed American nationality on the solid foundation of liberty and the rights of man, will elect to the Presidency of the United States next November a man under whose administration will be completed the great task of reconstruction on the basis of nationality, liberty and true democracy, and who with firmness, yet with moderation, with justice, yet with charity and liberality, with unswerving loyalty, yet with prudence and statesmanship, will heal the wounds of the war, reconcile the hostile elements, and by his wisdom, economy, rectitude and good faith will restore to the sections of the country which the rebellion has desolated prosperity and happiness, and with the hearty co-operation of the people's representatives in Congress will re-establish the relations of the several States to a regenerated union and to the blessing of everlasting domestic peace.

Resolved, That at this juncture the eyes of the country are directed to one who is eminently qualified by his character, position, antecedents and the universal confidence which he enjoys, to secure a triumphant election next November, to terminate when in office the present state of transition and suspense, and to guide the nation to a new era of good feeling and restore confidence.

Resolved, That with Ulysses S. Grant as our candidate for the Presidency, Benjamin F. Wade for the Vice Presidency, and the history of the last seven years for our platform, we may confidently appeal to the loyalty, patriotism and intelligence of the American people.

Resolved, That the chief obstruction to the pacification of the country has been the persistent opposition of Andrew Johnson to the reconstruction of civil Government in the rebellious States under the authority of National legislation, by keeping alive the spirit of rebellion and reviving the hopes of a restoration to political power of its great ally, the Democratic party.

Resolved, That we approve and applaud the action of the House of Representatives, in the recent exercise of its high constitutional prerogative, by the impeachment of Andrew Johnson for high crimes and misdemeanors in office, and believing it to be the constitutional function of the Senate, sitting as a court of justice, to finally determine every question of law and fact arising in the course of the prosecution, we invoke from all parties a peaceable and law-abiding submission to its judgment in the case.

Resolved, That the Legislature of our State rescinded the resolutions ratifying the fourteenth amendment to the Constitution of the United States, and thus condemned the propositions contained in said amendment, propositions which the people of Ohio, after a full and exhausting discussion, had endorsed with over 40,000 majority, the Democratic party has again manifested that its restoration to power would put in jeopardy the results of our great struggle, undo what has been accomplished by the war, and again plunge the country into disorder, confusion, and the dangers of secession, disintegration and perhaps a war of races; that to avoid the calamity of a Democratic victory, it becomes the duty of all true lovers of their country to unite in disregarding for the time being all side issues or questions of minor importance until all danger of a fatal reaction has passed, and the fruits of the war are permanently secured by the election of a loyal, reliable and patriotic President.

Resolved, That we cordially approve the determination of Congress to retrench the expenses of the Government, and that we urge upon the National Legislature the necessity of the strictest economy and a reduction of the army and navy, and a thorough revision and simplification of our system of federal taxation, so as to equalize and lighten the burdens of taxation of the people.

Resolved, That the Republican party pledges itself to the faithful payment of the public debt. According to the laws under which the five-twenty bonds were issued, said bonds should be paid in the currency of the country which may be a legal tender when the Government shall be prepared to redeem such bonds.

Resolved, That we heartily approve the policy of Congress in arresting the contraction and believe that the issue of currency should be commensurate with the industrial and commercial interests of the people.

Resolved, That justice and sound policy require that all property should bear its equal share of public burdens, and that this principle ought to be applied to all United States bonds hereafter issued by making them liable, by express provisions of law, to taxation precisely as other property.

Resolved, That we urge upon the national authorities the propriety of initiatory negotiations to establish international rules of expatriation upon the basis of our naturalization laws, so that each nation shall recognize naturalization by the others as terminating former allegiance and conferring all rights of citizenship, and we affirm the duty of the Federal government to extend adequate and equal protection to all its citizens at home and abroad, native and naturalized, when in the legitimate and peaceful exercise of their loyal and international rights.

Resolved, That we renew to the soldiers and sailors of the Republic our expressions of heartfelt gratitude for their heroic sacrifices and services, which will for ever be held in the affectionate remembrance of the American people, and that while we call upon them now to sustain at the ballot box the great cause which their valor and endurance have saved in the field, we pledge to the maimed who survive, and to the widows and orphans of those who fell, the public faith for the payment of all their pensions and bounties.

Resolved, That we remember with pride and satisfaction the services of that noble patriot, statesman and son of Ohio, Edwin M. Stanton, and that we hereby heartily endorse his recent official action in retaining his position as Secretary of War, and trust that his great experience and ability will be continued at the head of the War Department.

Pennsylvania Democratic Convention—Charles E. Boyle, of Fayette, Nominated for Auditor General, and Wellington H. Ent for Surveyor General—Resolutions Adopted—No Preference Expressed for President.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HARRISBURG, March 4.—The Democratic State Convention met in the Hall of the House of Representatives, and was called to order by Hon. William A. Wallace, Chairman of the State Central Committee. Hon. Wm. M. Randall, of Schuylkill county, was selected as temporary President, and the usual Committees selected.

At the afternoon session the Convention was permanently organized with Hon. Wm. Hopkins, of Washington county, as President.

Wm. V. McGrath of Philadelphia, and Geo. W. Cass, of Allegheny, were nominated as Presidential electors at large by acclamation.

At the evening session the Convention elected a delegation to the National Convention and an electoral ticket.

Lewis C. Cassiday, of Philadelphia, from the Committee on Resolutions, made a report which was adopted: That the prompt restoration of all the States to enjoyment of all rights in the Union is essential to our progress and prosperity as a nation; that the Constitution is the supreme law of the land, and that the recent attempts of the Legislative branch to usurp the office of the Executive and destroy the powers of the Judicial branch of the Government are in utter violation of its spirit; that by rigid economy in every branch of public service taxation should be reduced and payment if our indebtedness be assured; that the Republican party is responsible for the delay of the restoration of the Southern States to their just relations in the Union; that the President in judging of the constitutionality of the Tenure of Office law was only complying with his oath to defend the Constitution; that his pending impeachment is a gross and reckless abuse of partisan power; that return to specie payment at the earliest practicable moment is essential to the interests of the people and the country, and that the national debt should be paid as rapidly as consistent with the laws upon which the loans were made; that until the government is able to redeem legal tenders in coin, the holders of bonds should be required to receive them in payment; that the exemption of government bonds from taxation is unjust; that we recognize with the deepest gratitude the efforts of the gallant volunteer soldiers; that it is the duty of the government to protect in all their rights all citizens, native and naturalized, at home and abroad.

The balloting for candidates resulted in the nomination of Charles E. Boyle, of Fayette, for Auditor General, and Wellington H. Ent, of Columbia, on second ballot, for Surveyor General.

The delegates at large to the National Convention are Isaac E. Keister, Wm. F. Packer, Geo. W. Woodward and Wm. Bigler.

MEXICO.

The Assassination Conspiracy—Yucatan Revolution.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

HAVANA, March 3.—Advices from Mexico represent the government actively prosecuting investigations of the recent conspiracy to assassinate the President. Juarez has postponed his intended visit to the United States and will not leave Mexico until all the particulars of the conspiracy are brought to light and the parties implicated brought to trial.

Intelligence from Yucatan states that Capeda, the Juarist Governor, attacked some bands of revolutionists who had collected at Jyamal, and drove them to Valladalia. There the revolutionists, being reinforced, resumed the offensive, and after a sharp fight routed the forces of Capeda. Loss severe on both sides.

MARYLAND.

Balloting for United States Senator—No Choice—Methodist Church South.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ANNAPOLIS, March 5.—The Legislature had three ballots to-day for United States Senator, but there was no election. On the third ballot Thomas received twenty-eight, and Swann twenty-four votes.

BALTIMORE, March 5.—The Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church South, Bishop Daggett presiding, and the Baltimore Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church, Bishop Simpson presiding, are in session in this city.

Steamers Burned at St. Louis.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—The steamers M. S. Mepham and Fanny Scott were burned at the levee about one o'clock this morning. The M. S. Mepham was a New Orleans boat, valued at $65,000, and insured for about $40,000. The Fanny Scott, a stern wheel boat, was valued at about $35,000; insured for $20,000 to $25,000. Both boats were totally destroyed, and both belonged to M. S. Mepham & Brother. The insurance is in Chicago and Pittsburgh offices.

The following is the insurance on the steamers Mepham and Scott, burnt this morning, all in Cincinnati offices: Commercial, Eureka, American, Crescent, Central, Fireman's $2,500 each; Union, $5,000; Buckeye State and National, $8,000 each; Magnolia, $9,000; Boatman's $5,000; Enterprise, $5,000; Magnolia, $5,000. Total, $60,000.

The Kate Kinney was damaged to the extent of about $5,000. Insured.

Jewelry Store Robbed.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 3.—The store of James E. Caldwell & Co., Chestnut street, was robbed of diamond rings and clusters valued at twenty-five thousand dollars, by two men, one of whom was subsequently arrested and about half the property recovered. He gave his name as Martin Bailey, trunkmaker, of Chicago. He came here five days ago in search of work. He was committed in default of five thousand dollars bail. His accomplice is yet at large.

MARRIED.

ALLOBACK—CRAIG.—On Monday, February 24th, by Rev. Alex. Clark, RODNEY N. ALLOBACK, of Allegheny, and Miss ANNIE M. CRAIG, of Pittsburgh.

DIED.

GOTT.—On Sunday night, at 10 o'clock, MARY JANE, wife of James Gott, aged 31 years. [illegible]

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

Pittsburgh Female College.

The last number of the *United Presbyterian*, published in this city, contains the following complimentary notice of an excellent Female College, which we commend, with hearty endorsement, to our readers:

PITTSBURGH FEMALE COLLEGE.—We once more invite the attention of our readers to the advertisement of this excellent institution, located in our city. The buildings, one hundred and forty feet in length, have been improved from year to year, until they are among the finest of their kind in the country. The ceilings are high, the halls and rooms neatly papered, and well lighted and ventilated, and every arrangement made for the comfort and convenience of the pupils. The Faculty embraces twenty-two teachers, chosen with special reference to their fitness for the positions they occupy, and most of whom have had from five to twenty-five years experience in their profession. Five of them are employed in the music department. French and German are taught by native teachers. There are also special teachers for all the other ornamental branches, such as Drawing, Painting, Needlework, Wax Flowers, &c. Every part of a thorough, solid and ornamental education is amply provided for. The curriculum of studies is extensive, arranged with great care and with special reference to the mental development and progress of the pupil. There is a thorough organization of the literary course into Primary, Preparatory and Collegiate, as well as special departments for the ornamental branches. This arrangement affords special advantages. Notwithstanding the advantages afforded are unsurpassed by those of any ladies' school in the land, the charges are very moderate—far less, indeed, than many schools which have fewer teachers and less facilities. Not the least advantage is the moral tone which pervades the institution. The boarding pupils are under the special care of the President and his wife, and their constant effort is to make the College a *Christian Home* for all committed to their tuition. We cordially commend the College to all our readers. The Spring Term will commence March 23d. Send to the President, Rev. I. C. Pershing, D. D., for a catalogue.

The Signs of Disease.

The sicknesses that afflict the human family are so varied in their character and oftentimes so obstruse as to baffle the skill and laugh to scorn the science of the most learned and inquisitive Physiologists. Especially is this true of that multitudinous class of diseases denominated *chronic* or sub-acute—and there is no class of more difficult management, more perhaps on account of establishing the real organ or function at fault, than for want of skill in the application of appropriate remedies. Of late years great light has been brought to bear on this subject in the examination of the urinary secretion, which being an elimination from the blood itself is almost sure to point out where the existing lesion is or the organ or function failing in its duty in carrying out the use of the human body.

The man who has done more, in a practical sense, in establishing this fact in the discovery of disease than any other, is our friend DR. OLDSHUE of this city, who has devoted over twenty years of the prime of his life in investigating the subject, and he has done so to some purpose. The Doctor is now a man in the prime of life and there are thousands of families throughout the country in which his name is an honored household word, for through his ministrations and skill they have been restored from sickness to health, from despondency and gloom to that of cheerfulness and the bouyancy of youth.

Let no one wonder then at the great respectability and credit which now attaches to this system of detecting disease, when it has been adopted and used by the ablest and most scrutinizing minds of both hemispheres.

There is now scarcely a disease afflicting the human body in which the signs exhibited in the urinary secretions are not appealed to for aid and confirmation.

$3,000,000 Expended During 1867 in the Erection of Two Thousand New Buildings.

During the year 1867, in spite of the general hard times which prevailed, there were erected within the boundary of the old city proper, four hundred and nineteen new store houses and private dwellings, at a cost approximating $1,500,000. In the districts lately consolidated there were more than fifteen hundred new houses erected during the same period, the cost of which will fully reach $1,500,000 more, making the neat aggregate of $3,000,000 expended in Pittsburgh on building improvements in 1867. Here is a summary compiled by E. S. Wright, Esq., Assessor of Water rents, of the new buildings erected in the old ten wards during that year:

First Ward	6	Sixth Ward	89
Second Ward	5	Seventh Ward	97
Third Ward	26	Eighth Ward	98
Fourth Ward	11	Ninth Ward	55
Fifth Ward	18	Tenth Ward	17

Total number in old city proper.....417

Sad Accident.

The Johnstown *Democrat* says: On Friday forenoon Mr. James Taylor was found on the track of the Pennsylvania Railroad, some distance above the station, in an insensible condition. It seems Mr. Taylor, who is somewhat lame, arose before daylight for the purpose of going to his work in the mines. Mr. Taylor's residence is in Upper Prospect, and in walking along the brow of the hill he doubtless slipped on the frozen snow, and was precipitated over the hill to the railroad below, a distance of three hundred feet. About ten o'clock A. M. he was seen lying on the track by men on a passing train, who gave the word at the station. We learn that Mr. Taylor's skull was fractured, and that he died on Saturday night.

Another Cure.

A man called to-day at Dr. Keyser's office to inform him of a great cure made by his LUNG CURE, or PULMONARY RESTORATIVE. Whilst these cures are made with the Doctor's preparations, he desires it to be distinctly understood that most of his great cures are made in accordance with the established laws that govern the science of medicine, in which he has been engaged for the past twenty-five years. Last week he was also in receipt of a letter from a clergyman in the State of Ohio, detailing another most wonderful cure.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, NO. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. until 3 P. M.

Another Cure of Deafness.

I lost my hearing during the last year. Part of the time I was totally deaf. In April of this year I was induced, from an advertisement, to make application to Dr. Keyser, No. 120 Penn street, Pittsburgh. After having tried various medicines from doctors, without any benefit, I have been under Dr. Keyser's treatment now for nearly two months, and am entirely restored to my hearing, so that I can hear a pin drop.

JOHN SCANLAN, Coal Bluffs,
Washington county, Pa.

Important Order in Bankruptcy.

Judge McCandless, in the United States Court, yesterday, upon the question raised before him as to when the year mentioned in the 33d section of the Bankrupt law expires, decided that it would expire on the first day of June next. After that date the fifty per cent clause becomes operative. The impression, or opinion, prevailed that the clause would go into effect the first of the present month.

Counterfeit Twenty-Five Cent Notes.

A large number of these notes are in circulation. They are the best executed counterfeits of this denomination yet manufactured, and are calculated to deceive the most careful money-takers. The bogus currency may be known by the paper being a trifle lighter. The vignette of Fessenden is, at first glance, fully as correct as the genuine, but a close scrutiny shows that it is a good wood cut and not a steel engraving.

"Old Tommy" Hamilton, a colored citizen of Huntingdon, Pa., died on the 22d ult. at an advanced age. His exact age is not known to a certainty, but from the best information that can be obtained he was one hundred and eight or nine years old. He was a resident of that town during the greater part of his life, and was a harmless and inoffensive man.

The Best and original Tonic of Iron, Phosphorus, and Calisaya, known as Caswell, Mack & Co.'s Ferro Phosphorated Elixir of Calisaya Bark. The Iron restores color to the blood, the Phosphorus renews waste of the nerve tissue, and the Calisaya gives a natural healthful tone to the digestive organs, thereby curing dyspepsia in its various forms, Wakefulness, General Debility, and Depression of Spirits. Manufactured only by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. Sold by all druggists. sawF

Chapped Hands, face and all roughness of the skin, certainly cured by using the Juniper Tar Soap, made by Caswell, Hazard & Co., New York. It surpasses all other remedies, as it will prevent roughness of the skin, if used during cold weather. It is conveniently applied, avoiding all the trouble of the greasy compounds now in use. It can be used by ladies with the most tender skin, without irritation or pain, making it soft and clear. Sold by the Druggists generally. W.

Another Great Cure.—In another part of to-day's GAZETTE we publish a cure of Asthma, made by Dr. Keyser of this city, after many fruitless efforts to get relief from other sources. The Doctor [illegible] being given to [illegible] procuring relief.

COMMERCIAL.

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, February 5, 1868.

The general markets, although moderately active in a retail way, are devoid of any new characteristics worthy of special notice, and the volume of business, in the aggregate, is light.

GRAIN—There is a good demand for Winter Wheat, and prime Red may be quoted at $2,45, and White at $2 55. Oats firm and in fair demand but unchanged; 60@65c, on track, and 68c @70c for small lots in store. Rye is steady at $1,50@1,55. Corn is very dull but unchanged; may be quoted at 92@95c, on wharf and track, and $1@1,05, in store. Barley is scarce and wanted at $2@2,10.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady but unchanged; 12c for Plain and 13½c for Sugar Cured Shoulders; 14 for Ribbed and 15 for Clear Sides; and 17½c for Sugar Cured Hams. Prime kettle rendered Lard 16c, in tierces, and 16½@17c in kegs. Country Lard, in kegs, 14@15. Mess Pork, $25,50@26.

FLOUR—There is no improvement to note in the demand, and while the market is dull, prices are unchanged; $10,50@11,25 for Spring Wheat; $12@12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14@$15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour unchanged at $8@8,25, and Buckwheat at $4,25@4,50.

GROCERIES—There is more activity manifested in the Grocery market, the operations, in the aggregate, during the past week having been considerably larger than usual, and most of our leading houses have as many orders as they can attend to. In prices there have been no important changes. Coffee is firmer, under the influence of unfavorable advices from Rio Janerio, in regard to the growing crop, while Tobacco is a little shaky, under an apprehension the tax will be reduced. Sugars and Molasses are firm, though some parties expect a decline within the next sixty days. The following are the ruling quotations:

SUGARS—New Orleans, 14¼c@15¼c; Cuba, 13@13½c; Porto Rico, 13½c@14½c; Crushed, 18c; "A" Coffee, 17c; "B" do, 16½c; Extra "C," 16½c; "C" Yellow, 15c.

COFFEE—Prime Rio, 25½@26c; good, 24c; fair, 22c; Old Government Java, 37½c@38c; Laguayra, 28c.

MOLASSES—New Orleans, 90@95c; Cuba, 65@70c; Porto Rico, 70@75c.

SYRUPS—"Lovering's," $1; "Booth & Edgar," 80c; "Amber," 70c; "Drips," $1,00@$1,10.

SPICES—Cassia, 60@65c; Cloves, 50c; Pepper, 36c; Allspice, 32c; Nutmegs, $1,50.

RICE—Rangoon, 11½c; Carolina, 12½c.

STARCH—Madison, 8c; Silver Gloss, 12½c, and Corn Starch, 13c.

FRUITS—Layer Raisins, $4,75 per box; Valentia, 20c per pound; Prunes, 18c; Currants, 15c for new.

BAR LEAD—12c; Shot, $3,50 per bag.

SOAPS—"Babbitt's," 13c; "Oakley's" 11½c; Rosin, 4½@6c; "Dobbins," 15c.

CANDLES—Mould, 14½c; Star, 23c.

CONCENTRATED LYE—$7,50 per case.

BI CARB SODA—$8,50 per case.

FISH—White Fish, $7; Lake Herring, $4; Mackerel No. 1, $20; No. 2, $16@16,50; No. 3, $14; in half barrels 50c more.

TOBACCO—Black 5s, 10s, ½c and Louisville Navy, 72@75c; Wm. H. Grant's 10s and Navy, 90c; C. & D. Tobacco, 20c.

TEA—The market is firm and prices higher for new crop. Choice Young Hyson, $1,75; Fair, $1,50; Common to Good, $1@1,35; Oolong, 75c, 85c, 90c, $1, $1,25 and $1,35; good Porto Rico, $1@1,85, as to quality. Imperial, $1@1,85. Japan—Choice, $1,30; Fair, $1.

VINEGAR—18@25c.

HAY—At the Allegheny Scales prices have advanced, in consequence of diminished arrivals; some forty loads changed hands there during Monday and Tuesday at $17@24, as to quality.

SEEDS—Cloverseed is quiet but steady at $8@8,50, and Timothy at $2,50@2,75. Flaxseed is being bought by crushers at $2.40.

BUTTER—There is a steady demand for prime to choice Roll Butter at 45 to 48@50c.

EGGS—Unchanged at 32@33c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is in good demand and firm but unchanged; sales of Peaches at 7@8c for quarters; and 10@11c for halves, and Apples at 7@8c.

LARD OIL—Is still quoted at 98c@$1 for No. 2, and $1,28@1,30 for No. 1.

GREEN APPLES—Firm but unchanged; regular sales at $3,00 to $5,00 per barrel, as to quality.

POTATOES—Continue dull but unchanged; small sales in store at $1@1,05 per bushel, and $3@3,25 per bbl.

BEANS—Quoted at $4,25@4,50 per bushel.

ONIONS—Quoted at $4@4,25 per bushel.

HOMINY—Ranges from $6,25@6,75 per bbl.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 5, 1868.

CRUDE—The Crude market presents no new characteristics worthy of special notice. While the offerings both for present and future delivery are light, the demand is by no means active, and prices although steady are unchanged. We are cognizant of standing offers to buy for all the month, seller's option, at 7½c, but there are no sellers below 7¾c and 8c. All the year, buyer's option, may be quoted at 11c; and same delivery, seller's option, at 7¾ to 8c. A telegram from Oil City reports "the market firm at $2,75, and demand more active."

REFINED—There is some inquiry, both for present and future delivery, but there are very few sellers at present quotations. We can report the sale of a "line" running from May to December, at 28½c for May, and advancing half a cent each subsequent month. We are also cognizant of offers to buy for first half of April at 24c, and last half at 24½c; August at 27½c; September 28c, and October 28c, averaging 28c for the three months: May to September at 28c and an advance of half a cent for each subsequent month, and 30c for all the year, buyer's option. These offers were made to-day without meeting any response on the part of sellers, who, as a general thing, refuse to enter into new contracts at present prices. As to the general tone of the trade, there is no particular change, further than a general belief that prices will be better, and that, too, before long.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Nat. Ref. Co., 163 bbls ref. to F. A. Dilworth & Co. Philadelphia.

J. C. Kirkpatrick & Co., 84 do do to Pierce & Myehart, Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPMENTS FROM DUQUESNE DEPOT.

H. M. Long & Co., 500 bbls ref. to Waring King & Co., Philadelphia.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 141¼@141⅝.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 5, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money is moderately active and easy, 5@6 on call. Sterling dull at 9¼@9⅜; best bankers. Gold firmer; opening at 141 and closing strong at 141¼@141⅝. Export to-day $559,645.

GOVERNMENTS

⅛@¼ lower; closing dull. Henry, Clews & Co., furnish the following 4:30 quotations. Coupons, '81, 111⅝@111¾; do. '62, 110⅝@110¾; do. '64, 107⅝@107¾; do. '65, 108⅛@108¼; do. new, 106⅝@107; do. '69, 107@107¼; 10-40's, 101¾@101⅞; 7-30's, 105¼@105⅜.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Canton 62½@63; Cumberland 36@37; Wells & Fargo 40@41½; American 69@70; Adams 70½@71½; United States 73@74; Merchants Union 35@35½; Quicksilver 22½@23; Mariposa 7@7½; Pacific Mail 110@110½; Atlantic 99@99½; Western Union Telegraph 34½@35; New York Central 129¼; Erie 71¼@71½; Hudson 143@144; Harlem—no quotation; Reading 93¾@93⅞; Ohio Certificates 31@31½; Wabash 52½@53½; St. Paul 54½@54½; do preferred 69@69½; Michigan Central—no quotation; Michigan Southern 110½@110¾; Illinois Central 139@140; Pittsburgh 94½@95; Toledo 103¾; Rock Island 97¾@98; Northwestern 66½@66⅝; do preferred 74½@74¾; Fort Wayne 100¾@101¼; Terre Haute 47; do preferred 73; Hartford and Erie 14¼; Hannibal and St. Joseph 74¾; Marietta, first preferred, 30; Prairie Du Chien, first preferred, 99; Missouris 88¾; New Tennessees 53¾.

MINING SHARES

Quiet. Quartz Hill 115@120; Davidson 47; Gregory 100; Edge Hill 330@335.

SUB-TREASURY

Receipts $5,742,086; payments $5,276,097; balance $100,708,222.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 5.—Cotton rather more steady; sales of 6,500 bales at 25@25½c for middling uplands. Flour—receipts 4,928 barrels a shade firmer; sales of 8,200 barrels at $8,60@9,70 for superfine, state and western, $9,75@10,60 for extra state, $9,50@11,50 for extra western and $12,00@14,10 for white. Wheat, extra $8,80@13,75, roundhoop Ohio $10,00@12,00, extra St. Louis $12,00@15,00, fair to choice do. closing quiet, California firmer and more active; sales of 3,500 sacks at $12,60@13,85. Rye flour steady; sales of 200 barrels at $7,75@9,50. Corn meal quiet. Whiskey nominally unchanged. Receipts—Wheat none; firm and quiet; sales of 23,000 bushels at $2,37@2,41 for No. 2 spring, in store and delivered; $2,53 for common Green bay spring, delivered. Rye quiet. Barley scarce and firm. Barley Malt firm; sales of 5,000 bush at $2,22. Corn—receipts, 26,825 bush; the market is 1c better sales of 87,000 bush at $1,22@1,26 for new mixed western afloat; $1,24@1,25 for old do in store, $1,25@1,26 for new yellow Jersey; $1,18@1,20 for new white Southern. Oats—receipts, 1,325 bush; the market is dull and heavy; sales of 36,000 bush at 82½c for western in store. Rice dull at 11@11½c for Carolina. Coffee firm; sales of 650 bags Rio at private terms. Sugar easier; sales of 680 hhds at 12@12½c for Cuba; 12@13c for Porto Rico. Molasses steady and quiet; sales of 140 hhds Cuba clayed at 46c. Petroleum is firm at 16c for crude; 25½@26c for refined, bonded. Hops quiet at 15@60c for American. Pork opened firm and closed heavy; sales of 1,400 bbls at $24,90@25 for new mess; closing at 24,90 regular; $23,43@23,65 for old do; closing at $23,43 regular; $19,50@21 for prime; $23@23 for prime mess; also, 1,250 bbls new mess at $25@25,12, sellers for April. Beef steady; sales of 450 bbls at previous prices; also 400 tierces at $43@47 for prime mess, $38@41 for India mess. Beef Hams steady; sales of 280 bbls at $32@36. Cut Meats steady; sales of 250 packages at 10⅝@11¼c for shoulders; 14¾@15½c for hams. Dressed Hogs firmer, at 12@12¾c for western; 22@c for city. Bacon steady and quiet; sales of 100 boxes sour Cumberland cut at 11c. Lard heavy; sales of 630 bbls at 15@16c; small lots of choice at 16¼@16½c. Butter inactive but firm, at 35@45c for Ohio; 50@65c for State. Cheese quiet at 11@15½c. Freights to Liverpool are decidedly lower, with engagements per steamer of 15,000 bush grain at 5d. for corn, and 8½d. for wheat, and 1,000 bbls flour at 2 shillings.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 5.—Dry Goods: a better feeling pervades the market under the rise in cotton, and consequently there is but little more doing, although there is no general activity. Heavy Brown Sheetings 19½c for Atlantic A, and Indian Head; 18c for Pacific H; 20c for Pequot A, and Hingham and 17c for Stark A. Amoskeag, Pepperill and Otis Drills; 16½c for Lawrence B and Pepperill; 16c for Great Falls J M. and 12c for Naumkeag. Sheetings, 10½c for Salmon [illegible] Shirtings 12½c for Pontoosue, [illegible] Spragues and 19@20c for Delaine. Print cloths firm at 9c.

CENTRAL LIVE-STOCK MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, THURSDAY, March 5, 1868.

CATTLE.

There was next to no market at the Central Yards all this week, the transactions being the smallest we have had to report at these yards for a year; indeed, there was so little business that it is difficult to form an opinion about the market, and to assign good and sufficient causes for the perceptible falling off. The supply, it is true, was a very meagre one, but it was nevertheless in excess of the demand, and while the offerings were unusually small, the demand also was very limited, and we did not see what could properly be called an eastern shipper in attendance. There was one or two bunches of good cattle on sale, but they could not, and were not sold at the prices asked by the owners, and as a consequence, they were shipped on further east. The following sales were reported: Hedges & Taylor sold 17 head of pretty good Ohio steers for Lucas to Messenger, Gillett & Co. at 8½; 50 head of fair-ish Texas and Illinois steers for Crow to Voorhees at 7,65. Glass, Lafferty & Co. sold 18 head commonish stock for Holmes & Pfeffer to Pidcock & Co. at 6¾; and 21 for Crabb to Marshall at 5¼.

SHEEP.

There was an active demand for really good fat Sheep this week, and prices for this particular description are considerably better than last week, sales being reported at from 6½c to 7½c, the latter quotation being realized for an extra lot of prime from Washington Co., this State. Common and inferior, however, continue dull and neglected, and may be quoted at 3@4c, and medium at 4½@5c. There was a much larger number of buyers in attendance than there was last week, and this, together with the fact that the arrivals were light, in consequence of the snow storm in the West, enabled holders to establish the advance above noted.

Hedges & Taylor sold 94 head for Sharp to Pidcock & Co. at 5¾; 175 for Maple to same at 4½.

Smith & Talmage sold 46 head for Irwin to M. Johnston at 6¼; 29 for Erwin to Voorhees at 5¼; 299 for Berry & Co. to Voorhees at 5; 110 for same to same at 4¾.

Brudabaker sold 99 head to Pancoast at 4¼—common; same to same 139 at 4¼.

A. P. Moore sold Halcomb & Hill 174 head, weighing 15,400, at 6.

Ruff sold Pierce 200 head of extra sheep, weighing 21,340,—6 head thrown in—at 7.

Huff to Pierce, 105 head, weighing 14,918, at 6; Kinsey to Vanvoorhees, 109 at 6.

D. Holser sold Lloyd 169 head, weighing 15,150, at 6.

Paxton to Halcomb & Hill, 229 head of extra Washington county sheep, weighing 33,105, at 7¼.

Booth sold 107 head to Lloyd, weighing 13,100, at 4¾.

Cashey to Pierce, 179 head at 5.87; Wartman to Pierce, 172 head at 6¾; Snyder to Pierce, 82 at 5¼.

S. McIlvain to Halcomb & Hill, 200, weighing 15,575, at 6¼.

E. H. Davis to Pierce, 346 head, weighing 46,735, at 5,80; G. Clark to Halcomb & Hill, 120 head at 6.

A. P. Moore to Halcomb & Hill, 174 head, averaging 90 lbs, at 6.

HOGS.

The arrivals of Hogs were remarkably light during the past week, and the majority of the regular shippers, not being able to get what they wanted here, are buying in Chicago. To-day, there was not a single car load unsold, and, as buyers were very hungry, we verily believe that an extra bunch would have brought 9¾, gross, though 9½ is really considered the top of the market for that class of Hogs. Quotations may be fairly given as 8 to 9¼ for common to prime heavy averages. We are informed that of late it has become quite common to ship "sows" to market which are unfit to sell, and which should have been kept at home in order to increase the future supply. Now, in Cincinnati, this kind of stock is prohibited from being offered for sale, and this should be the case here. It is really as important to have a live-stock inspector as it is to have a meat inspector.

Gilchreist & Co. bought 116 head from Tilden at 9,50; 101 from Glass, Lafferty & Co. at 8,90; 109 from E. Smith at 9¼; 84 from Hamilton at 9¼; 25 from Voter at 8,90; 10 from Pidcock & Co. at 9¼; 14 from Clarke at 8¼; 63 from same at 9½; 54 from M. Johnston at 8¾; 121 from Hedges & Taylor at 8,40; 45 from Flanniken at 9; 121 from Heath at 9,15. Shipped 2,600 head from Chicago.

Hedges & Taylor sold 108 for Erisman to E. Smith at 7¾; 195 for Johnston & Gregg to E. Smith at 8¾; 87 for Lucas to Messenger, Gillett & Co. 8,30; 55 for Rohenbaugh to Pidcock & Co. at 7,60; 121 for McWhinney to Gilchreist & Co. at 8,40; 99 for Beals to Crouse, Emerick & Co. at 7,65.

Messenger, Gillett & Co. bought 36 from Kraus at 8¾; 87 from Lucas at 8,30. Sold 14 to Crouse, Emerick & Co. at 9¼; 14 to same at 9¼; 195 to Singer & Imhoff at 9,55; 18 to Pidcock & Co. at 8; 105 to C. M. Keyes at 9¼.

Glass, Lafferty & Co. sold 138 for Harris to Dripps & Stockton at 8,90; 20 for Heath to Stockton at 7,80; 101 for David to Gilchreist & Co. at 8,95; 125 for same to Pearce at 7,80; 113 for same to Keyes at 8¾.

Singer & Imhoff bought 166 from Hedger at 9,55; 109 from Caldwell at 9¼; 24 from same at 8,62. Shipped 779 head of Chicago Hogs, which cost from 8¼ to 8¾ in Chicago.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 5.—Flour in fair request, and held firm; sales at $10@10,50 for choice spring extras. Wheat in better demand at $2,05@2,04 for No. 1; No. 2 advanced 1@2c; early sales at $1,96, advanced to $1,97¼, and closed with sellers at $1,96¾, and buyers at $1,96½. Corn opened firm at 80c for new, advanced to 80¼@80½c, and closed at 80¾c, No. 1 sold at 83@84c. Oats firmer, opening at 56@56¼c, advanced to 56¾@56⅞c, and closed quiet at 56¾c. Rye steady and firm at $1,50@1,60 for No. 1, and $1,57@1,58 for No. 2. Barley steady and firm at $2,05@2,11 for No. 2, and $1,80@1,87 for rejected; sample lots at $2,15@2,25 for choice. Pork steady at $23,50 for city, and $22,25 for country mess; packed prime mess at $20. Lard is quiet at 15½c for prime. Dressed Hogs in good demand at $10,30@11 for light, and $11@11,25 for heavy, closing firm at $10,75@11 for good lots. Receipts—flour 5,390 bbls; wheat 3,015; corn 14,345; oats 3,814 bush; dressed hogs 416; live do 4,736. Shipments—flour 5,065 bbls; wheat 1,741; corn 900; oats 5,202 bush; dressed hogs 660.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March 5.—Tobacco active and stiff, but unchanged. Cotton, very little in market, and no sales reported. Flour in good demand for low grades, and prices firm; sales of low superfine at $6,75@7,25; for choice do. $8,00@8,50; for extra, $8,75@9,25; for XX $9,50@11,00. Wheat firm, sales of winter at $2,60@2,70; spring dull at $2,10 for prime. Corn more active and higher, sales at 84@87c for shelled; 74@75c for car, Oats dull and drooping, sales at 67@70c; for seed 70@72. Rye and Barley unchanged. Pork quiet, with sales at 24½c. Bacon in better demand and less disposition to sell; shoulders sold at 11¼c; clear rib 13¼c; clear sides 14¼@14⅝c. Lard at 13½@15½c, and 15c offered. Whisky held firmly at $2,26. Receipts—1200 barrels of flour; 400 sacks of wheat; 1,650 bushels of corn; 180 bushels of oats; 600 bushels of barley.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 5.—Cotton firm with an upward tendency; middlings 24@24½c; sales 5,000 bales; receipts 2,436; exports 3,781. Sterling 151½@153. New York Sight Exchange ½ discount. Gold 141¾. Sugar easier; common 12½@13c; fair 13½@14c; prime to choice 14½@15½c. Molasses; prime 80@85c. Flour; low grades in demand; superfine $10,25; high grades dull. Corn; stock light; price firm at 95c. Oats firmer at 78@80c. Pork scarce at $27. Bacon firm; retailing for, shoulders 13¼c; rib sides 15½c; clear 17¼c. Lard firm; tierces 16½@17c; keg 17@17½c.

New York Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 4.—In consequence of a snow storm there were no arrivals of cattle at the Hudson City yards on Tuesday, thirty-nine car loads having been blockaded. At noon to-day only about seventy-five head from Orange county had come, and a large number of speculators were anxiously awaiting the arrival of delayed trains.

NEW YORK, March 5—Cattle; receipts thus far this week 2,250 head; they meet with ready sale at full prices, but their is no buoyancy noticeable, and prices are maintained with difficulty. Sheep firm and ½c higher; common to prime 6@8c. Swine better; choice 10c, heavy prime 9½c.

Chicago Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 4.—Beef cattle quiet at $6@7 for medium to fair steers, and $7,25@8,50 for good to choice do. Hogs opened active and firm but closed a shade easier under the influence of heavy receipts at $7,75@8,25 for common to good, and $8,25@8,75 for good to choice.

CHICAGO, March 5.—Hogs active at $7,75@8,25 for light, and $8,50@9 for good to choice. Beef cattle quiet and firm at $6,00@7 for light, and $7,12½@7,50 for good.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, March 5.—Flour quiet and unchanged. Wheat dull but steady. Corn firmer; white and yellow $1,12@1,15; mixed western $1,14. Oats scarce but strong at 79@80c. Rye firm at $1,70@1,75. Clover Seed dull but unchanged. Bacon steady and in fair jobbing demand: shoulders 12½c; rib sides 14½c; clear rib 14½@15c; bulk shoulders 10¾@11c. Lard 16½c.

Albany Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ALBANY, N. Y., March 5.—The cattle market continues dull; receipts only 1,400, sales 400 at 8@9¾. Many droves go through to New York in first hands. Sheep are scarce and in moderate request at an advance of ½@¾c. Dressed hogs are in light request at 12c.

Cincinnati Cattle Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, March 5.—Beef cattle $4,00@6,50 for common to prime, and $7,00@8,00 for extra shipping per cental, gross. Hogs scarce and in demand, at $9,50@10,00 gross.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

ASTRONOMY CLASS.

A Special Astronomy Class, to meet once a week, will be formed in

CURRY INSTITUTE,

NEXT TUESDAY, AT 4½ P. M.

Persons wishing to become members of the Class are invited to be present at the time specified. SF

A COUGH, A COLD, OR A SORE THROAT requires immediate attention, and should be checked. If allowed to continue,

Irritation of the Lungs, a Permanent Throat Disease, or Consumption,

is often the result.

BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES

Having a direct influence to the parts, give immediate relief. For Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh, Consumptive and Throat Diseases, Troches are used with always good success.

Singers and Public Speakers use them to clear and strengthen the voice.

Obtain only "BROWN'S BRONCHIAL TROCHES," and do not take any of the WORTHLESS IMITATIONS that may be offered. SOLD EVERYWHERE. [illegible]

MARRIAGE AND CELIBACY.—An Essay for Young Men on the Crime of Solitude, and the DISEASES and ABUSES which create impediments to MARRIAGE, with sure means of relief. Sent in sealed letter envelopes, free of charge. Address Dr. J. SKILLIN HOUGHTON, Howard Association, Philadelphia, Pa. [illegible]

LEGAL.

IN THE MATTER OF THE APPLICATION OF THE

Juniata Building and Loan Association of Allegheny City, Pa.

For a Charter. No. 162. March Term, 1868.

Notice is hereby given that an application has been made to the Court of Common Pleas of Allegheny county, by the above named Association for a Charter; that an instrument in writing, specifying the objects, articles, conditions and name, style or title under which they have been associated, has been presented to the Court and filed in the Prothonotary's Office, and if no sufficient reason is shown to the contrary, said Charter will be granted by the Court at the next term.

COLLIER, MILLER & McBRIDE,
Attorneys for Petitioners.

EXECUTOR'S SALE of a VALUABLE BLOCK OF COAL, on the line of the Steubenville Railroad.—The undersigned Executor of Alexander Liggett, dec'd, will expose to Public sale on the premises, on THURSDAY, March 19th, 1868, at 10 o'clock A. M., a valuable Block of Coal situated in South Fayette township, Allegheny county, on the line of the Pittsburgh and Steubenville Railroad, ten miles from the city, and adjoining lands of W. Jackson, James Hays and others, containing about 161 acres. TERMS—one-half cash, and the balance in two equal annual payments, with interest thereon, payable annually, to be secured by bond and a mortgage on the premises. Possession given April 1st, 1868. Two hundred dollars of the cash payment will be required on day of sale. For particulars apply to

WILLIAM A. BOYD, Executor,
Near Walker's Mills Station, P. C. & St. L. R.

EXECUTOR'S NOTICE.—Letters Testamentary on the Estate of MARY BELL, late of Robinson township, deceased, having been granted to the undersigned, all persons having claims against said estate will present them, properly authenticated for settlement, and those indebted to said estate will make payment to

JAMES H. BELL, Executor,
Chartiers Township.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

SUCCESSFUL

GRAPE GROWING.

As evidence of our success in growing Grapes, we refer: To our vineyards of twenty-seven acres of healthy and vigorous vines, which never fail to produce an immense crop of the finest fruit—To the thousands of intelligent fruit growers, who visit our grounds—To our annual Grape Exhibitions, both at home and abroad—To the Fruit markets of Pittsburgh, New York, Philadelphia, Baltimore, &c., where tons of our Grapes are sold every day during the fruit season, at the highest price.

OUR SUCCESS WE ATTRIBUTE TO:

FIRST—A judicious selection of varieties.
SECOND—The character of our Vines.
THIRD—Proper culture and Pruning.

We select varieties that are healthy, hardy, of good quality, and on which we can depend for a crop every year.

That the character of the Vine has much to do with its successful fruitage, we have no doubt. A vine with a sickly constitution will never produce satisfactory results. If such a vine has been planted, the sooner it is rooted out and thrown away the better.

We grow our own Vines, and claim their superiority on the following grounds:

FIRST—They are grown from Mature Wood taken from our Bearing Vineyards, thus securing not only health of vine, but correctness of variety.

SECOND—We start our Vines in Propagating Houses, that they may have the advantage of early growth, but as soon as the weather will permit we turn them out into the open ground, where they are carefully cultivated during the entire growing season. We regard this system of producing Vines as the very best, and much preferable to that of growing them under glass, or with their roots crammed in pots.

We secure by our mode healthy, stocky, and well rooted Vines, which give satisfaction when planted in their growth and yield of fruit.

THIRD—Our soil is peculiarly adapted to the production of Vines of the best quality, and we use no stimulants to excite unnatural growth.

There is no mystery connected with the "proper culture and pruning" of the Vine. Many persons have been bewildered and discouraged with what has been written and said on the subject. BUT WE UNHESITATINGLY SAY, THERE IS NO MORE MYSTERY IN GROWING GRAPES THAN GRAIN, AND THAT IT IS AS EASY TO GROW A VINEYARD AS A FIELD OF CORN. Any one visiting our vineyards can be satisfied of this fact.

We offer this season for sale TEN ACRES of such Vines as we plant, and which, under similar circumstances, will undoubtedly produce similar results.

ALSO, Strawberries, Raspberries, Blackberries, Gooseberries, Currants, &c., of all desirable kinds.

We guarantee our prices to be as low as the same quality of a genuine article can be had anywhere.

For descriptions, illustrations, prices and much reliable information to reference to small Fruit Culture, see catalogue of 64 pages, furnishes all applicants for 10 CENTS.

J. KNOX,
No. 137 Liberty St., Pittsburgh.

REDUCTION IN CARPETS, OIL CLOTHS, MATTINGS, WINDOW SHADES, &c. AT BOVARD, ROSE & CO'S, 21 Fifth Street, (OVER BATES & BELL'S.)

JOHN CROFT......JOSEPH PHILLIPS.

CROFT & PHILLIPS,
Real Estate & Insurance Brokers,
139 FOURTH ST., PITTSBURGH.

We have a PRINTED REAL ESTATE REGISTER containing a full description, location, price and terms of all the property entrusted to our care for sale. These consist of

Farms, Grist Mills, Houses,
LOTS, STORES, COAL LANDS,
COAL WORKS, COAL INTERESTS,
WESTERN LANDS, HOTELS, TANNERIES,
CITY AND SUBURBAN PROPERTY.

This Register we print three times a year on first of May, September and January. Parties wishing to buy or sell Real Estate, no matter where the location, need not fail to consult our Register, a copy of which can be had by sending your address. January number now ready

FRUIT TREES,
GRAPE VINES, STRAWBERRIES,
GOOSEBERRIES, RASPBERRIES,
MONTHLY & VINING ROSES,
FLOWERING SHRUBS,
EVERGREENS,
ORNAMENTAL TREES,
ASPARAGUS, RHUBARB ROOTS, &c., &c.,

Of the most approved varieties, in large quantities, for market purposes or family use.

The trains of the P. F. W. & C. Railway stop at our Nurseries at Edgeworth Station. Orders carefully packed and shipped, or delivered in Pittsburgh daily.

T. L. SHIELDS & CO.,
PITTSBURGH.

No tree peddlers employed by our establishment.

VALUABLE PROPERTY FOR SALE.—The well known tavern stand—LINCOLN HOUSE—in the thriving village of Mansfield, on the P. C. & St. L. R. R. The house is a two-story frame, of eleven rooms and cellar, with a brick building attached, the upper portion of which is well calculated for a ball room or concerts, being 45 feet long and 20 feet wide. The lower story is in three apartments, calculated for barber shop, oyster saloon and feed store. Also, a stable 60 feet by 24, calculated for 20 horses and 8 or 10 tons of hay. This property will be sold cheap if applied for soon. If not sold by the first of March, it will be rented to a good tenant for a term of years.

This property is well calculated for carrying on the Livery business, having paid well the last year, when Aston & Co. and also Ewing & Co. carried it on.

For further particulars enquire of Capt. EATON or MATT. HARRISON, or of the subscriber, on the premises.

A. McGEETY.

FARM FOR SALE.

The undersigned will sell at private sale his Farm, situated in Allegheny township, Westmoreland county, two and a half miles from Apollo station, on the W. P. R. R. containing

92 1-2 ACRES,

Having thereon erected a good Log House, weather-boarded large Frame Barn, together with the necessary outbuildings. This farm is well watered, and the land is of the first quality. Convenient to churches and schools.

For further particulars enquire of the undersigned, on the premises.

SAMUEL C. CRAWFORD.

FOR SALE.

A Farm of One Hundred Acres,

Situated in Patton township, Allegheny county, two and one-half miles north of Stewart's station, Pennsylvania R. R. The farm is under good cultivation and fence; has on it an apple and peach orchard, commencing to bear; also several springs. Improvements consist of brick house, barn, carriage house and other outbuildings. The farm is convenient to churches, school house and mill.

For further particulars enquire on the premises, or of

JOHN TILLBROOK,
Monroeville Post Office, Pa.

G. W. M'GRAW.......J. A. M'GRAW

M'GRAW & SON,
FELT, CEMENT, GRAVEL AND
SLATE ROOFERS

Also, manufacturers of Roofing and Oil Tank Cement, Saturated Felt and Black Nitrogen Varnish. Office, 38 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa. All orders promptly attended to.

JAMES GLENN,
Wholesale and Retail Dealer in
Grain, Mill Feed and Baled Hay,
61 WATER AND 64 FIRST STS.,
PITTSBURGH, PA.

FOR RENT—A FARM in Ohio Township, late Edward O'Neill's, situate about three miles from Fleming Station, containing One Hundred and Eighty Acres, on which there is Sixty Acres of Meadow; an Orchard of choice fruit of about Twenty Acres; a large barn, stone dwelling house, 150 acres of cleared land. Possession given immediately. Enquire of MARY O'NEIL, on the premises, or ROBT. ROBB, No. 149 Fourth street, Pittsburgh.

CHEAP PAINTING.

PAINTING AT ½ COST OF LEAD.

100 lbs. of PECORA Co's colored Paints, (costing $12½) will paint as much as 250 lbs. of Lead and wear longer. For particulars address,

S. BOWEN, Secretary,
130 North Fourth Street, Philadelphia.

MEDICAL.

A GREAT CURE OF ASTHMA.

I feel myself under obligations to you, as well as a duty I owe to others who have been like sufferers with myself, in order that they may know where they can get cured. I had been subject to violent, continued attacks of ASTHMA for more than six years, and had been to great expense and to various medical men of experience without obtaining any permanent relief, relieved at all. I was so bad that I never knew what it was to be free from the disease. I had to sit up in bed every night for weeks and weeks, without any prospect or hope of cure. My condition was such that I felt life a burden, and when I got an attack I felt in danger of suffocating every moment. So terrible had been my suffering that my mother says that she has seen me so near suffocation that I was nearly black in the face from the desperate efforts made to get breath. In the cold winter nights, many a night, with the doors and windows of the house thrown wide open, in order to hinder the apparent danger of strangulation. In this condition, on the 18th of October, 1866, I having heard of DR. KEYSER'S skill in curing this disease, I called on him, in company with my husband, Joseph Meyers, but I must confess, with a great deal of doubt as to effecting a permanent cure. Dr. KEYSER examined me carefully, and my lungs all over, with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that with care I would get well. I persevered with his medicines for over a year, and am to-day in vigorous health, and TOTALLY FREE FROM THE ASTHMA, and its terribly disagreeable attendants. I have had, once in awhile, a slight attack of the disease, but I regard my health as entirely re-established, and if I do have any attack, a few doses of the Doctor's medicine immediately relieves it. I cannot feel too thankful for the exemption from a disease which used to cost me whole weeks and months of loss of sleep, besides suffering which none but those who are subject to this disease can fully appreciate or describe.

NANCY MEYERS.
MARY MOUNT JOY, (her mother.)
GEORGIANA FISHER.

Birmingham, Dec. 9, 1867.

The case of Mrs. Myers, recited above, is one of more than ordinary importance, because of the violence of the attacks, their continued length, and the great prostration of all the vital powers attending the disease. Any one who knew her during the time she was a sufferer from the disease of which she was cured, and will look at her now, the very picture of robust health, cannot but admit that the cure is one of more than ordinary character, inasmuch as we hear of Asthma every day of our lives, being a disease of an incurable nature. Let those who doubt investigate for themselves.

DR. KEYSER'S RESIDENT CONSULTING OFFICE FOR LUNG EXAMINATIONS AND THE TREATMENT OF OBSTINATE CHRONIC DISEASES, No. 120 PENN STREET, from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

DEAFNESS, HARD HEARING,

Discharges from the Ear, Polypus of the Ear, Catarrh, Ozena, Blind Eyes, Inflamed Eyes, Every Species of Sore Eyes and Ears, Successfully Treated by Dr. Keyser, 120 Penn Street.

SIGHT RESTORED.

The case to which we allude some weeks ago, of Christiana Fisher, of Beaver county, is now entirely confirmed by the appearance of Miss Fisher herself, who to-day called on DR. KEYSER in person, to thank him for his kindness and skill in restoring her to ENTIRE AND PERFECT SIGHT. Miss Fisher had been nearly blind for four months. She was so blind that she could not distinguish any object so as to make out what it was. The case is remarkable, as hundreds of cases like her's are doomed to never-ending darkness, on the flimsy pretext that there is no cure, and nothing can be done. She was under DR. KEYSER'S treatment for two months, and before she applied to him, through her brother, SIMON P. FISHER, slight hopes were entertained of her ever getting her sight. Her case is well known in the neighborhood where she resides, and has been regarded as one of extraordinary recovery.

We, the undersigned, know of the cure of Miss Fisher, and bear willing testimony to the fact above stated.

CHRISTIAN FISHER,
SIMON P. FISHER, (Brother,)
ANNIE BRADLEY,
Taylor avenue, Allegheny;
EUGENE McCASKEY,
LOUISA FISHER, (her niece.)

September 17th, 1867.

S. B. Brown,	Lizzie Mahead,
Philip Friday,	Tillie Mahead,
Rachel Friday,	T. M. Mahead,
D. N. Teeple,	T. C. Mahead,
A. H. Caroll,	Lena Allison,
E. W. Lievendorfer,	Mary J. Brown,
Wm. Jenkins,	Jane A. Morton,
Michael Harris,	J. C. Weller,
Jas. A. Fleming,	J. A. Weller,
C. S. Swineburg,	N. H. Hasen,
Susan Lemmax,	Nancy M. Hasen,
Eliza Hyde,	Mary H. Morton,
Wm. Allison,	Wm. H. Morton,
Eliza Lievendorfer,	Ella Hasen,
T. L. Young,	Jennie Wilson,
J. Lievendorfer,	Chris. M. Wilson,
J. F. Mitchel,	Mary E. Wilson,
A. M. Lievendorfer,	Mary Patten,
H. Gardner,	Jennie Patten,
G. Lievendorfer,	Martha Patten,
J. F. Morrison,	James Patten,
A. M. Morrison,	Jane E. Dobbs,
Robert Mahead,	Jennie E. Dobbs,
Christiana Mahead,	J. W. Dobbs,
Isabella Dobbs,	J. Dobbs,
S. Funkhouser,	Wm. B. Pence,
D. Fisher,	J. C. Fisher,
G. Fisher,	Wilhamina Fisher,
(her brother,	(her mother.)

The case above referred to was entirely cured by medicines to purify the blood, and it is witnessed by scores of persons who have known Miss Fisher, and have a knowledge of her total restoration to health, and the recovery of her sight, as the accompanying letter of her brother sets forth:

DR. KEYSER—This is the list of names that have seen your advertisement of the cure of my sister, Christiana Fisher. They were all willing to put their names down, and were very much astonished to see that you brought her sight so soon. My mother sends her thanks to you; she says "you are one of the greatest men in the world." She says if we had not come across you she believes her child would not be living at this time. We all join in sending our love and respects to you.

S. P. FISHER, North Sewickley.

Dr. Keyser's Consultation Rooms, No. 120 Penn Street, corner of Evans alley. Office hours from 9 a. m. to 4 p. m.

PULMONARY CONSUMPTION, RESULTING FROM PLEURISY, CURED.

Statement of George Ford, carpenter, of No. 16 Sampson street, Allegheny City:

I took a violent attack of pleurisy, in May, 1866, which left me with a cough lasting all summer, wearing away my strength and gradually undermining my health. During this attack of pleurisy I had several physicians of the highest reputation in the city. After I had partially recovered from the pleurisy, I was advised to go into the country, which I did, and when there a called in a doctor, who told me my left lung was affected, and that if something were not done soon I would die of CONSUMPTION. I lingered on from this time until about the middle of June, my cough and lung disease gradually growing worse, and I weaker every day, and almost despairing of ever getting well. In this state of despondency, and knowing the general belief of the incurability of Consumption, and having heard of cures made by Dr. KEYSER, and seeing his advertisement in the newspapers, I was induced in October last to call on the Doctor at his office, 120 Penn street, and had him examine my lungs with his "LUNG SOUND." He told me the upper lobe of my left lung was very much diseased, but he thought with great care and the perseverance in the use of his medicine, I would get well. At the time I called on Dr. Keyser my pulse was over one hundred and thirty beats in a minute, and I was generally prostrated, and had to cough night and day. I commenced the Doctor's treatment in October, with a feeble, broken constitution, and continued it faithfully until the present time. The Doctor's medicines helped me from the very start, and I could gradually feel myself getting stronger, and my cough and expectoration lessening. I have gained greatly in flesh, and consider myself well; all the rattling of my lung has ceased, and my general health is in every way good. All my relatives and friends know of the advanced stage of my disease and my extraordinary recovery. One of the medicines given me by Dr. Keyser was a medicine called LUNG CURE, which I took in connection with the other treatment.

GEORGE FORD.

PITTSBURGH, March 30, 1867.

ANOTHER CURE OF CONSUMPTION.

STATEMENT OF JOHN G. WIGHAM, OF TURTLE CREEK, ALLEGHENY COUNTY.

I was discharged from the United States army in January, 1866, on account of a wound in the head, from a shell, and a disease which the army physicians pronounced CONSUMPTION. I had a terrible cough and fell away in strength and flesh and was unable to do anything. Shortly after my return from the army, I made application to a physician of my neighborhood and, afterwards, to another in Pittsburgh of high reputation, whose remedies I used faithfully for five months, without any benefit whatever, but rather grew worse, and wasted in flesh and strength every day. In August, 1866, my mother took me to DOCTOR KEYSER, of 120 Penn street, whose skill in such cases like mine had been highly spoken of and put myself under his treatment. The Doctor examined my lungs very carefully with his LUNG SOUND, and told me that my left lung was badly diseased at the upper part, but if I was careful he thought he could cure me by following his directions closely, which I did from that day to this. I gradually improved under Dr. Keyser's medicines from the first week I commenced to take them, and my general health has improved and my chest, where it was sunken away, and where it pained me, has become full and strong and free from pain. I can now do a full day's work, and take great pleasure in giving my testimony in favor of Dr. Keyser's treatment and medicines.

JOHN G. WIGHAM, Turtle Creek.

PITTSBURGH, April 11th, 1867.

DR. KEYSER'S PECTORAL SYRUP AND KEYSER'S LUNG CURE.

Can be had at his GREAT MEDICINE STORE, 140 WOOD STREET. Consultation Room, No. 120 PENN STREET. Lung examinations from 9 A. M. until 4 P. M.

The Pittsburgh Gazette

CITY AND SUBURBAN.

THE COURTS.

United States District Court—Judge McCandless.

FRIDAY, March 6.—In the case of the United States vs. twenty-six barrels of ale et alia, owned by Michael Thieken, previously reported, the jury found a verdict against the United States and for respondent.

David S. Morris, of New Castle, Lawrence county, was on motion admitted to practice.

In the bankruptcy branch, the case of Kaufman, Oppenheimer & Co. vs. Benjamin Alsworth, the jury found that the alleged acts of bankruptcy, as set forth in the creditors' petition, were not true. The cause was therefore dismissed.

Orson Rickey was granted a final discharge in bankruptcy, and was awarded the usual certificate to that effect.

A petition was presented from Aaron L. Voght, of Susquehanna county, for final discharge. The usual orders were made by the Court.

The following petitions for adjudication in bankruptcy were filed:
Arthur E. Cannon, of Luzerne county.
Alva O. Hart, Lycoming county.
A. J. Smith, Tioga county.
Anson Wright, Lycoming county.
Charles C. Dean, late of Warren county.
Benjamin Torne, Warren county.
H. G. Morrison, Warren county.
B. L. Fahnestock & Co. filed a petition in bankruptcy against F. Marion Gardner, of Pittsburgh.
Court adjourned.

Quarter Sessions—Judge Mellon.

FRIDAY, March 6.—Court met at the usual hour, ten o'clock.

VERDICTS RENDERED.

In the case of Joseph Orris, indicted for fornication and bastardy and adultery, the jury found a verdict of not guilty, the defendant to pay the costs.

In the case of O'Donnell, Birdsall et. al., indicted for robbing Stewart's shoe store in East Liberty, the jury found a verdict of guilty. Sentence deferred.

DISHONEST DOMESTIC.

Mary Hamett, aged sixteen, was indicted for the larceny of two or three dresses, some "female underclothing," and a silver chain, on oath of John Johnston, residing at No. 19 Lacock street, Allegheny. Counsel for defendant, R. S. Morrison, Esq., moved the Court to quash the indictment, for the reason that the phrase "female underclothing" was vague and indefinite. He cited Isaiah 3: 17-23, as descriptive of the "fixings" of the daughters of Zion, "in those days," and as to the additions since it was impossible for him (the counsel) to give any idea. Notwithstanding the high authority cited, the Court overruled the motion. His Honor could not see the application. The evidence was that Miss Hamett, representing herself as an orphan, was employed by the prosecutor to do housework, and after the lapse of ten days she departed, taking with her the articles alleged to have been stolen. She was arrested by officer Herman, and acknowledged her guilt. The accused offered no evidence, but wept bitterly during the trial, this demonstration, coupled with her prepossessing appearance, exciting sympathy in her behalf. The jury convicted, recommended her to mercy, and she was sentenced to the county jail for two months.

STOLE A ROBE.

John W. McFetridge was indicted for the larceny of a buffalo robe, the property of Dr. D. P. Lipscomb, one night in December last. It was taken from the Doctor's buggy while he was visiting a patient. The accused was arrested with the robe in his possesion, and whilst endeavoring to sell it for two dollars. He alleged, but could not prove, that he obtained the robe from another party for fifty cents. Verdict guilty. The accused had been in jail since December last, and was not tried at last term for the reason that he was attacked with small pox, from which he had but recently recovered. He was sentenced to the county jail for two months longer.

ASSAULT AND BATTERY.

John Mooney was convicted of an assault and battery on Adam Burkhart. It appeared that the defendant's wife had taken a shirt and some other articles from Burkhart's store, and missing them he went to Mooney's house to recover the property. A difficulty ensued and the assault and battery was committed. Sentenced to the county jail for two months.

A WELL KNOWN OFFENDER.

Martin Brawdy, son of the notorious woman of that name now suffering punishment for keeping a den of infamy, was placed on trial on a charge of felonious assault and battery on James Holland, of Guffey's station, Westmoreland county. Prosecutor, during a visit to the city on Saturday of last week, in company with Dennis McCune visited a house of ill fame on Pennsylvania avenue. While there he was robbed of forty-five dollars, and next morning returned to recover the money, when he encountered Brawdy, who assaulted him with a knife, cutting him across the hand. The jury convicted. The Court sentenced the prisoner to pay a fine of ten dollars and to two months imprisonment in the county jail, at the expiration of that time to give bail in the sum of $1,000 to keep the peace for one year. The Court took occasion to remark that it was aware that the prisoner had previously been concerned in occurrences of the kind. It will be recollected that Brawdy was convicted of murder in the second degree, for killing a man in Birmingham, and sentenced to the Penitentiary for twelve years, but pardoned out after he had served but a small portion of his sentence. The reason assigned, we remember, was the failing health of the prisoner.

FRACAS ON A STEAMBOAT.

Wm. Campbell, colored, was tried for an aggravated assault and battery on Thomas Penny, also colored. It occurred on board the steamer Hudson, on which the prosecutor was employed as watchman. Jury out.

CONFESSED HIS GUILT.

John McGowan plead guilty to a charge of larceny, preferred by Patrick Manion, boarding-house keeper on Grant street. The property stolen consisted of two suits of clothing and a silver watch, valued at one hundred and fifty dollars. The prisoner was arrested in Johnstown and the articles found in his possession. It appearing that the prisoner was not hardened in crime, and that his previous character was considered good, he was not sentenced to the Penitentiary, but to the county jail for three months.

ADJUDGED INSANE.

Theodore Schmidt, accused of assault and battery, on oath of his brother, was adjudged not guilty by reason of insanity. The object of the prosecution was to secure his consignment to the asylum. He resides at Mt. Washington.

DISCHARGED FROM JAIL.

Adam Eckert, in jail since last term, was brought into Court and discharged. The grand jury ignored the bill against him on the 9th of January last, but by some oversight the case had not been attended to.

PLEA ACCEPTED.

William Breeze, indicted for the seduction of Mary McGonnigle under promise of marriage, was allowed to put in the plea of guilty of fornication and bastardy. He was sentenced to pay forty dollars for "lying-in" expenses and to pay the prosecutrix two dollars per week until her child is five years old, and give bond to comply with this order.

Common Pleas—Judge Stowe.

FRIDAY, March 6.—In the case of G. H. Tower vs. E. T. Vanvoorhes, the jury found in favor of plaintiff for $1,110 98.

J. McK. Pierce vs. Thomas A. Carnahan. Action to recover $140, amount of a note for money paid. On trial.

Real Estate Transfers.

The following deeds were left in the Register's office on Thursday, March 5th, 1868.

Jacob Nathan et. al. to William A. Reed, January 6th, 1867, lot on Federal street and North Common, Allegheny, 60 by 110 feet with buildings........$18,000
William A. Reed to Joseph Myers, Feb. 12th, 1867, the above described lot........$18,000
George Finley to John D. Tucker, March 4th, 1868, lots Nos. 1 and 2 in Finley's plan of lots in Collins township, 91 by 148 feet with buildings........$1,250
William Young to Samuel Porter, June 3d, 1850, twenty-one acres of land in North Fayette township........$500
Jacob Johnston to Samuel Porter, Oct. 12th, 1850, 96 perches of land in North Fayette township........$18
Charles Kohelmyer to Wilhelm Kraemer, March 3d, 1868, lot in Mount Washington........$400
Jacob Beppus to William T. Whitman, March 2d, 1868, lot in Oakland, on Pennsylvania avenue, 22 by 1?0 feet...$2,200
William T. Whitman to George Black, March 4th, 1868, the above described lot........$2,300
Samuel Coyle to Robert M. Coyle, Feb. 19th, 1868, lot on North Canal street, in the borough of Sharpsburg, lot No. 1 in Coyle's plan........$1
Hugh Caney to Arthur Hobson, March 4th, 1868, lot No. 24 in Robert Cassett's plan of lots, on James street, Allegheny City, 20 by 104 feet, with buildings........$1,200
Ad. Reineman to Arthur Hobson, Oct. 6th, 1866, lot on Lacock street, Allegheny City 41 by 92 feet........$500
John Young to John A. Eikert, April 1 1867, tract of ground in Robinson township, containing 67 acres, 3 roods and 19 perches, with buildings........$485
Thompson Bell to A. M. Marshall, Feb. 18, 1867, tract of land in Reserve township, containing six acres, with buildings........$12,000
Wm. Maddock to Henry Schott, Aug. 29, 1867, lot 14 in Deckham & Brankston's plan of lots in Lawrenceville, on Charlotte street, 22 by 100 feet........$600
P. P. & E. Forsythe to Isaac McKinley, March 3, 1868, lot 118 in Thomas Mellon's plan of lots in Liberty township, 21 by 100 feet........$360
William Boyd to Joseph W. Boyd, Feb. 12, 1868, lot on Fleming street, Allegheny, 20 by 90 feet........$2,900

Amusements.

OPERA HOUSE.—The entertainment at the Opera House last evening was one of the most pleasing of the season. Miss Newton as Miriam, in "Miriam's Crime," displayed a high order of dramatic talent of rare cultivation, and as Gertrude in "Little Treasure" she is unapproachable. An unusually attractive bill will be presented at the matinee this afternoon, in which Miss Newton will appear.

THE OPERA.—The closing night of the brief season of English Opera, given at the Academy of Music by Caroline Richings' talented troupe, closed last night with the Bohemian Girl. We were proud of the audience. Never in Pittsburgh did there before assemble more youth, beauty, fashion and intelligence. It was such an audience as reflected the true character of our industrial city in a moment of rest and repose. Every seat was occupied, the aisles crowded, the window sills improvised into benches. It was a perfect ovation in honor of Caroline Richings, whose benefit it was. The performance was all that could be desired, and thus closed brilliantly the brief Richings' season. May the troupe soon return again.

LAFAYETTE HALL.—Dr. O'Leary, the celebrated lecturer, will conclude his course of interesting lectures at Lafayette Hall this evening, at which time he will deliver his very interesting discourse on "Marriage and Divorce." The Doctor is a man of rare literary attainments, and his lectures give evidences of a strong mind and deep research. We have seldom met a public lecturer who possesses so much general knowledge, and his lectures are full of useful information.

MASONIC HALL.—The Royal Conjurer, who has met with such brilliant success during his stay here, will bring his interesting exhibitions to a close to-night, and those of our readers who have not witnessed his inimitable tricks, or received one of the elegant presents that are distributed to the audience nightly, should not fail to go to Masonic Hall to-night.

THE RINK.—Notwithstanding the change in the weather the ice at the Rink is still in good condition for skating, and the lovers of the sport are making good use of it, as the season is about at an end.

SOUTHERN STATES.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

VIRGINIA.

RICHMOND, March 6.—The Convention to-day adopted the clause disfranchising all persons who gave aid and comfort to the rebellion after having taken the oath to support the Constitution of the United States, such as Congressmen, Presidential Electors, officers in the service of the United States, Executive or Judicial officers of State. The State officers specified, besides higher ones, are Judges, Clerks of Courts, Commonwealth Attorneys, Sheriffs, Constables, Overseers, Revenue Commissioners, Magistrates, Mayors, City Councilmen, Flour and Tobacco Inspectors.

An amendment to modify the meaning of the words "and comfort," so as to except acts of kindness by parents to their sons in the so-called Confederate armies, or voting for secesion ordinance, was defeated, and the clause adopted by forty nine yeas to twenty-eight nays.

Another clause was adopted disfranchising all officers in the rebellion above the rank of first lieutenant in the army, and master in the navy.

On this last clause a Conservative refused to vote, saying that he would commit perjury by so doing. A motion to expel him for contempt was laid on the table, and the Convention adjourned.

NORTH CAROLINA.

RALEIGH, March 6.—The Convention proceedings have been of little interest for several days.

On Wednesday night the proposed scheme for an immigration bureau was defeated.

Yesterday Mr. Williams, of Sampson, a Conservative, was deprived of his seat and Mr. Hall, Radical, declared legally elected.

To-day the report of the Committee on Education passed to a second reading by a strict party vote. It provides for opening of the University and all other public schools alike to blacks and whites. The report compels all persons to send their children to public schools for sixteen months betwen the ages of five and eighteen years, when they are not able to educate them otherwise.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CHARLESTON, March 6.—The Convention is nearing a close. The President to-day announced that all ordinances reported from Committees had been acted on.

Brigadier General Burns, Military Mayor of the city *pro tem*, has been superceded by Col. Cogswell, of the 8th Infantry. It is believed Cogswell will pursue the same policy as his predecessor.

GEORGIA.

ATLANTA, March 6.—In the Convention to-day the vote of yesterday on the apportionment of Congressional Districts was reconsidered, for the purpose of making some changes in the disposition of counties.

Mr. Edwards, of Taylor county, was unanimously nominated this evening in a caucus of Republicans for Congress from the Third district.

LOUISIANA.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—The city currency has again declined. A few brokers buy at twenty per cent. discount, but most of them refuse to purchase on any terms, and a card is published to the effect that venders in public markets will wholly refuse to take it as currency after the 10th inst.

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—In the Convention to-day a resolution approving the impeachment of President Johnson was offered and laid over.

A resolution was offered by Mr. Cromwell, colored, to the effect that as the presence of Jefferson Davis, the arch traitor, was detrimental to peace and good order, he be notified to leave the State within fourteen hours.

The resolution created considerable excitement.

Mr. Blackburn said it was barbarism to Mr. Davis, who is in one sense in shackles and a prisoner of the State, and said he regarded him personally as a brave and candid man, but politically a traitor, and moved the resolution be returned to the delegate from whom it emanated. It was carried by fifty-six to five.

A resolution was adopted that no member be elected as Register who is a candidate for any office under the Constitution.

A motion to go into an election of Registers was adopted.

Adjourned.

ALABAMA.

MONTGOMERY, March 6.—In response to an application to General Meade for the appointment of an Alderman for a ward of this city, he replies to the Mayor that unless it is of urgent necessity he does not desire to make an appointment, as the people will soon be called on to elect one of their own choice.

MISSISSIPPI.

JACKSON, March 6.—The Convention was occupied to-day with the trial of Merriman. He was finally expelled by a vote of thirty-eight to thirteen.

Presenting the Indictment.

We take from the Cleveland *Leader* the following graphic and impressive sketch of the scene at the National Capitol, when the Articles of Impeachment against the President were exhibited before the Senate on Wednesday last.

WASHINGTON, March 4.

The feeling of everybody this morning seemed to be that a new chapter is to be written in American history to-day at noon. There was no precedent for such an act as occurred soon after, not any record of such a scene as was then in preparation. Through the morning there was a state of expectancy over the great crowd at the Capitol. The morning papers had announced that the House managers would certainly appear at the bar of the Senate. The Senate galleries were well filled, and attentive to all that was passing. Four large chairs moved in from the marble room and placed in the area in front of the desk and facing the President, were the only indications that anything unusual was to occur. The routine business of the morning hour was as dull as ever, but at short intervals every eye in the galleries was turned to that row of elegant chairs as if they possessed the power of fascination. Meantime the communication from Chief Justice Chase was read in the Senate, and it seemed as if everybody heard it at once; for in three minutes it was the theme of general conversation, and half a dozen telegraph operators were announcing it to all parts of the country, almost before the Senators had recovered from the surprise it caused them. In ten minutes the building was ringing with all sorts of versions of the document. But as soon as it was discovered that it would not stop the proceedings it was soon lost sight of for the time being, as the central scene for which all were waiting began to unfold itself.

The Managers came into the House, when Mr. Bingham moved that the House, as a Committee of the Whole, attend the Managers at the bar of the Senate. This being agreed upon the movement towards the Senate began. The galleries formed to see the long procession pass. Slowly and with due form it filed through the halls. Mr. Dawes, Chairman of the Committee of the Whole, with the clerk on his right, and the door keeper on his left, led the column. Behind them came Speaker Colfax with General Schenck and Mr. Welker, and next came the Managers, walking two by two and arm in arm, Messrs. Bingham and Boutwell walking first, the former on the right; then Williams and Butler, next Logan and Wilson, and last came Thad. Stevens, unable to walk and carried in a chair. Behind them followed the Republican members with three or four Democrats. Most of the latter class remained in the hall of the House. The crowd in the building formed from one end to the other on each side of the body thus made up.

There was an air of deep earnestness upon all, and all seemed to yield to the influence of the occasion. No funeral cortege moving through these corridors ever excited graver thoughts. It was a column moving on in the name of all the people, and to the great thought thus embodied all seemed to bow as to the supreme power of the land—the people moving on to accusation, and to bid their Senate sit in judgment upon the highest officer in the land. Such thoughts throbbed in all hearts to the measure of that march. While all the galleries were expectant, the Senate was dragging on with business as uninteresting to the general reader as the inscriptions upon the burial cases of the Egyptian mummies. Suddenly it ceased, and what was felt to be the most important scene in the history of this our rebellion, stood out on the floor of the Senate. Those at the President's desk could see the officers of the House of Representatives and the Managers behind them; the members in a long line reaching back beyond the rotunda, and hundreds of faces pressing close upon the line, forming a wall of heads on each side. The hum on the floor of the Senate ceased, and as its doors swung open, the measured tramp of the column sounded through the hall. There came a stillness over it as if death had entered, and as the proper officer of the Senate announced the Committee of Managers the stillness seemed to deepen. Upon recognition from Mr. Wade, Mr. Bingham, chairman, announced that the House of Representatives through the Managers and by its own presence appeared at the bar of the Senate with its present Articles of Impeachment against Andrew Johnson, President of the United States. President Wade in response invited them to seats already prepared.

PRESENTMENT OF THE ARTICLES.

During these preliminary proceedings the entire Board of Managers, arranged as already stated, stood—at the bar with the officers of the House—the Speaker in advance and the members in the rear. When the Managers moved to the front of the desk and took their seats, the members of the House formed in a compact circle outside of the Senators' desks. A rustle passed over the floor and galleries as all present seemed to settle themselves into the best position to hear and see. On motion of Senator Hendricks, Speaker Colfax was conducted to the desk on the right of Mr. Wade, Senator Grimes advancing and escorting him to the designated place. These arrangements made, the Senate became still again, and the silence was oppressive. President Wade here directed the Sergeant-at-Arms that proclamation be made. The order of President Wade, too, gave it new weight and the words of the proclamation itself appeared to stop all breathing. Every eye was on that officer as he stepped to his place and in clear and firm tones pronounced the formula, never officially heard in the land before.

The proclamation made, the Managers stood in their places and Bingham unrolled the Articles and prepared to read. It was a solemn and deeply impressive scene. Messrs. Wade and Colfax seated together, the joint representatives of the two great representative bodies of the nation; before them sat the Senate, and back of the Senators were ranged the members of the House. Over all the packed galleries seemed to hang as if the nation itself were looking down on the scene. In the open space before the desk, stood seven men who, in the name of all the people, had come before the highest tribunal in the land to enter an indictment against a President, in their official capacity. It was such a line of men as the eyes of a nation have seldom rested on. Their personality gone, they stood for the people in the people's cause, and as such thousands of eyes, which ran constantly from one to another, seemed to be regarding them.

For an hour the Managers were before the bar while Bingham read the long indictment through. For an hour scarce one of them changed his position; for that time the circle of members remained in unbroken attention; the Senators remained fixed, and the galleries as quiet as if no life were in them. The reading done, Wade announced that the Senate would take proper action in the case, and then the Speaker, Managers and members withdrew, and the dull, dry business of the Senate began again.

A House Burner.

The flames were shooting high,
And turpentine you threw;
An officer stood by,
And he arrested you.
You board at Sing Sing fine,
And pay by breaking stone
For using turpentine
To burn the house you own.

It is just as sensible to shovel Cayenne pepper and pour cans of turpentine on a burning building as to use the liniments composed of such fiery ingredients on the human system. Instead of cooling the inflammation they create a terrible smart and surface pain which is greater than the original complaint. The practice of easing one complaint by creating pain in another place is of daily occurrence. The body is of more importance than a house. We leave others to judge the proper punishment to be administered. Dr. Wolcott removes pain of any name or nature, free of cost, for everybody, at 170 Chatham square, New York, and 622 Arch street, Philadelphia, in the Drug Store, with that wonderful remedy, Pain Paint, without smart. It leaves no color, and is so harmless that puny sickly infants are painted over their whole body every day. The application is delightful to the senses; it invigorates the feeble and gives strength and tone to the whole system. It reduces inflammation one hundred times faster than ice; breaks up the hottest fever in ten minutes. No other person dare operate with their own remedy in public, for they would fail. The Pain Paint, never fails of relieving any pain in less than five minutes. Other dealers are in a rage against Pain Paint for they are losing customers. It is sold at all druggists, at 25c., 50c., $1, and full pints $5. Pints hold eight $1 bottles, and are sent free of express charges on receipt of the money. Dr. Wolcott is opposed to all remedies taken in the stomach, and teaches all by his circular how to have better health without a single dose swallowed.

IMPORTS BY RAILROAD.

PITTSBURGH, COLUMBUS & CINCINNATI R. R., March 6—5 bbls whisky, H W Beaumont; 4 do gin, J S Finch; 30 do spirits, Hostetter & Smith; 20 bundles green hides, D Chestnut; 25 pkgs castor oil, H P Schwartz; 50 tcs lard, 55 do sausages, F Sellers & Co; 10 hf bbls tobacco, E Megraw & Co; 2 cars staves, C G Smith; 1 case cards, W A Gildenfenny; 46 caddies tobacco, Knox & Orr; 4 hhds do, John Greer & Co; 8 caddies do, N M Stroupe; 8 pkgs cloverseed, Camp & Frazey; 1 car oats, R Knox & Son; 35 sks barley, C H Love; 15 bbls, 60 sks flour, G Meyer; 10 doz brooms, Mcshall & Megraw; 10 do, S Cooper & Co; 100 boxes starch, J D Deavo; 1 car lumber, J M Seibert; 200 green hides, D Chestnut; 80 bdls carriage hardware, Hare & Bro.

CLEVELAND AND PITTSBURGH RAILROAD, March 6—1 car blooms, Anderson, Cook & Co; 1 do lumber, McQuewan & Douglass; 2 boxes medicine, R E Sellers & Co; 5 butts tobacco, J M Murtland; 100 bbls flour, 25 hf bbls white fish, 25 hf bbls herring, 2 qrs do trout, Kirkpatrick & Herron; 50 hf bbls white fish, 25 do herring, Haworth, McDonald & Co; 8000 feet lumber, A & L Wilson; 5 tcs hams, 1 do dried beef, 10 kgs pig feet, J H Lippincott; 37 sacks cloverseed, Rose & Ewing; 2 bbls lard oil, Munhall & McGraw; 22 bbls [illegible], McKee & Co; 106 bags corn, 2 bales cotton, I Dickey & Co; 183 tcs lard, F Sellers & Co; 17 bales cotton, A H Childs & Co; 52 do do, Kennedy, Childs & Co.

PITTSBURGH, FORT WAYNE & CHICAGO R. R., March 6—5 cars metal, Nimick & Co; 4 do do, J Wood, Son & Co; 1 do do, J Moorhead; 2 cars wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 200 bbls flour, owner 4 cars bulk meat, F Sellers & Co; 1 car iron ore Graff, Bennett & Co; 60 hf bbls fish, Little Baird & Patton; 60 do do, W Cooper & Co; 125 do do, Arbuckles & Co; 16 bxs soap, Shomaker & Lang; 8 rolls leather, J Bell; 108 bxs glass, Ihmsen & Son; 8 pkgs, W H Graff; 2 bbls eggs, W J Steel & Co; 32 bdls chair stuff, Lemon & Weise; 3 sks rags, Markle & Co.

ALLEGHENY VALLEY R. R., March 6—8 cars oil, J Bushnell; 6 do do, Livingston & Bro; 50 sks corn, Moreland & Mitchell; 60 bbls salt, J Connor; 42 bgs oats, J & W Fairley; 4 do rye, W J Meek; 5 sks wheat, J S Liggett & Co; 16 sks rags, McElroy & Co; 2 do do, 8 bags seed, W H Kirkpatrick & Co; 10 do oats, 16 do rye, Scott & Hissl; 64 sks oats, J Carothers; 8 do rags, Godfrey & Clark; 19 sks oats, 6 do corn W B Hays & Son; 18 bush oats J McElwee.

ALLEGHENY STATION R. R., March 6—10 bxs cheese, Jas O'Hanlon; 5 do do, McKnight & Smith; 30 do do, Kohen & Bro; 5 bbls whisky, S Stein; 11 sks oats, Kennedy & Lothrop; 8 pkgs woodenware, Geo Myers; 10 doz brooms, Shulz & Danner; 9 bgs seed, C Leamer; 1 car staves, M P Adams; 1 do do, Kalya & Robertson; 1 do do, J M Hemphill; 12 bbls turpentine, H P Schwartz.

PITTSBURGH AND CONNELLSVILLE R. R., March 6—7 coils rope, Fulton, Bollman & Co; 13 bxs crackers, R Robison & Co; 77 sks oats, C H Armstrong; 499 bdls paper, Markle & Co; 334 bxs window glass, Michaels & Co.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

LAST OF THE LECTURES, AND BEST OF ALL, BY DR. J. O'LEARY, AT LAFAYETTE HALL, SATURDAY NIGHT, March 7. ON MARRIAGE AND DIVORCE; Whom to Marry, When to Marry, and How to make Married Life Happy. LOVE; Its Promptings, Delusions and Deceptions; Causes of Unhappy Marriages. WOMAN'S RIGHTS, in the House and in Public, &c. Admission 15 cents. Children 10 cents. Dr. O'L. leaves the city on Monday. mh7 m7 W. H. MARTIN, Agent.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Sealed Proposals will be received, for fifteen days from date, (February 5th,) at the office of the undersigned, for the GRADING, CURBING and PAVING of BACK LANE, BRIDGE ST., McFADDEN STREET, PINE STREET, MAIN STREET, TROY STREET and UNION ALLEY. Specifications can be seen at the office of the Burgess. JAMES CALLERY, Burgess of Duquesne Borough. fe5:k93

MARTIN LIEBLER, DEALER IN HATS, CAPS AND FURS, Also, Manufacturer, Wholesale and Retail Dealer in TRUNKS, VALISES, &c. No. 132 Smithfield st., Pittsburgh, Pa. Orders promptly filled, and satisfaction guaranteed.

UNIVERSAL CLOTHES WRINGERS. We have made arrangements whereby we can furnish to the trade the Universal Wringer at the Manufacturer's Wholesale Prices, put up in cases of ½ dozen and 1 dozen. A full supply at wholesale and retail, will always be found on hand. fe13 J. & H. PHILLIPS, 26 and 28 St. Clair street.

WE WILL KEEP ON HAND and make to order all kinds of Spring and plain WAGONS, CARTS, DRAYS, WHEELBARROWS, TRUCKS, LOCUST HUBS, And TURNED SPOKES, HAY RAKES and FORKS. At DUQUESNE WAGON WORKS, near the Penitentiary, Allegheny City. feb1:d46 COLEMAN, FORRESTER & CO.

[illegible] BANKER AND BROKER, 118 Wood St., near corner of Fifth. Government Securities, Gold, Silver, And Coupons, bought and sold on liberal terms. Drafts sold on all the principal cities of Europe.

CONVERSION OF 7-30'S. We are now prepared to convert the SECOND and THIRD SERIES of SEVEN-THIRTIES INTO THE New 1867 5-20 Gold Coupon Bonds. JAMES T. BRADY & CO., Dealers in Government Securities, Corner Fourth & Wood Streets.

FINANCE AND TRADE.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 6, 1868.

Gold remained firm at 141¾ without fluctuating at all. The opinions in regard to the future course of gold are very much divided. The large class of importers, and those who need gold for their regular business, are looking upon the present premium as entirely too high. The large payments of May coupons, which might, as on former occasions, be anticipated, the trial of the President, which is likely to occupy less time than was expected, and the restoration to tranquility consequent, favor a moderate decline. On the other hand, it would not be overlooked that a powerful class of operators were now baffled three times in succession in attempting to raise the premium and failed, not for want of means, but political agitation came too sudden, and at a moment when the condition of the market was otherwise unfavorable to a rise. It is this class who are the bona fide owners of the gold in the market, and it is with them to put up the prize at their pleasure.

Bonds are decidedly lower, with light transactions and almost no demand for investment.

Stocks are firmer and higher; all the Western roads are in demand, and seem to be on a point of a large rise yet to come. Merchants Union Express stocks declined suddenly to-day from 35½ to 32¾. The balance of Express stocks are all lower.

Money is easy, there being less demand during the week than was anticipated. Good paper will readily be discounted at 9 per cent., and prime at 7½@8 per cent.

Closing New York quotations, received by Ph. E. Mertz, are as follows:

Gold, 141¾; 1881's, 111½; 5-20s, 1862, 110¾; 1864, 107¾; 1865, 108¼; Consols, 106¾; 10-40s, 101¼; 7-30s, 105¼.

Cleveland & Pittsburgh R. R.	95¼
Merchants Union Express	32¾
Western Union Telegraph	67¾
Erie R. R.	74¼
Pittsburgh Fort Wayne & Chicago R. R.	105¾
Northwestern Railroad—common	67¾
Northwestern—preferred	74¼
New York Central	123¾
Ohio and Mississippi Certificates	31½
Michigan Southern	91¾
Corydon	35
Quartz Hill	1 15
Quicksilver	22

—The statement of the public debt for the month of February, it is stated, will show a decrease in the total amount of debt left cash on hand, of five or six millions of dollars. There is now in the vaults of the Treasury about $106,840,000 in gold coin, being an increase of $7,840,000 over that of January. The amount of currency on hand is about $18,132,000; or, $7,446,000 less than on the last day of January.

—A Washington dispatch says: A solution of the difficulties respecting the payment of the debt in gold or greenbacks, and a return of specie payment, is looked for from an unexpected quarter. It is thought that the Supreme Court, in the various legal tender cases now pending before it, will decide that greenbacks are unconstitutional and that gold and silver are the only lawful money of the United States. The Treasury Department will then discharge all claims that may arise, including Five Twenties as they fall due, in coin—no other other money being legal. This will settle the whole question in a manner that will be suitable to the people.

—The Senate Finance Committee have been discussing Senator Henderson's bill, extending the provisions of the free banking law. The sub-committee who have it in charge are not yet ready to report. Senator Henderson informed the committee that he should speak at an early day in favor of his own bill and in opposition to Senator Sherman's funding bill.

Closing quotations as received by James T. Brady & Co.:

Gold	141¾
U. S. 6's 1881	111
" 5-20s, 1862	110¾
" 5-20s, 1864	107¾
" 5-20s, 1865	108¼
" 10-40s	101½
5-20s, Jan. and July, '65	106¾
5-20s, Jan. and July, '67	106¾
June, 7-30s	105¾
July, 7-30s	105¾
May Comp. 1865	118

—The following, which we find in an exchange, has evidently been taken from some of the papers published in the Oil Regions:

During the month of December the daily average of production in Venango region was 10,750 barrels, though there was a considerable falling off in the Pithole and Tideout districts. Fewer new wells than usual were opened during this period, and the whole number is now 182. About one fourth of the unfinished wells have been temporarily abandoned, but most of them will be resumed and finished by the first of June next. From present appearances it is believed that only about 75 of the 182 new wells will produce oil in sufficient quantity to pay at present prices. The stock of oil held in the oil regions on the 7th of January amounted to 544,400 barrels. This included all oil in tanks and boats and in the hands of producers, shippers and brokers. The average daily production now is 11,025 barrels. There are 132 new wells drilling. The total capacity of iron tanks is 764,993 barrels, with tanks building of the capacity of 250,000 barrels more. There are only 24,000 barrels of oil in wooden tanks.

PITTSBURGH METAL MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 6, 1868.

The metal market has been unusually active during the week which has just closed, and under the influence of a steady demand, prices are well sustained. The transactions, in the aggregate, are the largest we have had reported for some time, and as will be seen, the great proportion of the sales being common and medium grades, owing to their being relatively cheaper than what is financially termed fancy brands, and besides consumers, owing to the low rates for manufactured iron and nails, are compelled to buy as close as possible in order to make "the ends meet." We quote the following sales:

ANTHRACITE.		
100 tons	Grey Forge	$37 00—cash
50 "	Inferior	33 00—cash
40 "	No. 2 Foundry	40 00—cash
150 "	Extra Grey Forge	37 00—cash
40 "	Marietta	36 25—time
350 "	Neutral No. 1 Forge	35 50—5 mos
300 "	No. 2 Forge	35 00—4 mos
BITUMINOUS COAL SMELTED FROM LAKE SUPERIOR ORE.		
110 tons	Neutral Forge	$37 10—6 mos
200 "	Forge, at furnace	34 00—4 mos
400 "	Mahoning Valley Forge	35 00—cash
140 "	" " "	37 00—5 mos
100 "	" " "	36 50—5 mos
200 "	Mottled and White	34 00—4 mos
300 "	Low grade, at furnace	30 50—cash
150 "	" "	31 00—cash
200 "	" "	30 00—cash
500 "	Medium Forge	35 50—6 mos
100 "	Open Grey, fav. brand	38 00—4 mos
500 "	Open Grey F'ge, to arrive	34 00—6 mos
150 "	" "	35 00—6 mos
2000 "	Inferior, to go out of mar'kt	p. t.
500 "	" "	p. t.
500 "	Low grade, at furnace	31 00—cash
400 "	Medium Grey Forge	37 00—6 mos
200 "	" "	36 00—6 mos
CHARCOAL.		
100 tons	No. 2 Forge	$48 00—4 mos
150 "	a fancy brand	53 00—4 mos
COKE.		
100 tons	Eastern	$36 00—4 mos
BLOOMS.		
30 tons	Juniata	$92 00—4 mos
40 "	"	90 00—4 mos
150 "	"	90 00—4 mos

IRON AND NAILS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 28, 1868.

Notwithstanding it has been contended that the card rates for manufactured Iron and Nails have been kept down to a very low point for a year past, taking everything else into consideration, there has been a still further reduction, and we now have bar iron quoted at 3½c and nails at $4,50 per keg. Compared with the highest point reached during the war, there has been a decline of over *two hundred per cent.* in the price of Iron and Nails, and it is now alleged that, at present card rates, there is no margin for the manufacturer whatever. It is expected, however, that orders will now flow in very freely, the present rates defying competition, and as a consequence, our mills will be put to full blast, not only "single" but "double turn," and once more Pittsburgh will stand out prominently as the great Iron mart of this country—the "Birmingham of the United States." The following are the card rates, corrected up to date:

Common Bar sizes	3½@ 3¾		
Horse Shoe	5		
Heavy Band	4¼@ 5		
Hoop and Light Band	4½@ 6		
Round and Square	4½@ 7½		
Oval	4½@ 4¾		
Half Oval and half Round	4@ 5		
Boiler Iron	5¾@ 8		
Tank Iron	6		
Nail Rods	8¼		
Sheet Iron, 10 to 17	5	6¼	
" " 18 to 24	5½	7	8¼
" " 25 to 26	5½	7½	9¼
" " 27	6	7½	9¾

All sheets over 28 in. wide ½c extra.

NAILS.

10d to 60d Nails	$4 50	2d	7 00
Fencing and Brads		3d fine	9 00
8d and 9d	5 00	3d	6 00
6d and 7d	5 15	⅝ in lining	6 00
4d and 5d	5 50	Clinch	6 25
3d	6 00	Cut Spikes	5 00

Barrel Nails—⅞ inch, $7,50; 1 inch, $6,75; 1⅛ inch, $6,00; 1¼ inch, $6,00; 1½ inch, $5,50.

TERMS—Note or acceptance at 60 days, with current rate of Exchange on New York; or a discount of 4 per cent. for cash, if remitted on receipt of invoice. Payments to be made in New York Exchange, U. S. Treasury Notes, or their equivalent. Nails in lots of 100 kegs and upwards, 12½c per keg off. No discount on bills of less than fifty dollars.

WHITE LEAD.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 6, 1868.

Messrs. Harris & Ewing, wholesale druggists, corner of Liberty and Wayne streets, quote the following brands:

J. Schoonmaker & Son's Strictly Pure	14c
Pittsburgh White Lead Works, Pure	13c
Banner Pure	12c
Eagle Pure	10½c
Pearl Snow White	8¾c
Pacific	9½c
Premium Pure, Assorted Cans	13c

PITTSBURGH MARKETS.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 6, 1868.

The general markets are dull and devoid of any new features worthy of special notice. The demand for most of the leading commodities is very much restricted, while in values, there no changes worthy of special notice.

GRAIN—There is a steady demand for Winter Wheat at $2,45 for Red, and $2 55 for White. Shelled Corn is dull, with offers to sell on wharf at 90@92c; Ear may be quoted at 95c@$1. Barley is scarce and wanted; prime Spring sells readily at $2@2,10. Rye is in good demand, and may be quoted firm at $1,50, in first hands, and $1 55@1,57, in store. Oats firm and somewhat excited; we heard of a car load having been sold at 70c.

FLOUR—Is dull and unchanged; we continue to quote at $10,50@11 25 for Spring Wheat; $12@12,50 for Winter Wheat, and $14@15 for fancy brands. Rye Flour, $8@8,25, and Buckwheat at $4,25@4,50.

PROVISIONS—Bacon is steady, but without important change; we quote at 11¾@12c for Plain, and 13½c for Sugar Cured Shoulders; 13¾@14c for Ribbed; 15c for Clear Sides, and 17½c for Sugar Cured Hams. Lard is unchanged at 16c for prime kettle in tierces. Mess Pork, $25,50.

SEEDS—The demand for Cloverseed is light, and while the market is dull, prices are unchanged; small sales at $8@8,25. Flaxseed is in good demand at $2,40. Timothy Seed is nominal at $2,50@2,75.

BUTTER—Prime to choice Roll Butter continues in good demand, and may be quoted firm at 45@50c.

EGGS—Under the influence of increased arrivals, are a little dull and tending downward, and cannot fairly be quoted above 30c.

DRIED FRUIT—Is firm and in good demand but unchanged; sales of Peaches at 7@8c for quarters, and 10@11c for halves, and Apples at 7@8c.

GREEN APPLES—Quiet and unchanged; regular sales in store at $4@5 per barrel, as to quality.

POTATOES—Continue dull but unchanged; small sales in store at $1@1,05 per bushel, and $3@3,25 per barrel.

HAY—Owing to diminished arrivals, the market is firmer and prices are tending upward, ranging from $18 to $24 per ton, as to quality.

LARD OIL—Is firm but unchanged; No. 2 is quoted at 98c@$1, and No. 1 at $1,2?@1,30.

BEANS—Scarce and in fair demand but unchanged; small sales at $4,25@4,50 per bushel.

HOMINY—Is dull but unchanged; small sales at $6 25@6,50 to the trade, and $6,75 in a retail way.

PITTSBURGH PETROLEUM MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 6, 1868.

CRUDE—There was not a solitary operation in Crude to-day, and while the market is decidedly firmer, there seems to be no pressing disposition to operate. One thing that tended to retard business is the fact that nearly all of the dealers have had their time and attention completely absorbed by the Petroleum Convention, and as a consequence, but little attention was given to anything else. In the absence of sales, we quote at 7¾c for spot oil, and 8c for all the month, buyer's option; 8c for all the year, seller's option, and 11c same delivery buyer's option.

REFINED—The market for bonded oil was also exceedingly quiet to-day, not a single sale reported, though, as in the case of Crude, there is a firmer feeling, and, apparently no sellers at present quotations. All March, buyer's option, may be quoted at 24c; April, 24½c; May, 25c and June 25½c. There would be no difficulty in selling "lines," commencing with May, at 25 to 25½c, and extending throughout the summer and fall at an advance of half a cent for each subsequent month, but there are no sellers. All the year, buyer's option, would sell readily at 30c.

ARRIVALS—The arrivals of oil by the Allegheny Valley Railroad to-day, were as follows: 640 bbls for J. Bushnell, 480 for Livingston & Bro.—making at total of 1120 bbls.

OIL SHIPPED EAST BY A. V. R. R.

Clark & Sumner, 800 bbls refined to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.
Lockhart & Frew, 520 do do to Warden, Frew & Co., Philadelphia.
Nat. Ref. Co., 330 do do to P. Wright & Son, Philadelphia.
Clark & Sumner, 300 do do to P. Wright & Son, Philadelphia.
Nat. Ref. Co., 47 do do to F. A. Dilworth & Co., Philadelphia.
J. G. Kirkpatrick & Co., 80 do do to Pierce & Kychart, Philadelphia.
Brady & Wagner, 26 do do to Waring, King & Co., Philadelphia.

OIL SHIPPED EAST AT DUQUESNE DEPOT.

H. M. Long & Co., 236 bbls refined to Tack, Bro. & Co., Philadelphia.

PITTSBURGH DRUG MARKET.

OFFICE OF THE PITTSBURGH GAZETTE, FRIDAY, March 6, 1868.

We note an important advance in the following articles: Citric Acid, Opium, Morphia, Quinine, Camphor, Shellac, Iodine, Iodide of Potassium, Olive Oil, Madder Spirits Turpentine and some other goods.

Some foreign goods are in light supply, and have been bought up in New York on speculation.

The disastrous fire, which occurred at the Laboratory Messrs. Powers and Weightman, of Philadelphia, may render some goods of their manufacture temporarily scarce, but the enterprise of that well-known firm will overcome all difficulties in a very short time, and we venture to say that there will be but very little, if any, interruption in their regular trade.

Acid, Acetic			32	⅌ ℔
Acid, Citric			1 05	⅌ ℔
Acid, Tartaric			80	⅌ ℔
Aloes, Cape			20	⅌ ℔
Ammonia, Aqua	10½	to	14	⅌ ℔
Ammonia, Carbonate	27	to	30	⅌ ℔
Assafoetida			45	⅌ ℔
Balsam Copaiba			1 10	⅌ ℔
Bay Rum	4 50	to	5 00	⅌ gall.
Cinchona, Pale	85	to	90	⅌ ℔
Cinchona, Red	2 15	to	2 30	⅌ ℔
Blue Mass			90	⅌ ℔
Blue Vitriol	13½	to	15	⅌ ℔
Borax, Refined	38	to	40	⅌ ℔
Calomel			1 15	⅌ ℔
Camphor, Refined			1 50	⅌ ℔
Chloroform			1 00	⅌ ℔
Cochineal	1 57	to	1 60	⅌ ℔
Copperas	2½	to	3	⅌ ℔
Cream Tartar	50	to	55	⅌ ℔
Cubebs			35	⅌ ℔
Dover's Powder			2 50	⅌ ℔
Ergot			1 50	⅌ ℔
Ether Sulphuric			1 00	⅌ ℔
Fustic	3½	to	5	⅌ ℔
Gambier	9	to	10	⅌ ℔
Glue No. 1	28	to	35	⅌ ℔
Gum Arabic Sorts	38	to	40	⅌ ℔
Gum Arabic Select	85	to	90	⅌ ℔
Hoffman's Anodyne			60	⅌ ℔
Hops			60	⅌ ℔
Iodine, Resublimed			5 25	⅌ ℔
Iron Carbonate			60	⅌ ℔
Iron Carbonate Precip.			45	⅌ ℔
Isinglass			2 07	⅌ ℔
Ivory Black			15	⅌ ℔
Juniper Berries			7	⅌ ℔
Lupuline			1 50	⅌ ℔
Madder	12	to	18	⅌ ℔
Magnesia Calc	50	to	1 00	⅌ ℔
Magnesia Carb			50	⅌ ℔
Morphia Sulphur			7 40	⅌ ℔
Nitrate Silver			1 44	⅌ ℔
Ochre American			4	⅌ ℔
Ochre French	4	to	4½	⅌ ℔
Oil Almonds	90	to	1 00	⅌ ℔
Oil Anise			6 50	⅌ ℔
Oil Bergamot	9 00	to	11 50	⅌ ℔
Oil Castor	2 50	to	2 65	⅌ gall.
Oil Cassia			4 75	⅌ ℔
Oil Cloves			4 00	⅌ ℔
Oil Cod Liver			4 75	⅌ gall.
Oil Juniper			1 00	⅌ ℔
Oil Lemon	4 50	to	5 00	⅌ ℔
Oil Olive			3 00	⅌ gall.
Oil Olive, Marseilles			7 25	⅌ ℔
Oil Pennyroyal			2 00	⅌ ℔
Oil Peppermint			4 50	⅌ ℔
Oil Sassafras			1 25	⅌ ℔
Oil Wintergreen			6 00	⅌ ℔
Opium			11 00	⅌ ℔
Osa Sepia			37	⅌ ℔
Piperine			2 65	⅌ oz.
Potassa Bi Carb			47	⅌ ℔
Potassa Chlorate			62	⅌ ℔
Potassa Nitrate	22	to	28	⅌ ℔
Potassa Sulphate			16	⅌ ℔
Potassa Bromide			3 10	⅌ ℔
Potassa Iodide			6 10	⅌ ℔
Quicksilver	90	to	95	⅌ ℔
Quinine			2 35	⅌ oz.
Root Aconite			35	⅌ ℔
Root Blood			15	⅌ ℔
Root Columbo			15	⅌ ℔
Root Gentian			15	⅌ ℔
Root Ipecac			4 25	⅌ ℔
Root Ipecac, Pow'd			2 70	⅌ ℔
Root Liquorice	12	to	15	⅌ ℔
Root Rhubarb			3 50	⅌ ℔
Root Sarsaparilla			55	⅌ ℔
Root Valerian, Eng			85	⅌ ℔
Rosin	6 00	to	6 25	⅌ bbl.
Sal Epsom	5		5¼	⅌ ℔
Sal Rochelle			53	⅌ ℔
Sal Soda	3½		4¼	⅌ ℔
Seed Canary			12	⅌ ℔
Seed Hemp			12	⅌ ℔
Senna Alex			55	⅌ ℔
Spirits Turpentine	88	to	92	⅌ gall.
Soda Bi Carb	8		9	⅌ ℔
Whiting	3		3¼	⅌ ℔

Cleveland Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CLEVELAND, March 6.—Flour quiet and steady with a fair demand; treble extra spring $10.25@11,25, double extra red winter $12,00@13,50, double extra white $14@15; the country brands are 50c@$1,00 below the above figures. Wheat in fair demand, but irregular; sales of red winter at $2,45 for No. 1, $2,36@2 37 for No. 2; No. 1 Milwaukee $2,25, held at $2,28@2,30 in car lots. Corn dull but firm, and held at 95c for No. 1 shelled; 91c bid. Oats; no sales; held at 67c for No. 1 State. Rye dull and nominal at $1,50@1,51, as to quality. Barley quiet and nominal; no transactions reported. Pork steady and firm, with sales of 1,500 bbls No. 1 mess at $25,00; No. 2 Mess held at $20,00, prime mess at $23,00, clear at $27,00. Lard; the market is firm and the demand fair; sales of 1,500 bbls city rendered at 16@17c; country rendered firm at 15@16. Petroleum; the market is firm and unchanged and there is a good enquiry; held at 19@20c for refined in bond, and 39@41c for do free.

Cincinnati Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CINCINNATI, March 6.—Flour in fair demand and market firm at $11.00@11,25 for family. Wheat firm at $2.45@2.50 for No. 2 and No. 1 red winter. Corn firm and in demand at 84@85c for ear. Oats, 67c. Rye, $1 70@1 75, and the demand light. Barley firm at $2.33@2 35 for fall. Cotton dull and unsettled; middling could have been bought at 22½c at the close. Provisions quiet and unchanged; nothing done of importance; prices nominally unchanged. Butter very scarce and prices higher; 45@50c is now the range for fresh. Eggs declined to 20c, and market dull. Sugar; fair at 14@16c; hard refined, 18@18½c. Coffee, 20¼@26¼c; market firm. Hay in better supply, but the market is firm at $17@25 for good to prime timothy on arrival. Clover Seed firm at $12 75@13 00. Timothy dull, but steady. Gold, 140¾ buying. Money market easy.

Philadelphia Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

PHILADELPHIA, March 6.—Petroleum firmer; crude 16@16½c; refined in bond 23¼@24c. Flour dull. Wheat; red, $2.45@2,55; white, $2,80@3,25. Rye steady at $1.75. Oats steady. Provisions drooping.

Baltimore Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BALTIMORE, March 6.—Flour firm and in good demand. Wheat firm. Corn firmer; white $1.12@1,13; yellow $1.14@1,16. Oats dull at 78@80c. Rye in good demand and scarce at $1,75@1,78. Provisions quiet.

Financial Matters in New York.

Gold Closed at 141¾@141¾.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 6, 1868.

MONEY AND GOLD.

Money easy at 5@6 per cent. on call. Sterling dull at 9¼@9½, gold, first class bills. Gold strong, opening at 141¼, advancing to 141¾ and closing at 141¾@141¾.

GOVERNMENTS.

Quiet, closing strong. Henry, Clews & Co. furnish the following 4.30 quotations: Coupons of '81, 111@111¼; do of '62, 110¾@110¾; do of '64, 107¾@107¾; do of '65, 108¾@108¾; do new, 105¾@107; do of '67, 106¾@107; 10-40's, 101¼@101¼; 7-30's, 105¼@106.

STOCKS.

In the stock market there is considerable activity, but the transactions are very much confined to specialities, Erie, Chicago & Northwestern, Milwaukee & St. Paul, Toledo, Wabash and Western taking the lead. There are strong buyers in Erie and the price after opening at 72¾ sold up to 74. At the regular board the market continued firm and advancing during the afternoon and closed strong; on western shares there is an increase of business; the Northwest shares rose to 68 for common and 75¾ for preferred; Wabash common was very active on the published accounts of the earnings and there was a further rise to 55¾@56. St. Paul stocks sold at 55 for common and 70 for preferred. Terre Haute rose to 48½. New York roads were weaker at the close and after selling at 75¾ for Erie and 139¾ for New York Central declined to 74½c and 128¾. There was considerable movement in Express stocks, Merchants Union and Adams being especially active.

CLOSING QUOTATIONS.

Canton, 62@52¾; Cumberland, 30@35; Wells Express, 40@40¾; American, 67@69; Adams, 72¾@73; United States, 70@70¼; Merchants Union, 33@33¾; Quicksilver, 22@22¾; Mariposa, 7@8; Pacific Mail, 111@111¼; Atlantic, 99½@99¾; Western Union Telegraph, 34¾@34¾; N. Y. Central, 129¼@130; Erie, 74@74¾; do. preferred, 77; Hudson, 143@144; Harlem, no quotation; Reading, 94@94¼; Ohio Certificates, 31½@31¾; Wabash, 55@55¾; St. Paul, 54¾@55; do. preferred, 69¾@69¾; Michigan Central, 112@112½; Michigan Southern, 91¼@91¾; Illinois Central, 138¼@140; Pittsburgh, 90¼@90¾; Toledo, 108¼@108¾; Rock Island, 96@96¼; Northwestern, 67½@68; do. preferred, 75¼@75¾; Ft. Wayne, 101¾@101¾; Chicago and Alton, 130; Terre Haute, 48½; Burlington and Quincy, 150; Hannibal and St. Joseph, 74½; Marietta, first preferred, 51¼; Hartford and Erie, 14½@16¼; Cleveland and Painesville, 106; Panama, 345; Columbus, 104; new Tennessees, 63¼; Missouris, 89.

MINING SHARES.

Dull and quiet. Quartz Hill, 115@120; Smith and Parmelee, 290; Edge Hill, 335@335; Wallkill, 31@32.

SUB-TREASURY.

Receipts, $1,428,256; payments, $897,094; balance, $101,248,248.

New York Produce Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 6.—Cotton opened a shade lower and dull, but closed more steady and better in consequence of advices from Liverpool. Sales of 4,000 bales at 24¾@25c for middling uplands; closing at the latter price. Flour—receipts of 735 bbls. and the market is 10@15c better and there is more doing, partly for export; sales of 12,600 bbls. at $8,70@9,40 for superfine State and western; $9,90@10,70 for extra State; $9,65@11 40 for extra western; $12,00@13,25 for white wheat extra; $9,90@13,85 for round hoop Ohio; $10,00@12,00 for extra St. Louis; $14,00@15,00 for good to choice do; closing firm. California Flour is firmer but less active; sales of 900 sacks at $12.75@14.00. Rye Flour is steady; sales of 300 bbls. at $7.50@9.50. Corn Meal is quiet. Whisky is nominal. Wheat—receipts none, and the market is 1@2c better; transactions are restricted by the firmness of holders; sales of 14,500 bu. at $2,53 for No. 1. spring, delivered; $2,93¾ for white Michigan and amber Pennsylvania, $2,89. Rye is firm; sales of 7,000 bu. Pennsylvania, at $1,90. Barley is quiet and firm. Barley Malt is firmer. Corn—receipts of 17,148 bu. and the market is active and 1@2c better; sales of 119,000 bu. at $1,24@1,28 for new mixed western, afloat; $1.77 for old, do. in store; $1,29 for old western, yellow, in store; $1,23@1,24 for new, white southern and western, $1,30 for southern, yellow. Oats—receipts of 1 172 bu; dull and drooping; sales of 24,000 bu at 82½@82¾c for western, in store. Rice is firm. Coffee is firm with sales of 300 bags Rio at private terms. Sugar is fairly active, with sales of 700 bbls Cuba at 11¼@12½c. Molasses is firm with sales of 80 hhds Cuba at 84c. Hops are quiet at 15@60c for American. Petroleum is firm at 16c for crude and 35c for refined in bond. Pork is heavy and lower, with sales of 1,800 barrels at $24 62@24 85 for new mess, closing at $24,65 cash; $23 25@23 37 for old mess; $21,50 for prime; $22,75 for prime, and $22@23 for prime mess; also 1,000 barrels mess at $24,15 seller for April; $25,10 seller for May. Beef is firmer, with sales 1,110 bbls at $19,40@20 for new plain mess, $21,40 for new mess, $21,40 for prime mess, and $38@46 for India mess. Beef Hams are steady with sales of 675 bbls at $33@36.50. Cut meats are steady, with sales of 370 packages at 11½c for shoulders, and 15@15¾c for hams. Dressed hogs are firmer at 12¼c for western, and 13c for city. Bacon is more active, with sales of 950 bbls at 11½c for Cumberland. Lard is heavy and lower, with sales of 450 bbls at 15@16c, but choice is held at 16c. Butter is active and firmer, with sales of Ohio at 45@48c, and State at 45@60c. Cheese is steady at 11@16c.

LATEST—Flour market closed 5@10c better with a moderate demand for home use and export. Wheat dull and heavy. Rye quiet and steady. Oats dull at 82@82½c for western in store. Corn firm at $1.25@1,29 for new mixed afloat and $1,28 for old mixed in store. Pork quiet and steady at $24.62@24.75 for new Mess regular and April on delivery. Beef active and firm. Cut Meats firm with good demand. Bacon firm at 12c for Cumberland cut. Lard quiet at 15@16 for fair to prime steam, and kettle rendered. Freights to Liverpool quiet and unchanged.

New Orleans Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW ORLEANS, March 6.—Cotton is unsettled and sales were made of Middlings at 23c. The sales for the past twenty-four hours were 4,800 bales; the receipts for the same period were 3,951 bales, and the exports were 2,162 bales. The sales for the week amounted to 34,700 bales; the receipts for the same period were 27,050 bales, and the exports, coastwise, 4,308 bales; foreign ports, 30,320 bales. The stock on hand is 201,540 bales. Sterling 153½. New York Exchange Sight Drafts 1@2c discount. Gold, 142. Sugar is dull and unchanged. Molasses is unchanged. Flour; superfine, $10; double extra, $10,50; high grades are dull. Corn is firmer at 97½c. Oats is quiet and firm at 75c. Pork is easier at $25,75. Bacon is easy; shoulders are jobbing on the levee at 12½c. Lard is dull at 15½c for tierce, and 17c for keg.

St. Louis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Tobacco buoyant and higher; lugs at $3.80@9; common to medium leaf at $9@12.50, and good shipping leaf at $13.50@16. Cotton advanced to 21@22c. Flour active for low grades which are scarce; superfine range at $7@8.25; extra at $9; XX at $9.50@10.50. Wheat at $2.25@2.70 for choice red; other grades of fall remain unchanged; spring at $2.10 for prime. Corn easier with small offerings at 73@74c for mixed, 80c for yellow, and 85c for white. Rye and Barley unchanged. Pork quiet at $24.50. Bulk meats firm at 9½c for loose Keokuk shoulders; Muscatine rib sides at 11½c, and clear sides here 13½c. Bacon firm at 11@11½c for clear rib sides, 13½@14c for clear choice. Highwines at $2,28. Receipts—flour 1,700 bbls; wheat 2,900; corn 9,000; oats 4,800 bush.

Chicago Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

CHICAGO, March 6—Flour quiet, firm and unchanged. Wheat firm and demand better, at $1,99 for No 2 spring. Corn firm but irregular, closing at 83c for new No 1, and at 93@92c for first half of May. Oats steady and firm at 56@57c. Rye firm and quiet at $1,60@1,62. Barley at $2.02@2.12. Provisions quiet and firm. Pork $23.50@24 00 for standard and choice. Lard heavy and dull, at 15½@15¾c. Bulk Meats quiet and firm; shoulders 10c; rough sides 11½c; short rib 12¾@12½c; clear sides 13c.

Louisville Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

LOUISVILLE, March 6.—Sales of 141 hhds tobacco, lugs to selections, at $6.00@18.75; black flat, $15,50; manufacturing, $23 25. Flour, $8,25@8 75 for superfine; $12.50@13.00 for fancy. Wheat, $1.50@2.55. Corn, 75@80c for shelled in bulk. Oats, in bulk, 67@68c. Lard, 15½c. Mess pork, $24.55. Bacon, shoulders, 11½c; clear sides 15½c. Bulk meats; shoulders, 10½c; clear sides, 14c. Cotton, 22@23c, very dull. River rising fast, with 7 feet 10 inches in canal by mark. Weather cloudy and warm, indicating rain.

Toledo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

TOLEDO, March 6.—Flour, receipts 1,329 bbls.; market quiet. Wheat—receipts 1,050 bus; market quiet and firm; sales white Michigan at $2.80; amber held at $2.63. Corn—receipts 5,150 bus.; market active and 2c better; sales of No. 1. at 95c; 94c for all March; 95@96c for April, and $1.00 for June. Oats—receipts 500 bus.; market 1c better; sales at 65c for No. 1 Michigan. Rye scarce; $1.55 for No. 1. Seeds a shade better; Clover, $7.35; Timothy, $2 30.

New York Dry Goods Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

NEW YORK, March 6.—A little more animation prevails and prices are generally firm, being influenced by the rise in cotton. Heavy Brown sheeting, 16@16½ for best makes; Bedford R 10, and all regular four yard sheetings 13. New York mills scarce and wanted at 29@30. Prints steady at previous rates; Pontoosuc 12½.

Memphis Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MEMPHIS, March 6.—Cotton firm at 23@24c; receipts—505 bales. Exports 214 bales. Week's receipts 5,791 bales; exports 11,905 bales; stock 12,099 bales. Flour dull; superfine $7@8. Pork $26. Bacon—clear sides 15½c. Bulk meats—shoulders 10¾@11c; clear sides 15½c. Lard unchanged. Corn 90@95c. Oats 80@85c. Hay $18.

San Francisco Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

SAN FRANCISCO, March 5.—Flour—extra, $7.25; superfine, $7.50. Wheat firmer, at $2,65@2,75. Legal Tenders, 71¼.

Buffalo Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

BUFFALO, March 6.—The markets are generally firm but very dull, and prices are without any quotable change.

Milwaukee Market.

[By Telegraph to the Pittsburgh Gazette.]

MILWAUKEE, March 6.—Flour market firmer at $9,50 for extras. Wheat dull at $1,99 for No. 1.

JOSHUA RHODES........F. W. R. LATSHAW
JACOB ANDERSON.
JOSHUA RHODES & CO., Maltsters, BARLEY AND HOP DEALERS, Office, 383 Penn Street, PITTSBURGH, PA. Malt House Rebecca Street near Gas Works, Allegheny.

NOTICE. THE FIRM OF LAUGHEAD & HARE have made an assignment for the benefit of creditors to J. & C. G. RUSH and BENJ. LUTHER. All persons having claims against said firm will present them as soon as possible, and all persons indebted to the same will please settle their accounts at the office of the undersigned. J. RUSH & CO., No. 337 Beaver avenue, Allegheny City. fe2?:70

$10 A DAY FOR ALL.—Stencil Tool Samples free. Address A. J. FULLAM, Springfield, Vt. a1:592

PITTSBURGH ROPE WORKS. FULTON, BOLLMAN & CO., Manufacture the best CORDAGE, OAKUM, AND TWINES, in every variety. Warehouse, 114 & 115 Water St. Call or send for Circular. ap1:pe

RIVER NEWS.

The weather moderated considerably during Thursday night and yesterday, and a drizzling rain fell almost without cessation during the entire day—the snow has almost entirely disappeared. The river was rising slowly last evening with five and a half feet in the channel, and unless it should turn cold very suddenly, we will doubtless have a freshet.

The Grey Eagle, from Parkersburg, arrived yesterday afternoon two days behind time, having been delayed by the heavy floating ice. She returns as usual to-day.

The Lorena, from St. Louis, and the J. N. McCullough, from Parkersburg, are due between this and Monday.

Captain J. A. Bears, clerk of the Kate Robinson, has been suffering with something like "dumb ague" for some weeks past.

The Maggie Hays will positively leave for St. Louis to-day, and passengers and shippers should bear this in mind, and act accordingly. The Armadillo, Capt. Hendricksen, and the Mary Davage and barges are also filling up rapidly for St. Louis.

The Sallie, Capt. Calhoun, is announced for the Upper Missouri, and the Argosy, Captain Vandergrift, will leave for Cincinnati on Tuesday.

Freights are offering pretty freely, and the shipments yesterday were quite liberal, the inclement weather and slippery condition of the landing to the contrary notwithstanding.

The remains of Capt. John Freese, who died of Yellow Fever in New Orleans last fall have been removed to Wheeling. Capt. Freese was a native of Eastern Pennsylvania. He was prominently connected with steamboating, and was well and favorably known to all our river men. In former years he operated upon the Ohio river, but latterly he commanded steamers on the lower Mississippi and other Southern waters.

BARGE LINE FOR THE UPPER MISSISSIPPI.—The Dubuque *Herald* of the 25th inst., has the following in relation to the proposed Barge Line for the Upper Mississippi:

On Saturday morning Mr. C. H. Merry returned from New Orleans. Mr. Merry is highly gratified with the success of his barge enterprise, and in that respect does not differ materially from the people inhabiting the whole of this Upper Mississippi valley. He will return to New Orleans to engage in the erection of a large elevator for storing grain. He has purchased eighty acres of land at Algiers, about three miles from and opposite New Orleans, and will erect upon it an elevator with storage capacity of half a million bushels of wheat. Barges will be unloaded into it, and the largest ocean sailing vessels will find good anchorage under its walls to receive their freights for the Liverpool and New York markets. There is at present no elevator of the kind in New Orleans, and Mr. Merry, seeing its importance to his barge enterprise, has at once commenced preparations for its erection. It will thus be seen that Mr. Merry is sanguine of the continued success of his enterprise in shipping grain of the Upper Mississippi valley to eastern markets via New Orleans. And in truth he has need to be confident, for in the most dangerous season of the year he has loaded his barges in Dubuque and seen his cargoes transferred in bulk at New Orleans to a vessel bound to Liverpool, and with less damage and loss than would be incurred by rail transportation one hundred miles.

The Cincinnati *Gazette* says: The line of Pittsburgh steamers now being organized will probably be composed of the St. Charles, St. Marys and J. N. McCullough. The St. Charles which is now on the docks, will be the first one to leave here, and next Tuesday is the day fixed for her departure.

The Cincinnati *Enquirer* has the following on the same subject: The St. Marys, it is stated with authority, will run as a weekly packet between this port and Pittsburgh, in connection with the St. Charles. The former steamer is bound up from Evansville with a cargo of corn, for the east. The St. Charles will go out on her first trip about the middle of next week.

The steamer Virginia had a serious time at Owensboro, Kentucky, in a storm during Sunday night, butting the wharfboat and causing it to leak, the owners of which claimed $2,000 damages from the Virginia. A compromise was, however, effected for a little less.

A St. Louis telegram, under date of Wednesday says: The Messenger leaves for Pittsburgh to-day, taking a little iron ore at [illegible] and a lot with corn to Ohio. The Belle Vernon may leave to-night. At two o'clock yesterday the ice moved at Keokuk in a body. A gorge somewhere below, however, stopped it in the course of an hour or two, and it piled up in huge masses.

We clip the following items from the Cincinnati *Commercial* of Thursday: There was a little more activity in freights yesterday, yet business is very dull for the season. The Memphis packet Minnesota went out with a good trip, and the St. Louis packet Anna and the New Orleans packet John H. Groesbeck are receiving pretty freely, and will probably depart to-morrow. Both are reliable passenger steamers. The recent cold snap and ice has retarded shipments to Pittsburgh, but this state of affairs is nearly at an end, as the weather is again moderating. E. S. Butler & Co. have been reappointed agents for the Northern Line, plying between St. Louis and St. Paul, and will receive freight and passengers through to all points along the Upper Mississippi. Capt. Throckmorton is again in city prospecting. It was reported last night that he had purchased the Columbia from Capt. G. W. Reed and Capt. Wm. Dean for $20,000, for the mountain trade. The Columbia is one of the best steamers afloat. The veteran Capt. Davis Embree passed through the city yesterday en route from Dayton to Aurora, Indiana. He is one of our pioneer boatmen, and the framer of the original law governing steamers navigating our waters. The remains of the late David Faris, who recently died in Memphis, arrived here yesterday on the Darling for interment. The deceased was well known along our waters, having been the proprietor of a number of bars on steamers.

The St. Louis *Republican* says: Through some informality in bids for transporting army wagons and supplies the award to Omaha line were rescinded and proposals advertised for. The final settlement of the question will take place on Thursday. $12,000 were offered on Saturday for one-fourth of the Stonewall, and refused. The Kate Putnam has been raised by the Salvor No. 2, and is now in the Dagget Dock being repaired; the break in the hull was about seven feet in length and about fifteen inches in width.

The insurance on the steamers M. S. Mepham and Fannie Scott, amounts to $40,000 on the former, and $20,000 on the latter, all of which is held by Cincinnati and Pittsburgh offices. The Mepham burnt to the water's edge and sunk, leaving nothing in sight but a small portion of the bow; the hull of the Scott was not materially damaged. The damage to the Kate Kinney will amount to about $3,500. No clue has been obtained as to how the fire originated.

Rivers and Weather.

ST. LOUIS, March 6.—Rain has fallen pretty steadily since last evening and still continues. The Mississippi river is now open to Keokuk and rising. The Missouri is open to the mouth of the Platte, and also rising. Heavy rains have fallen in Kansas and Western Missouri all day and the prospects are for a fine stage of water in all the upper streams.

NASHVILLE, March 6.—River on a stand with ten feet of water on Harpeth Shoals; falling part of the day. The weather is warm and cloudy. Arrived—Pine Grove, from Cincinnati; Talisman, from Cairo; I. N. Phillips, from Harkin's Coal Mines. Departed—Camelia, for Pittsburgh. The Phillips brought a tow of 15,000 bushels of coal.

MEMPHIS, March 6.—The weather is cloudy and warm. The river is rising. Freights are active. Departed—Silver Moon, with 2,300 bales, Silver Spray, 900 bales, Cincinnati; Henry Ames, 1,000 bales, Virginia, Swallow for New Orleans; May Flower 200 bales Evansville: Welcome, Countess, for St. Louis.

STEAMBOATS.

FOR CINCINNATI AND LOUISVILLE.—The fine steamer ARGOSY, ... Capt. VANDERGRIFT, Will leave as above on TUESDAY, the 10th instant, at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. COLLINGWOOD, JOHN FLACK, JAMES COLLINS, CHAS. BARNES, Agents. mh7

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer ARMADILLO .... Capt. D. L. HENDRICKSON, Will leave as above on WEDNESDAY, the 4th inst., at 4 o'clock P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to J. D. FLACK, or, J. D. COLLINGWOOD, Agents. mh2

FOR CAIRO AND ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer MAGGIE HAYS .... Capt. MARTIN, Will leave as above on THIS DAY, at 4 P. M. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK, COLLINGWOOD & BARNES, Agents.

REGULAR WEDNESDAY PACKET FOR CINCINNATI.—The fine steam packet ARGOSY No. 2, ... Capt. LEWIS VANDERGRIFT. W. S. Scott, Clerk, will leave as above WEDNESDAY, March 4th, at 12 M. For freight or passage apply on board or to CHAS. BARNES, JAS. COLLINS, Agents. fe7

FOR ST. LOUIS.—The fine steamer MARY DAVAGE, and Barges Nos. 1 and 2, JOHN CAMPBELL, Commander, will leave as above THIS DAY. For freight or passage apply on board or to CHARLES BARNES, Agent. fe25

FOR FORT BENTON, and GOLD MINES of IDAHO and MONTANA, ST. LOUIS AND MISSOURI RIVER.—The fine steamer SALLIE, ... Capt. THOS. S. CALHOUN, Will leave as above on or about the 10th instant. Her cabin is spacious and well fitted, and offers to passengers and shippers luxury and dispatch not heretofore enjoyed in the trade. For freight or passage apply on board or to FLACK & COLLINGWOOD, Agents. fe25

NOTICE TO OWNERS OF DRAYS, HACKS, &c.

Notice is hereby given to all owners of Drays, Carts, Carriages, Buggies, &c., whether residents or non-residents in the city of Pittsburgh, to pay for Licenses at the Treasurer's Office of the City of Pittsburgh, FORTHWITH, in accordance with an Act of Assembly, approved March 1866, and an Ordinance of the Councils of the City of Pittsburgh, passed April 16, 1866. All Licenses not paid on or before April 15, 1868, will be placed in the hands of the Chief of Police, for collection subject to the fine of 50 cents for the collection thereof, and all persons who neglect or refuse to take out Licenses will be subject to a penalty, to be recovered before the Mayor, double the amount of the License. The old metal plates of previous years must be returned at the time Licenses are taken out, or pay 25 cents therefor.

RATES OF LICENSE:

Each One Horse Vehicle	$7 50
Each Two Horse "	12 00
Each Four Horse "	15 00
Each Two Horse Hack	15 00

Omnibuses and Timber Wheels drawn by Two Horses, Eighteen Dollars. For each additional Horse used in any of the above vehicles, One Dollar. SAMUEL ALLINDER, City Treasurer.

PITTSBURGH, February 18, 1868.

LETTER LISTS.

List of Uncalled For Letters Remaining in the Pittsburgh and Allegheny Postoffices, March 6, 1868.

PITTSBURGH.

GENTLEMEN'S LIST.

[*As Furnished to the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

A—Adams James, Alment J K, Allen A W 2, Allsway W, Armstrong C L.
B—Bailey & McCandless, Ballantine G B, Barkley John, Bassner W, Barnes Ford, Beck Wm, Bell Samuel, Berry Geo, Blondin W H, Bowman Elias, Brook A B, Brown & Co J B, Brown, Brice & Co, Brown L, Brown W W, Brown Isaac, Bradley Geo W, Bridges Robt, Bradford S, Bratt John J, Bradford B J, Brooks B H, Brierly W H, Burwell C N L, Burke Peter, Burgoyne Jno, Bummer F H [illegible].
C—Calder Geo, Cane Hugh, Campbell H, Cameron J, Carnahan J L, Carlisle H B, Cavanaugh W F, Cochran Jas, Colston, Acton & Co, Colvin Chas F, Cooper John, Cooper Ed, Cornelius Jas J, Conway David, Conrad Jas, Cornelius M, Cosgrove Adam, Connell J, [illegible], Crichton W W, Crow John, Crawford Geo, Cummings J.
D—Davis Ed M, Davis W W, Drake W S, [illegible], Dean W L, Delany L, Devine Wm, [illegible], Dinsmore T J, Dittinger M, [illegible], Driscoll Denis, Dulip J, Dutty T B, Duncan [illegible] F, Duncan E, Dunn C.
E—Eberly & Co, Edmunds Jas, Ellsworth, Evans W.
F—Fenner Jesse, [illegible], Fletcher Jos, Ford Mich, Forsyth Jas, Fulton B B, Fuller David.
G—Gent Jno, Gibson A J, Gibson V, Gray Wm H H, Gray Enoch, Graves F, Grable Sam'l, Gram Nelson G, Grove John W, Gullivan Jno.
H—Hater L C, Hackman D H, Hamilton A J, Hawk Abraham, Hawn D A, Herd R, Herrod Jas J, Henry Jas, Henderson T, Hiller Geo W, Hocke J M, Howard Chas, Hunsinger L, Hunter A, Hunter M, Hunter Wm D, Hughes Enoch, Hughes Benj.
I—Irwin H F, Irwin Wm.
J—Jackson W J, James D, Jeffries M A M, Joseph J H, Joseph Jacob, Jones Wm, Joyce Jas, Jones Howell, Johnson & Co, Johnson A, Johnson S.
K—Kable Geo, Keenan M, [illegible] E T 2, Keating Jos J, King Hugh, Kline W H, Kirkpatrick W R.
L—Lacey Robt, [illegible] J A, Lardon C A, Lawrence C, Lees L M, Lewis Sanford, [illegible] J, Lee J F, Lynch Geo, Lupton David.
M—Mann Wm, [illegible] M, Marshall Nelson, Maxwell Jos, [illegible] Jos, Maxwell W, Mcdrum D, Milroy & Underwood, Miller R, [illegible] Ed, Moore Robt, Moore John, Morris Isaac D, Murdock J F, Myers H.
Mc—McCallister W, McCann Pat, McCarr W, McCarthy S, [illegible], McCormick J G, McDonald J D, McGowin Geo, McKay Jos, McKee Jas, McKee & [illegible], McLaughlin M.
N—Noble Thos, Nichols E, Neely J E, Nixon E F.
O—[illegible] S H, Olly Fergus, Ott W, O'Connell J, O'Donnell B, O'Brien C.
P—Parry J S, Paul J H, Patton John, Palmer W S, Patterson D W, Pierce C W, Price R W, Pittard A W, Pugh Rev M E.
R—Ramsey John, Radigan P, Ramsey L, Reubens S G, Reed A, Richardson J L, Riter T R, Richard J, Ripple Capt J L, Roach Rev W, Roberts J, Roberts J (foreign), Rogers D, Rogers F, Ross G, Rouse F F.
S—Sanders J E, Scott J S, Scott & Bro, Scott W, Shannon F M, Shaw C, Shafer C, Sheets Jno, [illegible] C, Sheridan T A, [illegible] J H 2, Simon J B, Snyder C, Smith D L, Smith W B, Smith W F, Sperry J A, Stewart J 2, Stephens R, [illegible] Geo, Stever W F, Stewart J, Sullivan J, Sullivan J (for), Swarz J S.
T—Thomas A, Thompson J, Thompson M A, Thompson J A, Thompson & N, Tredwell Dr, Todd [illegible], Tucker W.
U—Ulston Wm.
W—Warman F R, Welsh Thos, Weidemer L, Wetter J C, Wells W M, Whitaker C D, Wilkins Gill, Williams & Co J Z, Wilson Saml, Wilson A [illegible], Wilson B F, Wood I A, Woods H W, Wright, Powell & Westway.
Y—Young F.
Z—Zuver J H.
INITIALS—J C, F H & Co, Pittsb & Mon Co, Pa Coal Oil Co, Union Bolt Wks.

LADIES' LIST, MARCH 7.

[*As Furnished to the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

A—[illegible], Ayres Bella.
B—Bailey Emma, Bard Frank, Baker Ann, Barrows Kate L, Barrett F Mrs, Bellshoover S, Bennington N, Bernard Annie, Bisset Ada, [illegible] Emma J, Brown [illegible], [illegible] Mrs, Butler L Miss, Byers Ella, [illegible].
C—Cambron J, Chapman C S, Clark Sarah J, Cooley [illegible], Collins Mrs E, Collier Lavinia, Clapp Geo, [illegible].
D—[illegible].
F—Faust Sarah, Fife Kate, [illegible], Flower Maria, Forsyth Annie, Foltz Mary, Fox & Anna [illegible], Fritter Eliza, Fry Carrie.
G—Gilbert Ann M, Graham L (for), [illegible].
H—Haines Mary E, [illegible] & Franc, Hay Gertrude, Hoff Amelia, Hoffman Maria.
I—Irvine Mary.
J—Johnston Lilli, Jones Annie, Jones [illegible], Jones Sarah.
K—King Bella.
L—Leonard Lizzie, Lindsay M A, Lloyd [illegible], Lowery Mary L, Lowery Mattie.
M—[illegible] Nancy, Marshal Annie, Martin Sarah, [illegible], Miller [illegible], Morgan Mrs, Murray M J.
Mc—[illegible], McKee Mary S, [illegible].
N—Neal Jennie.
O—Ogilvie Ann C, Owen E M, Oliver M J, O'Neil Lizzie.
P—Parks Mary E, Powell Rebecca, Price Mrs.
R—[illegible] Ellen, Reed R, Richmond Ada, [illegible] Mary.
S—[illegible] Sallie, [illegible] Jennie, [illegible] Harriet, Smith Margt, Smith Sarah, Smith Emma J, Speer Amanda, Stevens & [illegible], Stewart Lavina, [illegible] Mary, Swift [illegible].
T—Taylor Elizabeth, Thompson Het, [illegible] Lavinia, [illegible].
W—Wallace Mary, Waters W W, Worling Mary, Webster Maggie, Wilson Bella, Wilson Charlotte, Woodward Lea, Wood Alice B.
Y—Young Alice A (colored).
Z—Zeigler [illegible], [illegible].

REVENUE STAMPS for sale at Stamp Office.
J. H. McCLELLAND, Postmaster.

ALLEGHENY—March 7.

[*As Furnished to the Pittsburgh Gazette.*]

[illegible]

HUGH McKELVEY, P. M.

CANCERS POSITIVELY CURED Without the use of the KNIFE or CAUSTIC, and with Comparatively Little Pain. Reliable in its effects IN ALL CASES. Demonstrated beyond the POSSIBILITY OF A DOUBT. Send for Circulars, References, &c. Address Dr. T. J. KISNER, WHEELING, W. VA.

HAZARD POWDER. I AM NOW PREPARED TO fill, at shortest notice, all orders for large or small lots of HAZARD'S CELEBRATED POWDER. All orders left at or sent by mail to my store, Nos. 173 and 175 FEDERAL STREET, Allegheny City, Pa., or to [illegible] SECOND STREET, Pittsburgh, Pa., will receive prompt attention. ARTHUR KIRK.

TO MINERS OF IRON ORE.—A Company owning a very large Iron Ore Property in Pennsylvania, from which ore has been mined for a furnace for more than seventy years, are desirous of making a contract with responsible parties for the mining of ore from their property for market, under lease, royalty, or on shares, as may be agreed upon. No one need apply but those who are practically acquainted with the business of mining Iron Ore, and have means sufficient to carry on the business energetically and economically. For information apply to HENRY D. MOORE, 205 Walnut Street, Philadelphia.

F. MUSSMANN, FIFTH STREET, between Tunnel & Chatham Sts., Gunsmith and Dealer in Hardware. First class goods of all descriptions always on hand and sold at the lowest prices. Repairing done carefully on short notice.

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JOHN R. & A. MURDOCH, NURSERYMEN, FLORISTS AND SEEDSMEN, Seed Store—114 SMITHFIELD STREET, opposite Postoffice, PITTSBURGH, PA. Greenhouses at Oakland. Nurseries on Squirrel Hill.

MORTON ALLEY.—NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the Report of Viewers in the matter of OPENING MORTON ALLEY, Second Ward, Allegheny, from its present terminus to Montgomery avenue, has been filed at No. 213 April Term, 1868, and will be confirmed unless exceptions are filed in proper time. JOHN G. McCONNEL, City Attorney.

WALL PAPERS! WALL PAPERS! Comprising a full stock of all grades, from the cheap Brown to the fine Stamped Gold Paper, to sell as low as the lowest in market. Call and see at 107 MARKET STREET, near 5th. JOS. R. HUGHES & BRO.

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GRAFF, BYERS & CO., MANUFACTURERS Bar, Hoop and Sheet Iron, WROUGHT IRON IRON WELDED TUBES FOR GAS, STEAM, WATER, &C. ALSO, OIL WELL TUBING, Office, No. 93 Water Street, PITTSBURGH, PA.

FORT PITT BOILER, STILL AND TANK WORKS. CARROLL & SNYDER. MANUFACTURERS OF TUBULAR, DOUBLE-FLUED, TUBULAR FIRE-BOX & CYLINDER STEAM BOILERS, OIL STILLS AND OIL TANKS, CHIMNEYS, BREECHING AND ASH PANS, SETTLING PANS, SALT PANS AND CONDENSERS, STEAM PIPES, GASOMETERS, BRIDGES, PRISON DOORS AND COAL SHUTES. Office and Works corner Second, Third, Short and Liberty Streets, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania. Orders sent to the above address will be promptly attended to.

KENSINGTON IRON WORKS, LLOYD & BLACK, MANUFACTURERS OF Best Common, Refined Charcoal AND Juniata Bloom Iron. MERCHANT BAR, ROUND & SQUARE IRON, HOOP, BAND, T and ANGLE IRON, BOILER PLATE and SHEET IRON, MOWER and REAPER BARS, CYLINDER and GUARD ON FINGER IRON, SMALL T RAILS, 20 and 26 lbs. to the yard, WROUGHT CHAIRS and SPIKES for same, FLAT RAILS, Punched and Countersunk, COAL SCREEN IRON, NAILS and SPIKES. Warehouse and Office at the Works, GREENOUGH ST., (a continuation of First street,) adjoining the City Gas Works, Pittsburgh.

HUGH M. BOLE........HUNTER ORR. JAMES NELSON........A. B. BOLE.
INDUSTRIAL WORKS. HUGH. M. BOLE & CO., FOUNDERS, Engine Builders and Machinists. Make to order Marine and Land Steam Engines of all sizes, warranted to give satisfaction. Castings, of every description, made to order. JAMES NELSON, Sup't.... A. B. BOLE, Foreman. Machine Shop, Cor. Point Alley & Duquesne Way. Foundry, Nos. 52 and 54 Third street. PITTSBURGH, PA.

PITTSBURGH STEEL WORKS, ANDERSON, COOK & CO., (SUCCESSORS TO JONES, BOYD & CO.,) Manufacturers of the best REFINED CAST STEEL, Square, Flat and Octagon, of all sizes; Saw Plates, Hoe, Fork and Sheet Cast Steel; Cast Steel for REAPING AND MOWING MACHINES, STEEL PLOW WINGS, SPRINGS, AXLES, CIRCULARS, &c., &c. Cast and Common Plow & Spring Steel. Office—Corner of First and Ross Streets, two blocks above the Monongahela House.

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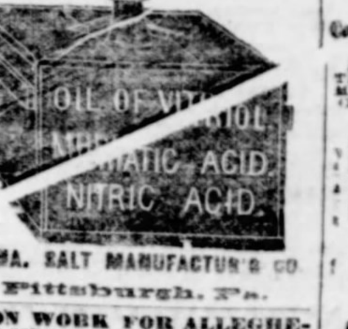
IRON CITY MILLS. ROGERS & BURCHFIELD, Manufacturers of Refined, Charcoal, Juniata & Polis SHEET IRON. OFFICE AND WAREHOUSE, NO. 88 MARKET [illegible]

PENNA. SALT MANUFACTUR'G CO.



PENNA. SALT MANUFACTUR'G CO. Pittsburgh, Pa.

IRON WORK FOR ALLEGHENY COUNTY WORK HOUSE. Proposals will be received until the 10TH DAY OF JANUARY, 1868, for the Cast and Wrought Iron required in the erection of the above Institution, in accordance with sample and detailed plans and specifications exhibited at the office of Barr & Moser, Architects, No. 1 St. Clair St. GEO. A. BREE, Secretary, Cor. Wood and Fourth sts., Pittsburgh. H. S. FLEMING, W. S. BISSELL, Committee. de6:17

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COTTON—8 bales on steamer Mary Erwin, to arrive, for sale by ISAIAH DICKEY & CO.

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NATIONAL FOUNDRY AND PIPE WORKS, Corner Carroll and Smallman Streets, Ninth Ward, PITTSBURGH PA. WM. SMITH, MANUFACTURER OF Cast Iron Bowl Pipe, FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS. My Pipes are all cast vertically in Pitts, in Dry Sand and 12 feet lengths. Also, a full assortment of GENERAL CASTINGS FOR GAS AND WATER WORKS. I would also call the attention of Superintendents of Gas Works to my make of RETORTS.

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